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The Country Church in North Carolina

A STUDY OF THE COUNTRY CHURCHES OF
NORTH CAROLINA IN RELATION TO THE
MATERIAL PROGRESS OF THE STATE

BY

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To K. K. O.

WHOSE SYMPATHETIC COOPERATION,
HEROIC SELF-DENIAL, AND
INSPIRING COMPANIONSHIP
HAVE MADE MY WORK LIGHTER
AND MY LIFE HAPPIER

PREFACE

THIS VOLUME has grown out of rather intimate contact with and continued study of the country church in North Carolina. Born on a plantation in one of the fertile cotton-tobacco counties of the coastal plains area of the state, and remaining in the same environment throughout his childhood years, the author received deep and permanent impressions of country life and especially of the country home and church. Later, as pastor of rural churches during the first seven years of his ministerial career, he sustained a different yet just as vital connection with the church of the country. Since 1922, as a teacher of Rural Sociology at Duke University, the author has made a state-wide investigation of country church conditions in North Carolina. The study here presented is the result of that research.

Although this volume is interested primarily in setting forth the data pertaining to the church of the white people as one of the social institutions in the rural areas of North Carolina, it seems essential to give by way of introduction some of the more general data concerning the physical, economic, social, and educational aspects of the commonwealth. No social institution can be justly evaluated apart from the condition and function of contemporary institutions. What the country church may be expected to do and be in North Carolina is necessarily determined by the political, economic, educational, and social condition of the people who live in the state.

The location of the country churches, their material equipment, the number and distribution of the religious bodies, the number of members, and the value of buildings, will appear in Part Two. There the information is given by counties arranged alphabetically, with the purpose of comparing the state of the church with the material prosperity and other social institutions of the several counties. Part Three is an attempt to interpret the data in the light of the present-day needs and possibilities.

Throughout the book an effort is made to present the actual condition of the country church in North Carolina and to fur-

nish a true answer to the questions so often raised in the minds of religious and social leaders. Is the country church static or dynamic? Is it leading or lagging? Has the country church been unjustly berated or is it truly belated? Should the leaders of the country church be commended or condemned? Are they to be exonerated or indicted? No matter how these troublesome questions are to be answered, it is worth while to raise them—and that is the central purpose of this book. Many church and social leaders in the country are greatly discouraged. They seem to find little to encourage them. Will tomorrow find the country church extinct or extended? Are the religious leaders facing for the country church a new day of enlarged opportunity or a blue day of discouragement? Will the country church be empowered or embarrassed by North Carolina's material progress? Will the country church furnish a spiritual motivation by which society may safely be transported or will it be mere driftwood moved by the current of materialism? These are questions of grave import. The knowledge of today's actual conditions should help to determine tomorrow's purposes and destinies.

This study purposes to be a sort of base line of measurement, but not in the least does the author assume that it is complete or final. If, however, the information here offered may serve as a beginning for other investigations, or may assist sincere servants of society in adjusting themselves and the institution of the church in particular to the social and religious needs of the country people, the author will feel justified in giving the data to the public.

The author is pleased to acknowledge indebtedness to a host of persons who have given assistance in securing data which makes this volume possible. For the information assembled I am under much obligation to several hundred ministers, laymen, and women of the various religious bodies of the state; to some of the Duke University School of Religion students who have been generous of their time in getting data in the various counties during their summer engagements in the country circuits; to Dr. D. H. Scanlon, Reverends S. E. Taylor, C. S. Green, and S. C. Harrell, who have furnished denominational reports; to Dr. C. A. Maddy and his associates at Raleigh for

valuable religious information; to the various state departments at Raleigh for important data pertaining to agriculture, industry, highways, property values, rural schools, number and value of automobiles; to the United States Bureau of Religious Census for information in advance of publication; to the Department of Rural Social Economics at the University of North Carolina for invaluable state data which was abundantly and graciously tendered; and to the library of the University of North Carolina for information found in the Caroliniana section.

I am grateful to Doctor E. C. Branson who has given sympathetic coöperation in supplying material and in offering valuable suggestions regarding the collection and arrangement of data; to Doctor W. K. Boyd and others for encouragement and suggestions; to Doctors A. A. Kern, Harvie Branscomb, and J. Fred Rippey for a painstaking, critical reading of the manuscript; and to Miss Margaret Ledbetter, the Duke University Rural Church Department secretary, who has given continued and efficient assistance in assembling the material and in the preparation of the manuscript.

JESSE MARVIN ORMOND.

Duke University
August, 1931

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INTRODUCTION

THE TWENTIETH century had dawned before any considerable attention was given to the country churches of the United States by students of social institutions. The country churches of New England and the Mohawk Valley of New York State first got into print in graphic, photographic way. The articles by Rollin Lynde Hartt aroused profound interest in the North and East. Later country church studies of wider areas were made, and the major religious bodies of the North and West began to create Country Church Boards, whose particular task it was to take stock of rural life, rural conditions, rural churches, and church work in rural regions. In the South, the leading religious bodies were content to leave the country churches to the Home Mission Boards. And this in spite of the fact that three-fourths of our population live in the open country. From three-fourths to four-fifths of all the members of these major religious bodies in the South are served by country churches and country Sunday Schools.

The country church is not a home mission problem. It is from two-thirds to three-fourths of the whole church problem of the South. This fact suggests the wisdom of Country Life and Country Church Boards whose consecrated business it is to give their entire attention to their rural constituencies. Anything less than this will not avail. Or so it seems to me.

Within recent years stirring volumes on the country church have been written by Dr. Victor I. Masters of Georgia, by Rev. Chas. H. Dickey of North Carolina, by Dr. J. W. Jent of Arkansas—all Baptists. Meantime the Country Church Board of the Northern Presbyterian Church made country church surveys in Gibson County, Tennessee, and Benton County, Arkansas. Perhaps these surveys were the first to relate the country church to economic and social conditions and problems in the country regions. Within the last ten years a union of religious bodies in Ohio conducted perhaps the most extensive campaign of country church rehabilitation yet attempted in the United States. The country church bulletins of Dr. C. H. Hamilton of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and the volumes by Dr.

Henry W. McLaughlin, Country Church Director of the Southern Presbyterian Church, have recently aroused Virginia and the South. The country church has been a front page item in *The Country Gentleman* of late, but not yet has it become a front page item in the church papers of the South, or a major concern of Southern church officials. And there is very little alarm about the status of the country church in the South on the part of our country dwellers.

The country church is menaced and its future is uncertain. There are many questions that must be answered constructively. Is the country church growing in membership and significance, is it marking time, or is it falling to the rear? Is it alive or has it merely a name to live? Is it dying or dead? Does the country church have social visions and social programs of a sort with the Master's? Is it directly related to rural health? Is it busy with disease-prevention and health-promotion? I fancy that the Great Physician would be interested in the answers of these questions?

Is the country church directly related to and busy with the seven hundred thousand people in the tenant farm homes of North Carolina? Does the country church believe that civilization is distinctly related to the home-owning, home-loving, home-defending instincts? What is the country church doing for the farm tenant? What might it be doing for the farm tenant families of the state?

In the South, farm tenancy and country illiteracy are twin-born social ills. They are twins at birth and boon companions throughout life. Each produces the other and neither can be cured without curing the other. Is there anything the country church can do with the problems of country illiteracy and farm tenancy? Rural white illiteracy in North Carolina is essentially a rural problem. Ninety percent of it is rural and eighty-five percent of it is adult illiteracy. Is the country church actively busy in the campaign to cure rural adult illiteracy in the State? Is the country church informed with the social message, mind, and meaning of the Master?

Prof. Ormond's volume on North Carolina will be indispensable in thinking through all these problems. Will the weak little country churches of the state disappear? He shows that

there are 1019 country churches for whites in North Carolina, all denominations included, with fewer than fifty members each, and 225 country churches with fewer than twenty-five members each. Are these country churches dying or dead? Are they static or stagnant or dynamic church groups? I watched every country church for whites in a Georgia county dwindle and disappear within a quarter century, or all but two, a Primitive Baptist and a Missionary Baptist Church. Are the country churches in the eight hundred cotton-tobacco belt counties of the South in imminent, deadly peril as the years go on? Dr. Morris in his *Survey of Country Churches* counted more than nine hundred dead country churches of one denomination in Missouri.

Prof. Ormond's volume is indispensable in thinking through the problem of country church consolidation. The forces that consolidated country schools permit and perhaps compel the consolidation of country churches. Will consolidation occur within denominational lines? Or will it be possible to break down denominational lines? There are eleven weak little country churches of one faith in my home county. Would it be better to consolidate these into three strong country churches each with a resident full-time pastor in a comfortable church home and with an adequate salary? There are seventeen weak little churches of another denomination in the same county. Would five well located, consolidated churches be better? Or shall all these churches be left to aimless drift? Is there a reasoned way ahead for the country churches of the South? This volume of Prof. Ormond's ought to arouse the religious forces of every name and faith and sect in the state. It ought to result in definite, wise policies on the part of the country people themselves and the religious bodies to which they belong.

E. C. BRANSON.

Chapel Hill, N. C.
July 27, 1931

THE COUNTRY CHURCH
IN NORTH CAROLINA

PART ONE

NORTH CAROLINA : GENERAL DATA

CHAPTER I

PHYSICAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

IN OFFERING the results of the study of The Country Church in North Carolina it seemed necessary first to give a brief description of North Carolina in general. Part One will be divided into three chapters: (1) Physical and Economic Conditions; (2) Educational Progress; and (3) Religious Background.

North Carolina has a total land and water area of 52,426 square miles and ranks twenty-seventh in size among the states of the Union. The land area alone is composed of 48,740 square miles¹ or 31,183,600 acres,² 59.6 per cent of which is classified as farm lands. The actual farm land contains 18,583,670 acres, furnishing an average of 65.6 acres per farm. The total crop lands compose 6,856,933 acres, pasture lands, 2,817,046 acres, woodland not used for pasture, 7,069,724 acres, while all other lands in farms consist of 1,849,967 acres.

North Carolina has 3,686 square miles of water area, the largest inland water surface of all the states. Nature has provided a sand bar which stretches some three hundred miles along the eastern coast, so that the restless, raging waters of the Atlantic Ocean are not permitted to touch the main land. This bar makes possible a number of large sounds and inland bays. These eastern inland waters constitute the chief water area of the state, though added to these are numerous mountain lakes as well as those in the Piedmont and Coastal Plateaus.

The state at its greatest length, from Cape Hatteras on the east to the extreme border of Cherokee County on the west, is more than five hundred miles, while at its greatest width, from Southport to the Virginia state line, it is approximately 188 miles.

There are three main divisions in the land area; the Coastal Plains, the Piedmont Plateaus, and the Mountain Region. The Coastal Plains may be regarded as that territory lying east of

¹ *Fourteenth Census of the United States 1920* (Washington, 1921), p. 25.

² *The United States Census of Agriculture 1925, North Carolina, Statistics by Counties* (Washington, 1927).

an imaginary line from north to south along the western boundaries of the following counties: Northampton, Halifax, Nash, Johnston, Harnett, Hoke, and Scotland. Another such imaginary line along the western boundaries of Stokes, Forsyth, Alexander, Catawba, and Cleveland will serve to divide the Mountain Region on the west from the Piedmont on the east.

CLIMATE

Rising as it does from the sea level on the east coast to the high altitudes of the Appalachian range on the west, culminating in Mount Mitchell with an elevation of 6,711 feet—the highest point east of the Mississippi River—the state has a wide variety of climate.

The climate of North Carolina is as a whole mild and free from sudden changes. Both the temperature and rainfall are influenced by the Atlantic Ocean on the east and the mountains in the west. In the southeast the climate is almost sub-tropical, while that of the higher elevations of the mountains is north-temperate. . . . Some idea of this range in climate may be had from the fact that Southport on the southeast coast has a mean temperature of 64° F., while Linville—3,800 feet above sea level on the northwest border—has a mean temperature of 48° F. Southport has an average of 220 days free from frost, while Linville has only 120. The mean temperature of the state is 59° F.³

POPULATION

In 1870 North Carolina had a population of 1,071,361, ranking fourteenth among the states. In 1920 the population of the state was 2,559,123, with the same ranking it had fifty years earlier. The 1930 census report has not been made available at this writing (December 20, 1930) but census estimates during the past decade show a proportionate increase. Of the total 1920 population 1,783,779 were white, 763,407 were negroes, and 11,824 were Indians, leaving 113 Chinese, Japanese, and Hindus.⁴ The state ranks first in the proportion of native-born citizens, only three-tenths of one per cent of its population being foreign-born in 1920.

³ *The Book of Rural Life* (Chicago, 1925), VII, 3931-3932.

⁴ *Census of the United States: North Carolina State Compendium* (Washington, 1920), p. 28.

The population of North Carolina is much more generally distributed over the entire land area than is the case in many of the states. New York state has its great cosmopolitan city, Illinois has its Chicago, Pennsylvania has its Philadelphia, Michigan its Detroit, but North Carolina has no over-towering centre of population. The state has always been and still is predominantly rural. Sixty years ago there was no centre of population which could be classified as a city. Since that time there has been a growing tendency toward city building. In 1880 the total urban population was only 55,116. During the decade from 1880 to 1890 the urban increase was 110 per cent while the rural increase was 11.7 per cent. The South Atlantic group of states, in which North Carolina is classified, increased its population 14.7 per cent during the decade between 1910 and 1920. In the same period the rural increase was six per cent, whereas the urban increase was 40.3 per cent. In North Carolina the total increase between 1910 and 1920 was sixteen per cent, the rural being nine and six-tenths per cent and the urban fifty-four per cent. The actual urban population of North Carolina in 1920 was 490,370 and the rural population was 2,068,753.⁵ The 1920 United States Census, from which the above figures were secured, credited North Carolina with fifty-six cities ranging from 2,500 to 50,000 people, and with thirty-one incorporated towns of from 1,500 to 2,500 people. Cities and towns are rather evenly distributed over the state.

There are two striking facts of interest about North Carolina's growing centers: First, the wealth which has made the cities possible has come not alone from industry, although this source of revenue has been growing rapidly, but also from the outlying farm lands which have produced abundantly. The second fact to be noted is that much of the rural population has shifted toward the cities, and yet the country population has not suffered an actual decrease. The cities have grown faster but the rural population has increased every decade despite the city-ward migration. Notwithstanding the city-ward trend, the rural population of the state in 1920 was 80.8 per cent whereas

⁵ *The Census of the United States: North Carolina State Compendium* (Washington, 1920).

that of the cities was only 19.2 per cent. Fifty-four of the one hundred counties of the state have no towns with as many as 2,500 people. Forty of the counties report no town with as many as 1,500 people, and in three of the counties there is no incorporated town.

Reference to the Census of the United States in 1920 shows that while North Carolina ranks fourteenth in actual total population, it ranks sixth in actual rural population. Texas, with a land area of 262,398 square miles, has the largest rural population. Pennsylvania comes second, with Georgia, Ohio, Illinois, and North Carolina following successively. North Carolina ranks seventh in the percentage of rural population. Mississippi stands at the top in this particular, showing 86.6 per cent, while Rhode Island is at the bottom with only two and five-tenths per cent.

Another item of interest reflected in the 1925 census⁶ pertains to the farm population of the state as compared with other states. According to this report North Carolina has 1,446,881 people in its farm population. Only two states have more, Texas and South Carolina. Referring to the report again we find that the farm population constitutes 52.7 per cent of all its people, with only four states furnishing a larger percentage. The industrial development of North Carolina will be referred to later. To many who have been watching the state's progress in manufacturing the above figures may come as a surprise. Whatever changes the future may bring, agriculture has been and is the leading industry in North Carolina from the standpoint of the employment and support of its people.

The farm population of the United States in 1925 was only 25.7 per cent of the total population of the nation, which, by the way, was a considerable reduction from the report of 1920. The national farm population percentage is thus less than half as large as that of North Carolina.

Of the farm population of the state, 987,001 are whites and 459,880 are negroes. Robeson, one of the larger counties, lying in one of the most fertile areas of the state has the largest total

⁶ *United States Census of Agriculture (1925): North Carolina State Compendium.*

farm population, 39,027; and Dare, situated at the extreme east and largely surrounded by water, ranks lowest with only 354 farming people. The white farm population is distributed over the entire state with the largest number in Johnston County (29,117), and the smallest in Dare (312). Robeson ranks first in negro farm population, having 23,625, and Graham in the extreme west ranks lowest with only seven.

The census report shows that North Carolina's population is rather well distributed and thus the two extremes of isolation and congestion are avoided. In the heart of a city like New York or Chicago a square mile might be laid off which would contain practically a million people. On the other hand vast miles of territory in some of the western states may be found in which there is an average of less than one person per square mile. The social evils of both extremes are quite obvious. North Carolina's population averages 52.5 persons per square mile. Davie County, which ranks thirty-eighth, having 52.6 persons per square mile, is nearest the state average.

Any consistent study of the farm population of North Carolina must take into account the rising ratio of the tenant farmers. "The greatest single economic and social problem in North Carolina and throughout the South is farm tenancy. With 45.2 per cent of her farms operated by tenants, North Carolina is one of the nation's leading tenant states. In 1925 there were only nine states with higher farm tenant ratios. . . . In North Carolina white farm tenants out-number negro farm tenants by 10,524. To state it differently, 56.4 per cent of all farm tenants in North Carolina in 1925 were white farmers."⁷ The cotton-tobacco belt counties of the state contain the largest percentage of tenant farmers, whereas the extreme tidewater counties together with those of the Mountain Region and some Piedmont areas show the smallest ratio. "Dare, an unimportant agricultural county, with only seven and six-tenths per cent of her farms operated by tenants, has the lowest farm tenant rate in the state. Edgecombe County has rapidly been heading into tenancy during recent years and now has the highest farm

⁷ S. H. Hobbs, Jr., *North Carolina: Economic and Social* (Chapel Hill, 1930), p. 119.

tenant ratio in the state. Of all farms in the county 83.3 per cent are operated by tenants."⁸

What the future has in store for American society with reference to the landless population may not with certainty be forecast. But all students of social progress and social adjustments are viewing with some alarm the increasing number of people who do not own their own homes. The city-ward drift during the recent decades has rendered this problem more critical. Among the multitudes who have left the farms and moved to the cities are great numbers of land owners who have been more or less successful on the farms and who, for social advantages, have found it more satisfactory to live in the cities and towns. They have moved their citizenship but have not sold their landed estates in the country. Formerly their entire interests, social as well as economic, were in the rural areas; now the chief concern which they have in the country is the economic revenue from the farms. Such land owners for the most part expend very little of the farm income, whether small or large, for purposes of social betterment in the rural sections. Even though many absentee landlords keep their farms in a state of productivity, the greater share of their profits, as well as their personal leadership, goes to maintain the institutions of the cities where they live. Wherever this process has developed to a marked degree it is noted that the rural institutions are not keeping up with the march of social progress. They have become static. The result is that a social chasm between the ruralite and urbanite is evident. The socializing process which has been obvious during the past decade, brought on largely by good roads, motor transportation, and other factors, may contribute to a widening of the social horizon of the rural people. Yet the problem will continue to present serious aspects so long as the farmer folk do not own their own homes. It is thought by many that absentee landlordship will continue to increase until farming will become a vast industry owned and controlled by wealthy capitalists and administered by experts in production and a chain of entrepreneurs who will direct great numbers of employed workmen for mass production. Such an industrial scheme may serve to furnish sufficient produce to meet the

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 120.

physical needs of society, but social experts find in it little hope for the social betterment of all the people concerned.

AGRICULTURE

Notwithstanding the fact that North Carolina in recent years has developed her manufacturing industry very rapidly, the state, as already noted, is still predominantly agricultural. Formerly thousands of acres in the eastern area of the Coastal Plains were non-productive because of lack of drainage. It has, however, been widely demonstrated that these lands can be well drained and that the soil is exceedingly fertile and will produce certain crops in great abundance. Spots here and there in the Mountain and Piedmont sections may quickly become barren and useless if neglected, but taken all in all the variety of climate and soil from east to west makes it possible to produce a wide range of crops.

North Carolina is capable of producing all of the following: alfalfa, apples, artichokes, asparagus, barley, beets, blackberries, blueberries, butterbeans, buckwheat, carrots, cauliflower, cotton, corn, cantaloupes, chard, clover, cranberries, cabbage, cucumbers, cherries, celery, collards, dewberries, English peas, eggplant, figs, hay, Irish potatoes, kale, kudzu, lettuce, lespedeza, mustard, mint, onions, oats, okra, pears, parsnips, peanuts, peaches, pumpkins, plums, peppers, parsley, quinces, radishes, rape, rye, raspberries, soy beans, strawberries, snap beans, sweet potatoes, spinach, sugarcane, sorghum, squash, thyme, tobacco, turnips, tomatoes, velvet beans, vetch, watermelon. In fact, North Carolina's crops include practically all fruits, vegetables, and other produce that can be grown outside of the tropics.⁹

This list may be supplemented with many plants which may be successfully produced in the nurseries. In some sections of the state the raising of certain bulbs, such as canna, tube rose, calladium, and others, has become profitable. Many farmers in Duplin County rely chiefly upon one or all of these crops for financial support.

A publication issued by the Department of Agriculture of North Carolina,¹⁰ carries a front-page graph which gives the value of some major crops and live-stock in North Carolina in

⁹ Department of Conservation and Development, *North Carolina, A Good Place to Live* (Raleigh, 1928), p. 49.

¹⁰ Department of Agriculture of North Carolina, *The Farm Forecaster* (Raleigh, March, 1928).

1927. The list follows: tobacco \$109,250,000; cotton \$97,655,000; corn \$73,199,000; truck vegetables \$25,290,000; hays \$17,690,000; Irish potatoes \$11,052,000; peanuts \$10,730,000; sweet potatoes \$8,117,000; soy beans \$7,570,000; wheat \$7,494,000; cowpeas \$5,927,000; fruits \$5,757,000; oats \$5,410,000; sorghum cane \$2,793,600; rye \$2,014,600; buckwheat \$200,000; goats \$25,000; sheep \$765,000; other cattle \$5,000,000; poultry \$7,867,000; horses \$9,136,000; hogs \$11,127,000; dairy cattle \$19,902,000; mules \$33,671,000; all live-stock \$79,626,000.

The total value of all North Carolina's crops in 1927 was \$361,605,000.¹¹ There are only six states which produced more crop value in 1927 than did North Carolina. The total value of crops and live-stock amounted to \$441,168,000. Including all crops and live-stock North Carolina ranks twelfth. In total live-stock value it ranks twenty-third, in milk cows twenty-third, in swine fifteenth, and in mule value third. The value of the 1929 crops and live-stock of North Carolina¹² is: value of all crops, \$291,177,000; total value of all crops and live-stock combined, \$368,177,000.

Corn is grown in every county of North Carolina. Some two and one-half million acres are planted annually, though the market value is not as great as that of cotton or tobacco.

More North Carolina farmers grow cotton than any other cash crop. The inner Coastal Region and the southern Piedmont Area constitute the cotton belt of the state. Cleveland in the southern part of the Piedmont Area ranks third in the production of cotton, and third also in proportion of cultivated acreage planted in cotton. Robeson County plants more acreage in cotton than does any other county.

Tobacco brings more revenue into the treasury of North Carolina farmers than does any other single crop. Pitt and Wilson counties constitute the centre of the eastern concentrated producing area, and likewise sell more pounds on their markets.

In 1927 North Carolina had \$11,127,000 worth of hogs. "Pasquotank County leads in proportion to her farmed area.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² *The Farm Forecaster*, May, 1930.

In fact all the counties north of the Albemarle rank high in hog production. The hog country is chiefly in the eastern Coastal Plain counties where potatoes, soy beans, peanuts, etc., grow."¹³

The North Carolina farmers have not paid attention to poultry in a manner to bring in the largest possible revenue, though the 1927 estimate gives the state a value of \$7,867,-000.¹⁴

The Department of Agriculture¹⁵ states that North Carolina's shipments of fruits and vegetables in 1929 totaled 13,336 cars. The record for 1928 is 21,233 cars—the highest of all the reported years. Of the 1929 shipments, white potatoes ranked highest, strawberries second, and peaches third. Only in very recent years have peaches been produced in North Carolina for the market. During the past decade marked interest has been manifested in this farm industry. "The distinct commercial peach belt is in the 'Sand Hills' area embracing Montgomery, Moore, and Richmond counties primarily. The sales from this area this year (1928) may reach nearly 4,000 cars. Fruit growing in general is confined largely to the western half of North Carolina."¹⁶

Duplin County is credited with more fruit and vegetable shipments than any other of the state's counties, its major crops being strawberries, white potatoes, and cucumbers. New Hanover leads in lettuce shipments.¹⁷ "With the equivalent carlot shipments of commercial potatoes reaching last year (1927) 8,000 cars, the dark regions near the coast are fast becoming important producing centres of early potatoes. Pamlico County leads with Pasquotank a near second in acreage, although the Duplin-Wayne area around Mt. Olive is equal to these. The largest shipping area is the Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck territory."¹⁸ The state's production in 1927 was \$11,052,000.

A few northeastern counties, composed of Chowan, Gates, Northampton, Bertie, Hertford, and Halifax, constitute the commercial peanut area of the state. The state's production in 1927 was \$10,730,000.¹⁹

¹³ *The Farm Forecaster*, March, 1928, p. 6.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* ¹⁵ *Ibid.*, May, 1930, p. 22.

¹⁶ *The Farm Forecaster*, May, 1928.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, May, 1930.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, May, 1928.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

HIGHWAYS

A brief survey of the number and distribution of North Carolina's people emphasizes the fact that the state is largely agricultural; that a majority of the people get their support from the soil. Such a survey also impresses one with the further fact that adequate means of transportation and communication are essential to the economic and social advancement of the state. Down to three or four decades ago the people in large numbers lived in isolation. Isolation always breeds individualism. When some forty years ago the United States government established rural free delivery routes, a marked advance was made in the provision for communication. A little later rural telephones were introduced, and again the possibility of an exchange of information and ideas was increased. The appearance of the automobile some two and a half decades ago added very materially to the opportunities for social intercourse.

But perhaps the most revolutionizing chapter in the history of the socializing process of our people is in the construction of what are now commonly known as highways. Railroads, waterways, electric roads, and national, state, and county highways have ever been agencies for social progress. "The state highway program which has caused North Carolina to be known as the 'Good Roads State' was begun in 1921. The Legislature in that year passed an act providing for a State Commission of ten business men; also for the taking over by the state for construction and maintenance 6,200 miles of roads connecting the county seats and principal towns. The present system comprises nearly eight thousand miles. This new law carried a bond issue of \$50,000,000 to be used for construction. It also provided for a tax on gasoline, together with revenue from automobile licenses, to be used for maintenance and the retirement of the bonds."²⁰

Figures secured from the office of the Highway Commission at Raleigh, North Carolina, on July 19, 1928, show that there were then nearly eight thousand miles of good roads in the North Carolina State highway system, of which 3,700 miles

²⁰ Department of Conservation and Development, *North Carolina a Good Place to Live*, p. 54.

had been hard surfaced since 1921. One hundred and forty million dollars have been expended in the construction of these roads.

Some of the most modern and up-to-date vehicular bridges in the world are to be found in Eastern North Carolina, a part of the new highway system. These include a \$600,000 bridge across the Chowan River, completing intercoastal highway number thirty, and a \$750,000 concrete bridge extending from Morehead City to Beaufort, and a three-mile causeway and bridge over Bogue Sound.²¹

In addition to the state highway system, there are more than 65,000 miles of county highways, or were at the beginning of the year 1927. Of the total, 21,421 miles were surfaced. Of the surfaced county roads, 17,846 were sand clay and top soil, 2,680 gravel, 251 bituminous penetrating macadam, 237 water bound macadam, 237 Portland cement concrete, 104 sheet asphalt, thirty-two vitrified brick, and twenty-four were bituminous concrete. Only seven states in 1925 had a larger mileage of surfaced county roads. The system of highway building and financing inaugurated by North Carolina in 1921 is now in operation in many states.²²

One who failed to note the social influences of this system of roads could by no means give a fair estimate of the social readjustments which are going on throughout the state. Before 1921 it was quite evident that half the citizens of North Carolina knew not how the other half lived. Within nine brief years it has been made possible for the most remote farmer of Currituck County to rise some morning from his own bed, eat breakfast at his own table, get in his own automobile, and travel across the state on hard surface roads to spend the night with his mountain neighbor in Cherokee County.

This system of roads has thus brought the entire population of North Carolina into such close relation that a public occasion staged somewhere near the central portion of the state during the mid-day hours may be attended by almost any person without suffering the inconvenience of being away from home at night. With this highway system and a well-distributed number of cities throughout the state, it is likewise possible for even the formerly isolated farm dwellers to be in the midst of the white lights of some city in only a few minutes.

²¹ *Ibid.*, p. 27.

²² S. H. Hobbs, Jr., *North Carolina: Economic and Social*, pp. 156-66.

The greatest effect of these new transportation advantages is thus registered in the life of the rural people. Thousands of people scattered over the state and denied anything like wide social contacts hitherto, now have unlimited opportunities of association. The social walls of partition which have so long stood between the rural and urban people are rapidly crumbling. General acceptance of social mores is quite evident to those who observe.

Whereas for five decades in North Carolina there has been a decided population shift toward the cities, there is now seen a trend quite as revolutionary which is manifested in a growing population along the state highways. This increased highway population comes from two directions. The farmer who has lived so long down by the spring, under the hill, or off the main road, is coming out on the paved highway to build his home. The home which he builds is likewise different in character. The new one is constructed for convenience and has an attractive appearance. The old log cabin or unpainted dwelling is being discarded for something more beautiful.

By the side of the farmer's home is one built by the urbanite who wishes to get away from the din and smoke of the city and enjoy the peacefulness and freedom of the country. This mixing process along the thoroughfares is something new in human relationships in North Carolina; nevertheless it is growing more rapidly than casual observers are aware. This population shift may not yet be socially evaluated, but it is prominent enough to call for considerable thought on the part of those who are interested in the service which social institutions may render.

Another very great effect of the good roads is to be found in the easy marketing advantages given the farmer. Almost overnight the farmer has found himself in possession of a blessing which had not entered his fondest dreams, and hence he has not prepared himself and his farm for the new day. He can now produce a greater variety of crops, with some of which he has had no experience. Many farms ill-suited to the more staple products which the farmers were compelled to raise in the former day for lack of marketing privileges, are adapted to new crops of which the farmer is totally ignorant.

Along with the rapid development of a good road system has come a growing use of motor cars. There are approximately a half million automobiles in North Carolina.²³ According to the estimate of the North Carolina State Revenue Department, the average value of automobiles is \$525. A little calculation will show that there are approximately \$260,000,000 worth of motor cars in the commonwealth. Sixty-nine of the state's counties have more than a million dollars invested in motor cars.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

A brief statement of the agricultural interests of North Carolina has been given above. In that section it was stated that 52.7 per cent of all the people of North Carolina constitute the farm population. Notwithstanding the fact that more than half the people are engaged in agriculture and have kept the state up to a very high rank in agricultural values and products, North Carolina has made a remarkable record in its industrial growth during recent years. "North Carolina in the past two decades has made such rapid progress as an industrial state that it has come to be recognized throughout the nation and the world as being one of the greatest industrial sections of the universe. Scarcely is there a single article produced by man or machine that is not being produced in North Carolina."²⁴

Commissioner Frank D. Grist maintains that this rapid growth has been due largely to the splendid labor conditions which have prevailed in the state. He says the industrial centres are usually marked by the "Community Spirit" in the creation of which both labor and capital have had a part. The labor has been native-grown and thus possesses a character out of which wholesome relationships are made possible.

Not only has the home-grown labor—coming largely from the rural areas—contributed to North Carolina's industrial progress, but there are two other influences which are to be taken into account. One of these is the presence of large quantities of raw material in North Carolina and neighboring states.

²³ The automobile data was furnished by the office of the Department of Conservation and Development, Raleigh, North Carolina.

²⁴ North Carolina, *Thirty-fifth Report of the Department of Labor and Printing* (Raleigh, 1926), p. 4.

This is especially true with reference to textile, tobacco, and hardwood products. The main groups of manufacturing establishments are tobacco and furniture factories, cotton, knitting, woolen, cordage, and silk mills. In addition to these major industries there are 1,277 enterprises listed in the thirty-fifth report of the State Department of Labor and Printing.

The other influence which has helped to advance the industrial interests of the state is the vast source of water power, vested in the numerous rivers and small streams. In the Piedmont and Mountain Areas this water power is practically limitless. From the latent force in the streams electrical energy is being generated and transmitted to the factories throughout the length and breadth of the state. That this factor contributes largely to the growth of industry in this region may be realized by a statement issued in the early part of 1929 by the Duke Power Company to the effect that within one year (1928) there were 117 different manufacturing establishments started in the area served by that corporation.²⁵

COTTON MILLS

"North Carolina leads the nation as the greatest cotton goods manufacturing state. There has been a substantial and permanent growth in the industry during the past ten years, but it is only during the last two years that the state has taken first place in the manufacture of textile goods. The leading products of the mills are denims, canton flannels, flannelettes, towels and toweling, cotton table damask, sheets and sheeting, pillow cases, commercial yarns, and gingham. Statistics show that the state now has 6,075,168 spindles in place, which is 156,630 more than were employed in 1924. [This report was made for 1926]. The number of active spindle hours for 1926 was 19,952,947,406 while in 1924 it was 17,332,650,667. The actual number of spindles placed in the mills of Massachusetts exceed those of North Carolina by a little over five million, being 11,417,406, but the number of spindle hours was only 17,938,121,787. This gives to North Carolina 1,014,825,619 more active spindle hours than any other state. . . . Of the seventy-

²⁵ This article appeared in several state papers in 1929.

three counties in the United States that employ over 100,000 spindles, twenty-one of these counties are in North Carolina."²⁶

"There are 641,100,442 pounds of raw material used annually in the mills of the State."²⁷ At the usual five hundred pounds per bale this means 1,282,200 bales, or 87,773 bales more than the entire state produced on all the cotton farms. "Three hundred and forty-five of the mills report the estimated value of the yearly output to be \$303,799,410."²⁸ "There are now 49,792 men working in the mills, 30,582 women and 3,144 children. The first two figures indicate an increase during the biennial period while the latter shows a decrease. The children employed in the mills are between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years."²⁹

TOBACCO FACTORIES

"North Carolina leads all the states of the Union in the value of manufactured tobacco products. Situated in the tobacco belt it ranks first in acreage and value of the tobacco crop, and second in the amount of production. Kentucky leads North Carolina in production by a very small margin. [The above statement was made concerning the year 1926. The Department of Agriculture now states that North Carolina leads all states in production]. North Carolina was one of the first states to engage in the manufacture of tobacco; starting on a small scale, the industry has rapidly grown until it has become one of the greatest sources of revenue of the state. More taxes are paid to the Federal Government by the state of North Carolina for the manufacture of tobacco than by any other state. Brands of cigarettes, cigars, snuff, chewing and smoking tobacco produced in this state from the fields to the finished products are shipped to every part of the civilized world and are recognized among the tobacco users everywhere. There are more cigarettes manufactured in North Carolina than any other one product of tobacco, and it is noticeable that there is a decided increase in this product during the last few years. During the year [1926] North Carolina led all the states of the Union in the manufacture of cigarettes, producing 39,600,000. Nearly

²⁶ *Thirty-fifth Report Department of Labor and Printing*, p. 1.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 2.

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ *Ibid.*

fifty per cent of the tobacco factories are located in Winston-Salem and over eighty per cent of the total value of the yearly output is reported from that city. Durham ranks second and has become widely known for the manufacture of smoking tobacco. Other cities in which the industry flourishes are Greensboro, Reidsville, and Statesville.

"Calculating from the tax paid in 1928, it is estimated that the value of output of our tobacco factories in that year was in excess of \$450,000,000. This is more wealth than was produced by all the farms of North Carolina combined, counting crops and livestock."³⁰

OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The third greatest manufacturing industry of the state is that of furniture. High Point, Thomasville, Winston-Salem, Burlington, Mebane, Hickory, Statesville, Lexington, Charlotte, and Mt. Airy are among the important furniture centers.

With knitting mills, silk mills, woolen mills, cordage mills, and some twelve to fifteen hundred miscellaneous industries operating in the state and producing an output of some quarter of a billion dollars per year, added to the three major industries mentioned before, one can see that North Carolina is one of the most important of the industrial states.

MINING

North Carolina is not famous for its mineral products and yet a visit through the state museum at Raleigh will convince one that the state does contain quite a variety of valuable minerals. In 1926 the value of mineral production of the state was \$11,274,224.³¹ "Thirty-five counties of the 100 in North Carolina reported no production of any kind in 1926. Rowan County shows the largest production, \$1,067,424, with Mitchell coming a close second, \$1,038,316. The production from Rowan is chiefly granite, while that of Mitchell is feldspar, mica, and kaolin. The county reporting the smallest production of any of these reporting was Lincoln with a value of only \$75,000."³²

³⁰ S. H. Hobbs, Jr., *North Carolina: Economic and Social*, p. 141.

³¹ H. J. Bryson, State Geologist, *Annual Report for 1926* (Raleigh, 1926), p. 58.

³² *Ibid.*, p. 59.

ELECTRIC POWER

One of the greatest reasons for the more recent growth of industries in the state is the production of electrical energy. The creation of electrical energy in itself has become one of the state's greatest industries, and by the promotion of this enterprise all other industries are encouraged. When a few industrial leaders some decade and a half ago recognized the economy of converting into mobile electrical energy the waterpower which is naturally provided by North Carolina's streams and which through all the centuries has been going to waste, small power plants were introduced, and about them grew up numerous manufacturing enterprises for which the electric power was made available. "After developing the nucleus of what has now become our gigantic hydro-electric system adequately supplemented by steam power, they set out to create a demand for the power."³³

The state's leading authority says that New York alone exceeds North Carolina in amount of developed water power in states east of the Mississippi, and only New York, Colorado, and Oregon in the entire country have a greater developed water-power. He says: "That this important position which North Carolina occupies as a great water-power state is likely to be maintained is indicated by the extent of the new projects totaling 205,000 horse power to be placed in operation this spring (1928). In connection with future water-power developments in the state, it is interesting to note that the United States Geological Survey places North Carolina first of all Southern states in potential power, and second to New York of states east of the Mississippi."³⁴

Other quotations from Dr. Saville will be illuminating in this connection:

In total output North Carolina leads all the Southern states, West Virginia being the closest competitor. In output from water-power alone, North Carolina is exceeded only by Alabama, which includes the great plant at Muscle Shoals.

The great developed power resources mentioned above are made available over nearly the entire area of the state by means of an ex-

³³ *Thirty-fifth Report of the Department of Labor and Printing*, p. 25.

³⁴ Thorndike Saville, Chief Hydraulic Engineer, Article in the *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel*, May 13, 1928.

tensive system of high and low tension transmission lines. Over eighty-five per cent of the counties of the state are served by such lines. The four principal public utility companies now have approximately the present mileage of high tension transmission as shown below:

Duke Power Company.....	3,850
Carolina Power & Light Company.....	1,515
Tidewater Power Company.....	125
Virginia Electric & Power Company.....	95

If to these are added the low voltage and miscellaneous lines in the state, there will be found a total mileage of well over 6,000.

The new hydro developments of 1928 totaling 295,000 horsepower now under construction or placed in operation since the beginning of the year 1927 have already been mentioned. The Duke Power Company is to construct a 200,000-horse power steam station during the year which will be the first unit of a station with much greater capacity.³⁵

Judging from the information secured it seems safe to predict that the electric power industry will continue to develop as demand for it is expressed throughout the state. New manufacturing industries will be established and since it is found economical and efficient to use electric power, larger demands for the power will be created. The rapid development of industry in general in the state is pointed out in the following statement: "That 117 new industrial plants of various types were established during 1928 in those cities and towns in Piedmont Carolina that are served by the Duke interests is shown in a survey that has just been completed by the industrial department of the Duke Power Company. In other words, on an average, every three days witnesses the birth of a new industry in this section. During 1927 the average was one new industry every five days."³⁶

The report showed that "of the 117 new industrial plants ninety-three were new industries established by new concerns, while twenty-four were new plants or plant additions by existing industrial establishments."³⁷ Another item of interest shown in the résumé is that a large proportion of the new plants

³⁵ *Ibid.*

³⁶ The Duke Power Company article, which appeared in several state papers in 1929.

³⁷ *Ibid.*

were established by the people in the various communities where they were located.

One of the most far-reaching effects of the electric power industry will be felt in the service it may render the rural people. If the energy can be distributed from the transmission lines to the farms and homes of country people so that the burden of labor can be lightened and more of the comforts and conveniences secured in the rural areas, a great transformation will be achieved. No one may yet be able to evaluate the economic and social influence of such a service. It will require very little imagination to suppose that it will be as revolutionary in effect as the modern means of transportation and communication are proving to be. The writer has recently visited country churches and homes in a rather remote area of the state and discovered that although the buildings have been standing without material change for seventy-five to one hundred years, electric lights are now furnished by attachment to the transmission wires which have been extended through the community. Living on the farms will be free from much hardship when electric power has been made available in supplying such conveniences as the people of the city now have.

FISHING

It is estimated that the annual value of fish taken from North Carolina waters is approximately three and a half million dollars and that a population of fifty thousand is dependent upon the industry for a livelihood. The state has a high ratio of water area. The great sand bar which nature has provided along the eastern coast extends practically the entire distance of three hundred miles from Virginia on the north to South Carolina on the south. In addition to the "outside" fishing advantages there are many sounds between the mainland and the sand bar totaling approximately three thousand square miles of "inside" fishing area. The largest of the sounds, Currituck, Albemarle, Roanoke, Croatan, Pamlico, Alligator, Neuse, Cape Fear, Core, and Bogue, furnish a great variety of fish ranging in size from the small fin fish to the large channel bass. South of Bogue, the coast is fringed with small sounds such as Bear, Brown, Stump, Topsail, Myrtle Grove, and Wrightsville, which

furnish a considerable supply of fin and shell fish for the market. The mouths of such rivers as the Chowan, Roanoke, Perquimans, Pamlico, Neuse, New, and Cape Fear are among the most important waters for commercial fishing.

The state has a number of inland lakes and rivers that are stocked with fish. In 1923 the General Assembly appropriated five hundred thousand dollars for the use of the Fisheries Commission, part of which was to be expended in the establishment of hatcheries at strategic locations in the Mountain, Piedmont, and Coastal Regions. Since the hatcheries began to operate they have had an annual output of fingerlings ranging from one to three million. Thus fishing both as an industry and a sport is of much importance to the citizenship of the state.

CHAPTER II

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

NO ATTEMPT will be made in the present chapter to recount the educational history of North Carolina. If the story should be completely told it would produce mingled feelings of pride and regret. Here and there data could be produced that would be partially gratifying, but North Carolina's rank among the states has remained comparatively low.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

At the beginning of this century North Carolina people projected a sort of education renaissance founded upon the high ideals of certain cultured leaders who for a few decades had been preaching the day of better things for the whole state. Before that time there were public schools for those who were fortunate enough to avail themselves of their priceless advantages, and a selected few, consisting of the economically privileged and those of high aspirations, were offered a higher type of education by the colleges and universities of the state. But there was a high rate of illiteracy and a low rate of wealth; hence North Carolina ranked low among the more advanced states in the matter of public education.

The psychological moment for an educational awakening throughout the state came at the time when Charles B. Aycock was governor of North Carolina. Not only had he the wisdom to see the demand for public education, but he was preëminently fitted by his popularity and eloquence to promote this worthy cause from Currituck to Cherokee. In this effort of his to start a movement which would result in a system so well organized and financed as to furnish all the children and youth of the state the enlarged advantages of education, he was ably supported by the presidents not only of the state colleges, but of the church colleges as well.

The first twenty-eight years of this present century constitute a period of remarkable progress, the story of which cannot be told here in detail. There have been many of these years in which it has been claimed by those in educational authority that

a new school house has been built for every day of the year. At the beginning of this period the state was expending less than a million dollars in public education; today the figure is more than \$35,000,000. Then a few of the cities had buildings which were considered good, but in the town and rural sections only small one-room houses were provided. These were poorly equipped. It was a positive punishment to most of the rural children to have to attend school because of little heat, crude and uncomfortable seats, and other decided inconveniences. At the present time practically all the communities of the state are provided with beautiful brick buildings with up-to-date equipment and modern conveniences of every sort. These buildings are strategically located so as to serve the people most effectively. The process of consolidation has gone on during this renaissance period and, aided by the use of the automobile and good roads, has proved to be one of the most advanced steps ever taken by the school authorities. When the consolidation idea was introduced there was very strong opposition from the rural people. This was a very natural attitude since it required the elimination of many school houses which were in easy reach of their children. But the opposition was gradually overcome and the process went on, till now it is generally accepted with appreciation by all the people. It has been found more economical to transport the children in buses to consolidated schools than to maintain many small institutions as was formerly done. It has also proved more efficient because of the superior advantages offered in better equipment and larger possibilities in social training.

In a recent edition of *State School Facts* the information is given that North Carolina transports more children to the public schools than does any other state except Indiana. This periodical states that 111,725 North Carolina children rode to 983 rural schools, 940 of which were consolidated, in 2,876 buses owned by the counties. The cost of operating these buses was \$1,581,120. That there is a marked growth in this particular is indicated by the fact that 24,442 more children were transported in 1927 than were carried in 1926.¹ The

¹ *State School Facts* (Raleigh), IV, No. 21, July 15, 1928.

Report² for 1928-29 shows that the number of consolidated schools is 986.

The renewed interest in the education of all the people is yet too short-lived to register satisfactory results, for the reason that many of the illiterates now living were beyond the school age when the determination to educate everybody was made. It will require a whole generation to realize the full advantages of the present system of public school education. If it were possible to offer a table showing the facts regarding the children of school age, the results would be quite different.

If the material progress of the public school system is a just and fair evidence of development, we may point with gratification to the first twenty-eight years of the twentieth century. From an expenditure of approximately one million dollars in 1900 to more than thirty-five million dollars in 1928, and from a school property valuation of one million to one of one hundred million dollars during the same period is a rather remarkable financial achievement.

There are now 622 high schools in the state,³ 515 of which are rural and 107 are urban. Cherokee and Columbus are the only counties which have no rural high schools. Buncombe leads in number of high schools and in enrollment. It also leads in total value of rural school property. It will be noted that the high schools range from eight to nine months school term, with the great majority of them running only eight months. But when it comes to the elementary schools the terms are reduced so that for the most part they range from six to eight months. Currituck and Scotland seem to be the only counties where both rural high schools and elementary schools run as long as nine months.

The salaries as well as the educational equipment of teachers show a marked rise during recent years. Legislation has been enacted which gives material assistance toward the education of all the children. The various counties are privileged to levy taxes as the people of the county choose to supplement appropriations from the state for any of the public school purposes. The 1929 General Assembly of the state appropriated for the biennium 1929-31 for public educational purposes the sum of

² *Ibid.*, VI, No. 16, May 1, 1930.

³ *Ibid.*, IV, No. 17, May 15, 1928.

\$21,000,000. This amount represents an appreciable increase over the appropriation for the biennium just prior to 1929-31.

There is a law in the state known as the "Equalization law," which was designed to give to the less wealthy counties aid from the state taxes. Without such a provision certain counties might remain backward in education by reason of small wealth from which to secure funds. In 1927 the legislative appropriation for the equalization fund amounted to \$3,250,000 annually. In 1929 it was \$6,500,000. Here again is reflected an increasing interest in state-wide public education that is commendable.

North Carolina has two universities; one of them is the state university, supported by public taxation; the other is Duke University, supported in part by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in North Carolina, but in the main by private benefactions. Some of the colleges together with the normal and training schools are state-supported institutions, but the greater number of colleges are supported by the church and interested individuals.

North Carolina has the following institutions for whites: fifteen four-year standard colleges, including the University of North Carolina and Duke University; three four-year class B colleges; twelve standard junior colleges; one school giving one year of college work; one standard teachers' college; and four standard normal schools. Institutions for negroes include: two four-year standard colleges; three junior colleges; one school giving one year of college work; and four standard normal schools.⁴

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

The biennial report of the Department of Labor and Printing for 1925-1926 shows 278 newspapers and other periodicals. The circulation for these daily, weekly, semi-weekly, tri-weekly, monthly, semi-monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, and annual publications is 2,025,026. Of these only forty are daily. There are 161 weeklies, and thirty-six monthlies. The list includes many types of papers, Democratic, Republican, Independent, religious, fraternal, economic-social, scientific, labor, agricultural, educational, etc. There are only nine counties in the state which do not have a paper of some kind. Wake

⁴ S. H. Hobbs, Jr., *North Carolina: Economic and Social*, p. 264.

County leads with twenty-nine. Guilford ranks second with nineteen.

The *Progressive Farmer*, a farm weekly published at Raleigh, Wake County, has a pronounced lead in circulation, reporting for 1926, 475,000. The *Yellow Jacket*, a monthly, listed as "Patriotic, free lance," and published at Moravian Falls, comes second with a reported circulation of 275,000. *Blum's Farmers and Planters Almanac*, published annually at Winston-Salem, ranks third with 100,000. Fourth in number of circulation comes the *Tri-State Tobacco Grower*, a monthly published at Raleigh with 97,000.⁵

It is quite interesting to note that among the papers which have the largest circulation those dealing with agriculture are outstanding. Referring to the paragraph above it is seen that the first, third, and fourth place are held by such papers. Added to these is another which ranks well up toward the top, and which has a larger circulation than any of the great dailies of the state; this is the *North Carolina Cotton Growers*, another monthly published at Raleigh, which reports a circulation of 39,000.

It is impossible to estimate the value of newspapers beyond a mere material basis of investment and income. Along with the material and educational progress of any people comes the public press. It is not the circulation price of any paper that brings great revenue, except in so far as the circulation induces financial institutions to use its pages for advertising purposes. The revenue from advertising must be depended upon for adequate support. The prosperity of North Carolina is reflected by the growth of its daily papers. Not only does the prosperity of the state influence the newspapers, but the papers in turn affect very greatly the material development of the people. The press thus performs the double function of reflecting the condition of the state and of rendering valuable aid in promoting its progress.

⁵ Department of Labor and Printing, *Biennial Report*, 1925-26.

CHAPTER III

RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND

THE DEPARTMENT of Commerce¹ announces that according to the returns received from the 1926 religious census, there were in the United States 213 religious bodies with 231,983 organizations and 54,624,976 members, as compared with 200 denominations reporting 226,718 organizations and 41,926,854 members in 1916. The total population of the United States in 1920 shows approximately a fifteen per cent increase over the reports of 1910. The religious census of 1926 shows an increase of about thirty per cent over that of 1916. The term "members," however, when applied to the church in general has a variable meaning, and is therefore not as accurate as it should be because the several organizations have not used the word in the same sense. In some religious bodies "members" refers only to communicants; in others it includes all who are baptized; and in still others it signifies all enrolled persons.

In North Carolina the population increased during the decade from 1910 to 1920 approximately sixteen per cent—about one per cent more than the increase of the nation—while the increase in church members from 1916 to 1926 was about the same as that of the United States, thirty per cent. In 1926 there were in the state sixty-seven religious bodies, or denominations, with 10,297 organizations, or churches, reporting 1,406,883 members, as compared with fifty-seven denominations having 9,713 churches and 1,080,723 members in 1916.

Assuming that North Carolina's population has been increasing since 1920 at the same rate it did during the previous decade, there would have been in 1926 a population of 2,815,035. A church membership of 1,406,883, which the 1926 religious census reports, would then represent approximately fifty per cent of the total population.

It is to be noticed that there is an increase of ten denom-

¹ All the information contained in the following paragraphs pertaining to the 1926 Religious Census has been furnished by the Department of Commerce in advance bulletins.

inations in the state during the decade from 1916 to 1926 and an increase of 584 church organizations, there being in 1926 sixty-seven religious bodies and 10,297 church organizations. However, there were only 348 more church buildings in 1926 than there were in 1916.

In the 1926 religious census reports the value of church edifices represents the value of the buildings together with the land on which they stand and all furniture, organs, bells, and furnishings owned by the churches and actually used in connection with church services. It does not include rented buildings and furniture which are used for services. Upon such a basis it is found that the average value of all churches in North Carolina in 1916 was approximately \$2,821, but in 1926 the average was \$8,564. The total value of all church buildings in 1926 was approximately \$82,145,888. This figure is secured by multiplying the total number of churches by the average value of those reporting. Using the same method for the churches in 1916 we find a total value of only \$26,077,324. It is seen then that while the church membership increased thirty per cent in North Carolina during the decade between 1916 and 1926, the material value of church buildings increased 215 per cent. By way of comparison it may be interesting to note that the increase in the value of church buildings in the United States was approximately 128 per cent.

Another item which refers to the material progress of the church in North Carolina has to do with running expenses, improvements, the pastor's salary, payment of debts, and money actually paid for new buildings. It also includes the amount of money expended for benevolencies, home and foreign missions, for denominational support, and all other purposes. These expenditures for 1916 amounted to \$6,126,048 but in 1926 they reached \$17,904,444, approximately 192 per cent increase during the ten year period. In the United States for all denominations during the same period the increase was approximately 147 per cent.

The annual report² of the Southern Baptist Church for 1929 reveals the following statistics: total number of members,

² *Annual of the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina, Ninety-ninth Annual Session (Raleigh, November, 1929).*

397,026; total number of churches, 2,307; total amount of money raised during the year for all purposes, \$3,814,600.01; total value of all church property in the state, \$22,561,025.48. The amount raised for all purposes in 1929 was slightly smaller than that of 1928.

The 1929 records³ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of North Carolina show the denomination has 266,188 members, 1,618 church buildings, raised \$4,089,990 for all purposes during the year, and has a total church house value of \$19,489,376.

It may be interesting to note the comparison of the 1929 and 1923 reports⁴ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In 1923 the Methodist body in North Carolina had 237,379 members; raised \$3,796,713 for all purposes; and reported a church house value of \$13,240,651. In the period between the years 1923 and 1929 it will be noted that the membership increased nine and six-tenths per cent while the church house value increased 42.7 per cent.

These two religious bodies—the Southern Baptist Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South—constitute nearly fifty per cent of the church membership of the state and possess something more than fifty per cent of the state's church house value. It is also to be noted in this connection that so far as these leading denominations are concerned the majority of their members are in the country. Seventy-two per cent of the Baptists and sixty-four per cent of the Methodists are members of country churches. Ninety-two per cent of the Baptist and ninety per cent of the Methodist church houses are in the country. But when it comes to the value of church property the story is reversed. In the Methodist body the ten per cent of the church houses in the city represent sixty per cent of the total church value of the denomination of the state, while the ninety per cent of church houses in the country can claim only forty

³ *Journal of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South* (Greensboro, November, 1929); *Minutes of the Western North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South* (Greensboro, October, 1929).

⁴ *Journal of the North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South* (Greensboro, November, 1923); *Minutes of the Western North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South* (Greensboro, October, 1923).

per cent of the church value. The average value of the Methodist city churches is \$58,106, whereas the average value of the churches in the towns and open country is \$4,016. Approximately the same situation obtains in the Baptist church of the state.

If a division should be made in the rural churches so that the value of church houses in towns of less than 2,500 population could be estimated separately from the open country churches, the average open country church value would be approximately \$2,000. Many of the church buildings in the towns just under the city size according to the census classification are quite creditable and greatly raise the country church average value. The great number of open-country churches, constituting a large majority of all Baptist and Methodist churches for the state, have very little material value. Hundreds of them range from \$100 to \$1,000. Now and then there is a beautiful and well adapted church house by the side of the road which should serve as an inspiration to other congregations, and which we hope is but prophetic of a not-far-distant day when adequate church facilities may be secured for all the people.

The average membership in the Baptist city churches is 530, and in the Methodist city churches it is 528. In the country churches of the Baptists the average membership is 118, while in those of the Methodists the average is 97.

This data is offered here merely to indicate a situation which will be much more fully brought out in Part Two where a detailed study of counties is presented. Some of the religious bodies in the state have no city churches at all while some of them have no rural churches, and in a number of them the proportions are quite different from those of the Baptist and Methodist.

PART TWO

THE COUNTIES AND THEIR COUNTRY CHURCHES

EXPLANATION

LEGEND FOR MAP

State Highways	—————	H. Holiness
Township Lines	-----	L. Lutheran
County Seats	⊙	M. Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Schools	●	M.E. Methodist Episcopal
A. Adventist		D. Disciples
A.R.P. Associate Reformed Presbyterian		M.P. Methodist Protestant
B. Missionary Baptist		Moravian. Moravian
C. Christian		Mormon. Mormon
Cath. Catholic		P. Presbyterian
Com. Community		P.B. Primitive Baptist
Con. Congregational		R. Reformed
Dun. Dunkard		T.L. True Light
E. Episcopal		U. Universalists
F. Friends		Uni. Unitarian
F.W.B. Free Will Baptist		W.M. Wesleyan Methodist

In the display of county data contained in Part Two the sources of information are as follows: All population statistics including the tenant farm population, land and farm areas, and farm property values were secured from the Census of the United States; the major crop values for 1928 were taken from the State Department of Agriculture publication, *The Farm Forecaster*, No. 54, 1929; all information pertaining to manufacturing industries and products came from the State Department of Conservation and Development, *North Carolina, Resources and Industries*, 1929, pp. 85-86; the total property valuation of the counties is from the *Report of the Tax Commission of North Carolina*, 1928, p. 626; the value of automobiles in each county was obtained from the office of the State Department of Conservation and Development; the value of fishing revenue and equipment is from the *Sixth Biennial Report of the Fisheries Commission Board*; the rural school property of white people from *State School Facts*, Vol. 9; the religious census of 1872, 1884, and 1890 from Levi Branson's *Business Directory*, volumes for the corresponding years; the religious data for 1926, from the United States Religious Census of 1926; all religious information of the churches of white people in the open country and towns of less than 1,500 population for 1929, came from the investigation made by the Rural Church Department of Duke University, 1929.

CHAPTER IV

STUDY OF COUNTY UNITS

ALAMANCE COUNTY

ALAMANCE County is situated in the north-central portion of the Piedmont Region of North Carolina. It belongs to a small group of counties all of whose boundary lines seem to have been established by the compass rather than determined by some winding river or uneven water's edge. Haw River flowing in a southwestward direction across the county, together with its tributaries, furnishes the chief source of drainage. The topography is a rolling upland.

Graham, situated near the geographical center, is the county seat and in 1920 had a population of 2,366. Burlington is the county's only city. Elon College is an incorporated town with several hundred people and is the seat of an "A" grade college of the Christian denomination. Alamance shares with adjacent counties the population of two of its towns, namely, Mebane at the east situated on the boundary line between Alamance and Orange; and Gibsonville on the western boundary line which separates Alamance from Guilford. The two neighboring counties lay claim to parts of the population of these incorporated towns.

In addition to the Southern Railway other transportation facilities are offered by state highways Number 10 crossing from east to west, Number 62 leading out north and south, and Numbers 144, 103, 93, and 54 serving other sections of the county.

The county has an area of 492 square miles; the land area comprises 314,880 acres. That part of it which is known as "land in farms" is 234,152 acres. All the farm property in 1925 was worth \$10,271,636. The tobacco crop yields more income than any other product of the farms. The total value of major crops in 1928 was reported to be \$2,838,078.

The total population in 1920 was 32,718, averaging 66.5 persons per square mile. The 1926 United States Census Estimate was 35,400. The total rural population outside centers

of 1,500 or more was 24,400, of which 18,056 were whites and 6,344 were negroes. The farm population was 13,985, composed of 9,763 whites and 4,222 negroes. Of the farm population, 10,001 persons lived on the farms they owned, 3,981 lived on rented farms, and three on managed farms.

Alamance is one of the counties in which cotton manufacturing had its early beginning several decades ago. The county had in 1927 eighty-six manufacturing establishments, fifty-one of which were textile mills. The total output for that year was \$25,015,180.

Summary

24th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$33,792,943
42nd in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$10,271,636
8th in value of manufacturing products.....	1927	\$25,015,180
44th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 2,838,078
55th in tenant farm population.....	1925	3,981
20th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 3,944,325
43rd in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 423,360
30th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 215,250

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Alamance County had thirty churches for white people, or one for each 274 of the white population; in 1884, thirty-one churches, or one for each 322 of the white population; in 1890, forty-seven churches, or one for each 269 of the white population. In 1929 there were forty-two churches for white people in the open country and towns of less than 1,500 population, or one for each 430 of the white rural population.

In 1926 Alamance had twenty-one religious denominations, 120 churches, and 17,232 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

Among the white people in the county outside centers of 1,500 and more population the 1929 survey shows nine religious bodies reported, having forty-two churches, whose total value is \$215,250, and a combined membership of 6,384. The Baptist reports the largest number of churches and the greatest church house value. So far as number of churches and members are concerned there is little difference in the rank of the Christian, Baptist, Methodist Protestant, Methodist, and Presbyterian. Other denominations following are Friends, Re-

formed, Primitive Baptist, and Holiness. The average number of members per church is 152. The average value of church houses is estimated at \$5,125. Twenty-six of the churches have some Sunday School equipment and sixteen are one-room houses. Six of the buildings are constructed of brick; thirty-six are frame houses.

ALEXANDER COUNTY

Alexander County is situated in the central western portion of the Piedmont Region of the state and has an area of 289 square miles. The topography is hilly on the east and mountainous on the west. The Catawba River furnishes the southern boundary line. The South Yadkin and Little Rivers cross the county. The county seat is Taylorsville, very probably named for General Zachary Taylor, who later became President of the United States. Taylorsville in 1920 had 1,122 population and is the only incorporated town in the county. It is situated in the center of the county and through it run two of the state's highways: Number 67 leading north and south, and Number 90 passing through from east to west.

The entire population of the county is considered rural since there is no city within its boundaries. The 1920 census credited the county with 12,212 people, averaging 42.3 persons per square mile. Of these, 11,337 were whites and 875 were negroes. The 1926 United States Census estimate was 12,600. The farm population in 1920 was 9,453, composed of 8,783 whites and 670 negroes. Seven thousand, nine hundred and three of the farm population lived on their own farms, five on managed farms, and 1,545 lived on rented farms.

The land area expressed in acres is 184,960, with 78.5 per cent of the total area in farms. The farm property in 1925 was valued at \$6,521,093 and the value of the 1928 crops was \$918,517. Alexander lies in the commercial apple section and for its area this county has more apple trees than any other in the state.

Alexander County has some manufacturing industry though not comparable to that of the high ranking counties. The total



ALEXANDER COUNTY

value of output in 1927 from nineteen factories was estimated at \$2,442,296. The total number of people employed in the factories was 798 and the wages received were \$486,602.

Summary

82nd in total property valuation.....	1928	\$8,902,385
71st in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$6,521,093
54th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$2,442,296
80th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 918,517
86th in tenant farm population.....	1925	1,545
72nd in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 931,875
60th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 299,225
64th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 115,056

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Alexander County had twenty-three churches for white people, or one for each 262 of the white population; in 1884, twenty-five churches, or one for each 298 of the white population; in 1890, twenty-three churches, or one for each 373 of the white population. In 1929 there were reported fifty-one churches for white people, or one for each 222 of the white population.

In 1926 Alexander had thirteen denominations, sixty-five churches, and 7,646 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

Among the white people of this rural county the 1929 survey shows that seven religious bodies reported, having fifty-one church houses, whose total value is \$115,056, and a total membership of 6,388. Twenty-eight of the churches are Baptist with a total membership of more than four thousand. This denomination claims over half the churches of white people, and considerably more than half the entire church membership. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, ranks second. Other churches represented in the report are the Lutheran, Presbyterian, Associate Reformed Presbyterian, Adventist, and Wesleyan Methodist. Six of the church houses reported Sunday School rooms. None of the churches in the open country are credited with any more physical equipment than is offered by a one-room house. Three brick buildings were reported, the others are frame structures. The estimated value of church

houses ranges from one hundred to eight thousand dollars. The average membership of the churches is 125. The average value of church houses is \$2,256.

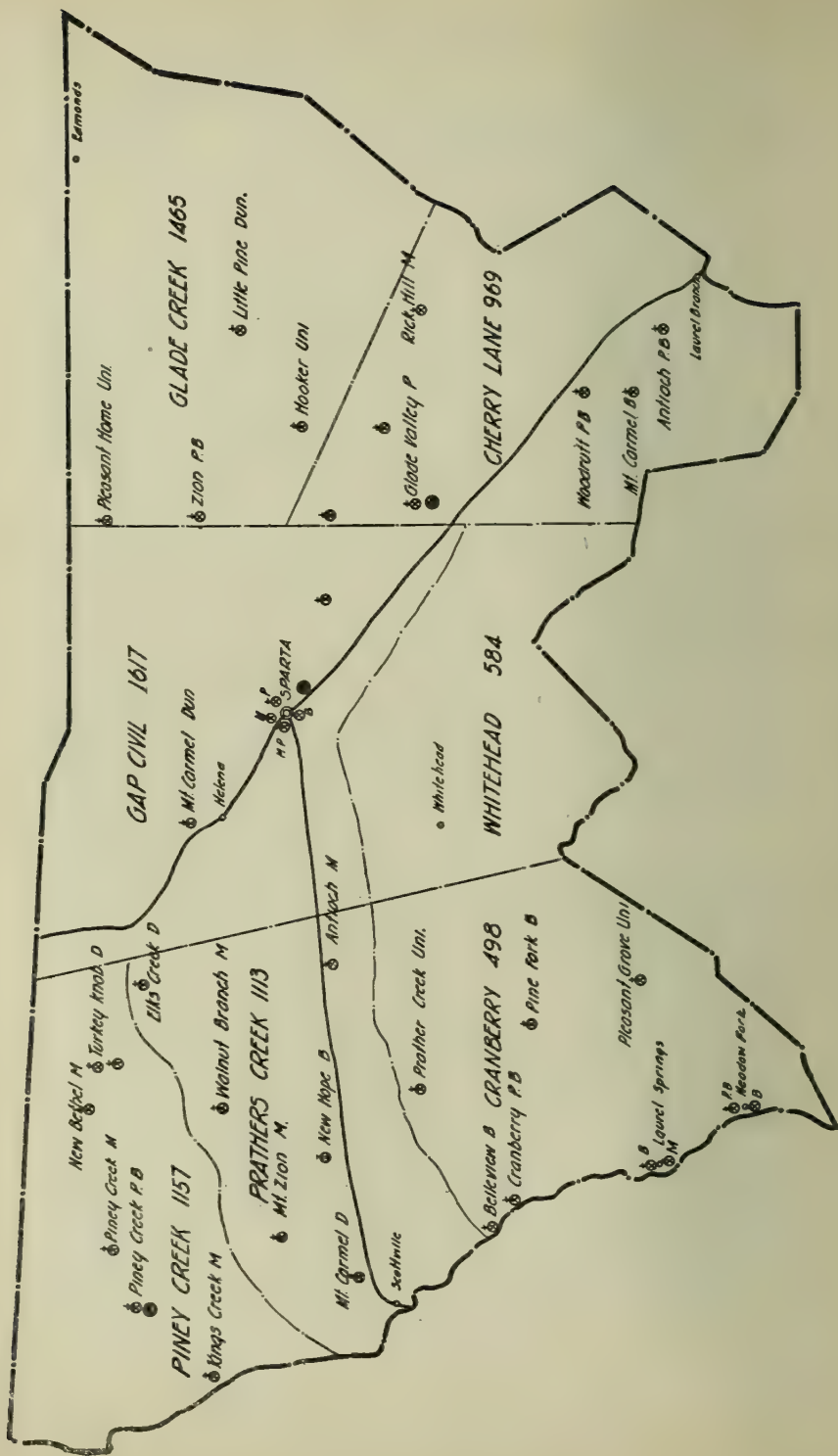
ALLEGHANY COUNTY

Alleghany County is situated in one of the most rugged and beautiful portions of the Mountain Region of North Carolina. The county lies in the northwest corner of the state with Virginia on the north, and only Ashe County separates it from Tennessee on the west. The county seat is Sparta, which in 1920 was credited with a population of 159. It is clear that the name of the county came from the Indians, and the name of the county seat came from Greece. One of the state's best highways, Number 26, runs across the county, and passes through Sparta. There are two other unimproved state roads in the county, namely, Numbers 69 and 67.

The population of Alleghany is small, there being only 7,403 people within its borders in 1920. The total population is rural, and because of the rugged mountains it is not evenly distributed; however, the average is 31.6 persons per square mile. The total farm population in 1920 was 6,526, a large per cent of the entire population; 6,267 of these were whites and 259 were negroes. There were only 333 negroes in the county. In 1920 the farm population who lived on the farms they owned numbered 5,782. Seven hundred and thirty-five people lived on rented farms and nine lived on farms which they managed.

There are 234 square miles of territory in the county. There are 149,760 acres in the total land area, of which 134,833 acres are in 1,438 farms. Alleghany is strictly an agricultural county. It has no manufacturing industries of large proportions. The value of all farm property in 1925 was \$6,832,811. The value of major crops produced in 1928 was \$542,758. Corn ranks first among the agricultural products of the county, with an estimate in 1928 of \$202,245.

Alleghany County, along with its neighbor Ashe County,



leads the state in sheep raising, and is among the first counties of the state in commercial apple orchards.

Summary

96th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$4,918,276
70th in farm property valuation.....	1925	\$6,832,811
92nd in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 60,310
93rd in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 542,758
96th in tenant farm population.....	1925	735
92nd in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 409,500
95th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 113,500
86th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 73,600

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Alleghany County had thirteen churches for white people, or one for each 261 of the white population; in 1884, fourteen churches, or one for each 354 of the white population; in 1890, fifteen churches, or one for each 404 of the white population. In 1929 there were forty-five churches for white people, or one for each 157 of the white population.

In 1926 Alleghany had seven religious bodies, forty-four churches, and 3,024 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

Church data secured in the 1929 survey is as follows: Seven denominations were reported in the county with forty-five churches valued at \$73,600, and with a combined membership of 2,219. The Primitive Baptist leads in number of churches and number of members, though the Methodist leads in value of church houses. Other denominations represented are Baptist, Union Baptist, Disciples, Presbyterian, and Dunkard. The average church membership is forty-nine and the average church house value is \$1,635. If two churches in the town of Sparta, valued at \$24,000, should be subtracted, the average value of the forty-three remaining churches would be \$1,153. Two of the houses are built of brick, and two have Sunday School equipment. There are forty-three one-room and forty-three frame churches.

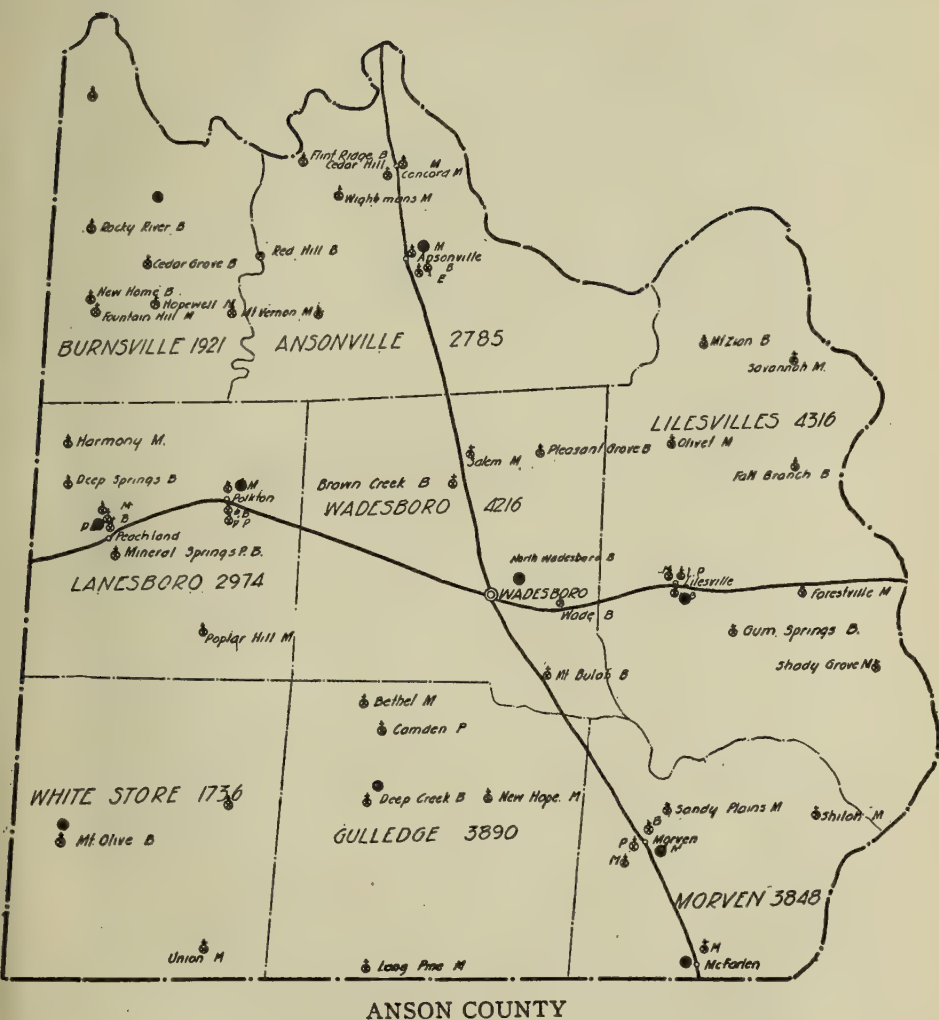
ANSON COUNTY

Anson County is situated in the Piedmont area of the state just at the South Carolina line. The Rocky and Pee Dee rivers form the entire northern and eastern boundary of the county. The county has seven incorporated towns all of which are in the rural class except Wadesboro, the county seat, which had a population in 1920 of 2,648. Number 20 hard surface state highway runs through the county and the county seat from east to west, and Number 80, another state highway, running north and south, passes through the center of the county.

The total population of the county according to the 1920 census was 28,334, averaging 51 persons per square mile. The 1926 United States Census estimate gave the county 30,300. The total rural population was 25,686. Of these 11,795 were white and 13,891 were negroes. The farm population was 19,896, composed of 7,884 whites and 12,012 negroes. Of the farm population, 6,526 lived on farms which they owned, 13,334 lived on rented farms, and thirty-six lived on farms which they managed.

Anson County has an area of 556 square miles. There are 355,840 acres in its land area, of which 68.4 per cent is in farms. The farm lands represent 243,239 acres. The value of all farm property in 1925 was \$10,105,197. The value of all major crops produced in 1928 was \$3,091,485. Cotton is by far the most important crop produced in the county. This fact explains the large majority of negroes as well as the high ratio of tenant farmers noted in a paragraph above. The cotton crop for 1928 was estimated at \$2,081,912.

In 1927 there were reported twenty manufacturing industries in the county including two cotton mills and one silk mill. The total value of the output from these industries was \$3,382,678. It is of interest to note that the farm products of 1928 and the manufacturing output of 1927 are not widely different in value. The number of people directly dependent upon the industry of farming is much larger than that dependent upon the income from manufacturing products.



Summary

45th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$21,078,008
46th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$10,105,197
44th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 3,382,678
37th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 3,091,485
12th in tenant farm population.....	1925	13,334
51st in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 1,855,600
63rd in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 290,625
33rd in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 201,400

Rural Church Data

In 1872, Anson County had twenty churches for white people, or one for each 317 of the white population; in 1884, thirty-five churches, or one for each 251 of the white population; in 1890, thirty-eight churches, or one for each 269 of the white population. In 1929 forty-seven churches for the white people were reported, or one for each 250 of the white rural population.

In 1926 Anson had eleven religious bodies, 117 churches, and 15,598 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

Forty-seven country churches for white people were reported in the 1929 survey for Anson County. Of the five denominations represented in the rural territory the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has a small lead in churches and members. The Missionary Baptist ranks second. The number of churches owned by these religious bodies respectively is twenty-five and eighteen. Other denominations represented are Primitive Baptist, Episcopal, and Presbyterian. Seventeen of the churches are reported to have some Sunday School equipment, and thirty are one-room houses. Ten of the country churches are reported to be of brick, one of stone, and thirty-six of frame construction. Nine of the churches of masonry construction are in the towns and only two in the open country. The memberships of the churches range in size from twelve to three hundred, and the value of the buildings is estimated at from \$100 to \$16,000. The total number of members in the reporting churches is 5,455, or approximately fifty per cent of the white rural population. The total value of church houses reported is \$201,400. Sixty-two thousand dollars of this amount is the combined valuation of five churches in the towns

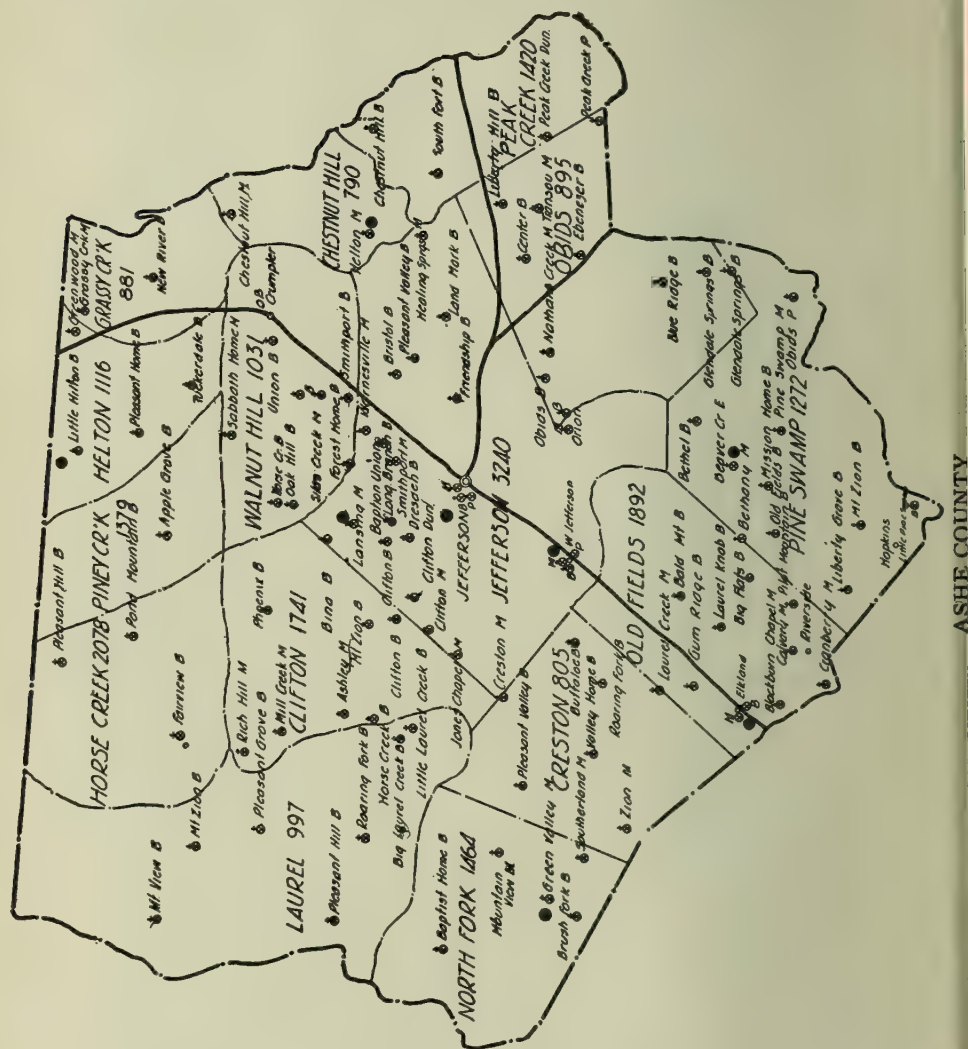
of Morven, Ansonville, Polkton, and Lilesville. The average membership of the churches is 116. The average value of church buildings is \$4,285.

ASHE COUNTY

The name of Governor Samuel Ashe is perpetuated in the extreme northwest county of North Carolina. The county seat is Jefferson, named for Thomas Jefferson who played so great a part in the Revolutionary period and the years following the Declaration of American Independence. The northern boundary of the county is the Virginia state line, while the western boundary is the Tennessee state line. There are three incorporated towns in the county, all of them too small to be classified as cities. The mountains within the county limit are rugged yet beautiful. Two of the state's highways run across the county and through Jefferson, the county seat, which is situated in the center of the county. These are Numbers 16 and 69. Number 681 leads out into Virginia.

The county had a population of 21,001 in 1920, averaging 49.2 persons per square mile. The 1926 population estimate was 22,300. The chief industry is agriculture, since there are few manufacturing enterprises. The farm population was 18,345, composed of 17,932 whites and 413 negroes. There were only 502 negroes in the entire county. In 1920, 16,508 of the farm population lived on the farms which they owned, 1,834 on rented farms, and three on farms which they managed.

The total area of the county is 427 square miles. The land area is 273,280 acres, of which 250,778 are in farms. The farm land is divided into 3,576 farms averaging approximately seventy acres. The total land and buildings of the farms in 1925 was estimated to be worth \$12,435,371 and all farm property at \$13,876,446. Ashe ranks first among the counties in sheep raising, and ranks high in all livestock. The value of the sheep of the county in 1925 was \$87,387, and horses \$264,072. The total value of the major crops in the year 1928 was \$1,158,114. Corn is the leading crop in this county. Ashe ranks high in commercial apple orchards.



Summary

69th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$11,849,096
24th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$13,876,446
85th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 252,862
76th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 1,158,114
82nd in tenant farm population.....	1925	1,834
82nd in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 662,025
71st in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 250,000
28th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 238,400

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Ashe County had twelve churches for white people, or one for each 749 of the white population; in 1884, twelve churches, or one for each 1,122 of the white population; in 1890, thirty-four churches, or one for each 442 of the white population. In the 1929 survey of the county 112 churches for the white people were reported, or one for each 174 of the white population.

In 1926 Ashe had eleven religious bodies, 123 churches, and 8,016 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

In the 1929 survey of country churches, six denominations reported, having 112 churches whose total value is \$238,400 and whose combined membership is 7,468. The Missionary Baptist leads with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, second. Other denominations represented are the Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Dunkard. The average membership of the churches is sixty-seven and the average church house value is \$2,128. Only four of the churches are estimated at more than \$8,000. Three of these are in West Jefferson. Three of the churches are of brick, two of stone, and 107 of frame construction. Seven of them have some Sunday School equipment, and 105 are one-room houses.

AVERY COUNTY

Avery County, situated in one of the most beautiful sections of the mountain area of North Carolina, has for its north-western boundary the Tennessee State line. This county,



AVERY COUNTY

formed in 1911 from Caldwell, Mitchell, and Watauga, is known as the hundredth county because it is the last one to be created. The state has built one of its best highways through the county, Number 69, running north and south. Other state highways in the county are Numbers 194, 175, 181, 691, and 176. Beautiful cascades and waterfalls are to be seen in the county, one of which is the famous Linville Falls.

There are four small incorporated towns in the county, Banner Elk, Elk Park, Montezuma, and Newland, the last named being the county seat, whose population in 1920 was 289. The county lays claim to no city, but its population in 1920, all rural, was 10,335, averaging 43.4 persons per square mile. Ten thousand and ninety-two of the entire population were whites, leaving only 243 negroes. In 1920 the farm population was 7,824, all of which were whites except 150 negroes. The farm population on owned farms was 7,119, population on rented farms was 683, and population on managed farms was twenty-two.

Avery County has an area of 238 square miles and an approximate land area of 152,320 acres. All land in farms amounts to 91,930 acres. The farm property of Avery County in 1925 was estimated to be worth \$3,570,539, and the value of the 1928 major crops was reported to be \$462,980. According to the estimates, corn ranks first in value. This county is in the commercial apple section of the state.

The leading mineral products of the county are mica, feldspar, and iron. The county has not developed industrially, nor is it of high rank in agriculture. There is valuable timber in its large proportion of wooded area, and its scenic value will ultimately attract many people from the outside.

Summary

92 in total property valuation.....	1928	\$5,644,593
91st in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$3,570,539
79th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 330,529
94th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 462,980
97th in tenant farm population.....	1925	683
96th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 373,800
91st in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 162,850
70th in rural church property of whites.....	1928	\$ 106,150

Rural Church Data

Avery County has been formed since the last volume of Branson's *Business Directory* was published, hence no data of the early country church is available from that source. In 1926 Avery had twelve religious bodies, seventy-one churches, and 4,960 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

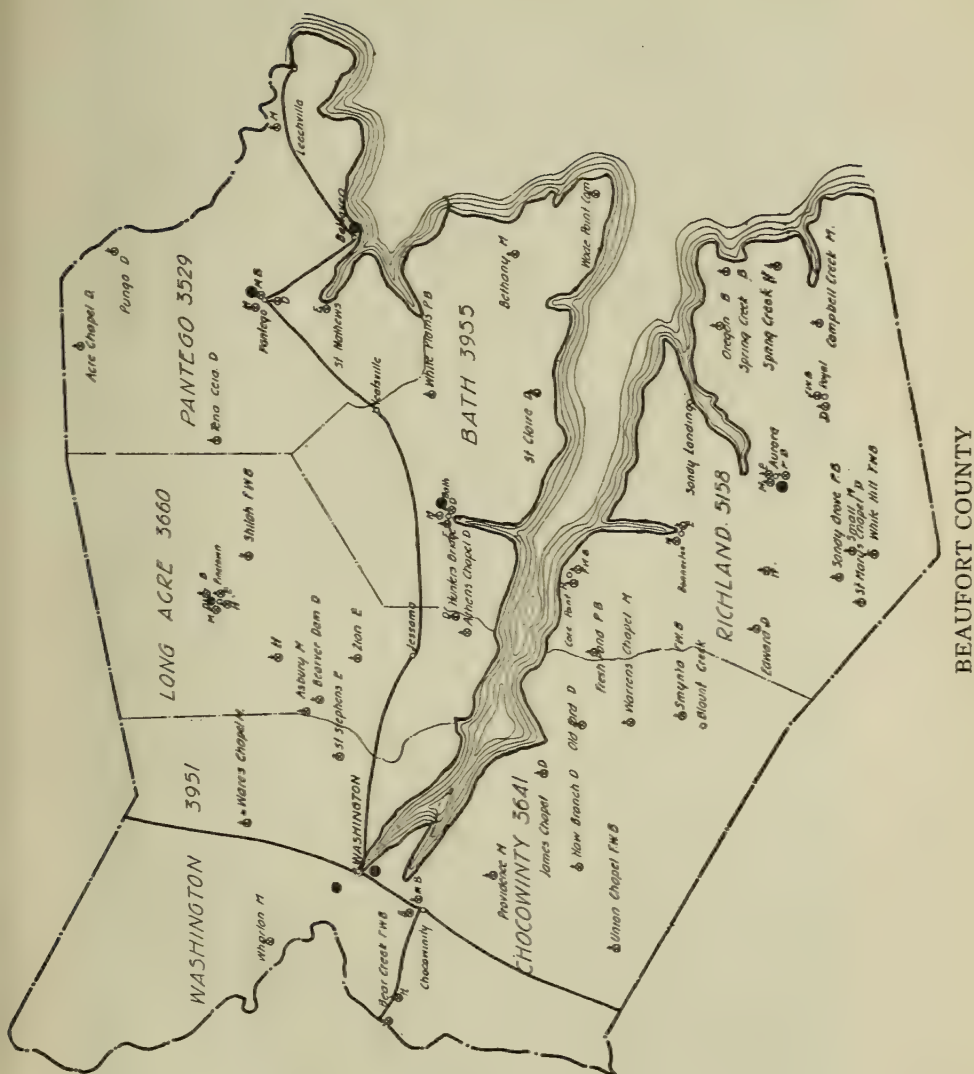
Avery County, according to the 1929 survey, has six religious bodies, fifty-one churches, 3,994 members, and a total church house value of \$106,150. Eleven of the churches have Sunday School rooms in addition to the church auditorium; forty are one-room houses. Seven of them are either brick or stone, and forty-four are frame houses. The average membership of the churches is seventy-eight and the average church house value is \$2,081.

BEAUFORT COUNTY

One of the larger seaboard counties of the state of North Carolina is Beaufort. The Pungo River, which flows directly into the Pamlico Sound, forms the eastern boundary of the county. In the county are many lakes and small streams. The largest river is Pamlico, on which boats may ply. This river has a number of tributaries, perhaps the leading one is Tar River, which has its source in the Piedmont Plateau. As the Pamlico flows in a southeastward direction it increases in width till it unites with the Pungo River. These two rivers forming a very wide body of water flow on into Pamlico Sound, which is North Carolina's largest body of water.

Although this county has many streams and low areas necessitating expensive and numerous bridges, the state has provided splendid hard-surface highways for transportation. Number 91 passes through the county from east to west and Number 30 from north to south. There are three shorter roads which furnish additional outlets, Numbers 33, 92, and 97.

Beaufort County has eight incorporated centers. Washington, situated near the eastern boundary, is the county seat and in 1920 had a population of 6,314. Other centers, none of



which are cities, are Belhaven, Aurora, Pantego, Pinetown, South Creek, Bath, and Edward. Bath, which is near the geographical center of the county, is regarded as the oldest town in the state, being incorporated in 1705.

Beaufort County has an area of 840 square miles. Its total population in 1920 was 31,024, averaging 36.9 persons per square mile. The 1926 estimated census gives the county 31,100. In 1920 the population in the open country and towns under 1,500 was 22,894, composed of 14,423 whites and 8,471 negroes. The farm population was 17,558, of which 11,544 were whites and 6,014 were negroes. The people living on farms which they owned numbered 11,421, while those living on rented farms numbered 6,035, and those on managed farms numbered 102.

Beaufort County ranks fourth among the counties of the state in value of fishing material, including boats, nets, seines, etc. It ranks fifth in revenue received from fisheries products.

In 1927 Beaufort County had thirty-two manufacturing plants, with a total output of \$4,106,008.

The water area of the county is considerably above the average because of the rivers, lakes, and streams. The land area comprises 537,600 acres of which only 35.3 per cent is in farms. All land in farms contains 189,977 acres. The total farm property for 1925 was valued at \$11,249,352. The value of all major crops in 1928 was \$4,509,021. Tobacco is the leading product of the farms. The county lies on the eastern edge of the light tobacco belt. The estimate given for this crop in 1928 was \$2,129,376.

Summary

30th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$29,260,576
37th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$11,249,352
38th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 4,106,008
18th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 4,509,021
40th in tenant farm population.....	1925	6,035
37th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 2,491,650
77th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 222,612
68th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 108,250

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Beaufort had twenty-three churches for white people, or one for each 364 of the total white population; in

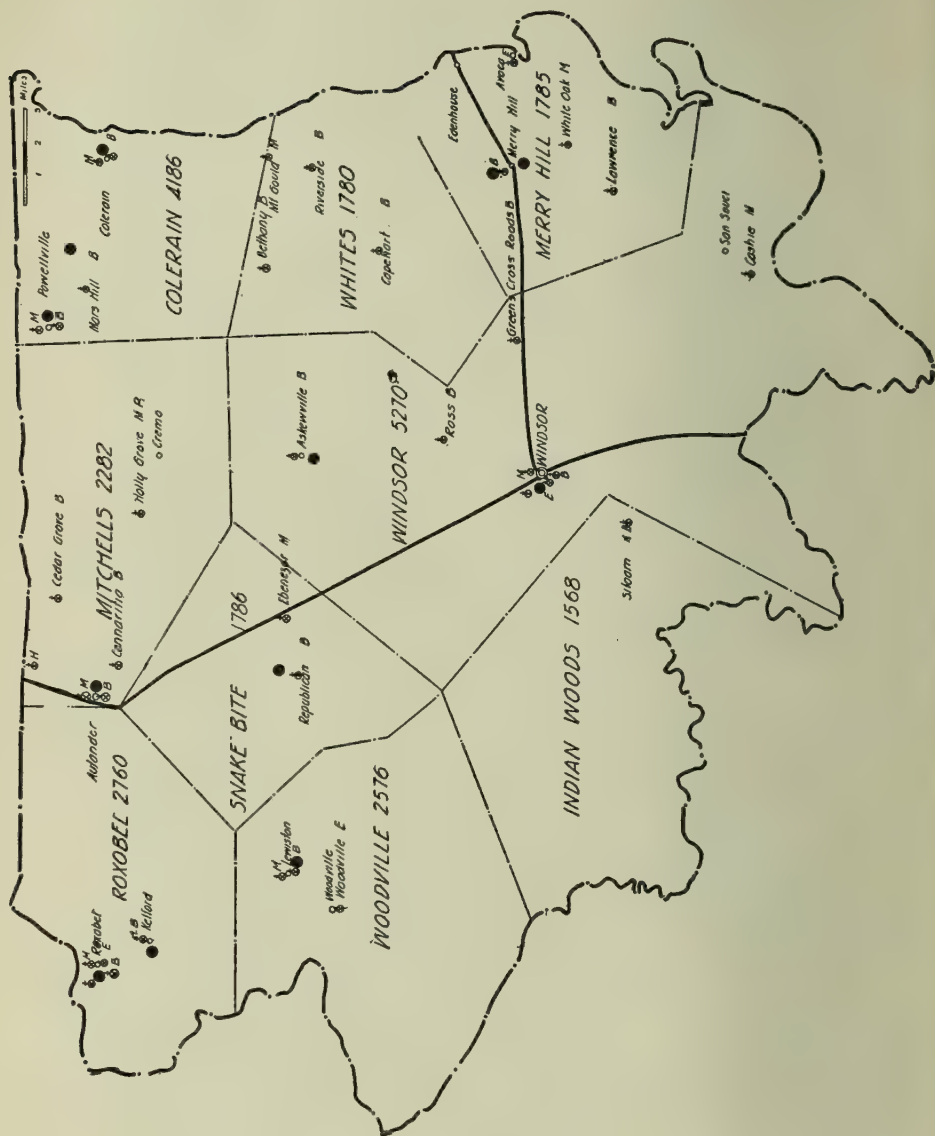
1884, twenty-seven churches, or one for each 374 of the total white population; in 1890, thirty-two churches, or one for each 318 of the white rural population. In the 1929 church survey of the county seventy-three churches for the white people were reported in the open country and towns under 1,500 population, or one for each 197 of the white rural population. In 1926 Beaufort had eighteen religious bodies, 151 churches, and 16,850 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

The country church investigation referred to above shows that nine denominations reported, having seventy-three churches, whose total value is estimated at \$108,250, and a combined membership of 6,347. The Disciples leads in number and value of church buildings as well as in number of members. Others following in order are Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Episcopal, Free Will Baptist, Holiness, Missionary Baptist, Primitive Baptist, Community, and Presbyterian. The average membership of the churches is eighty-seven and the average value of church buildings is \$1,483. Four of the houses are built of brick and sixty-nine are frame structures. Three are equipped with some Sunday School rooms and seventy are one-room houses.

BERTIE COUNTY

Bertie County lies in the northwestern section of the Coastal Plains area of the state. The county's boundary lines are composed almost entirely of a natural sort. Chowan River and Albemarle Sound lie on the east. The Roanoke River forms the entire southern boundary and practically the whole of the western border. There is in the county no center of population that in 1920 could be classified as a city, though there are eight incorporated towns. Windsor, whose name may refer to a famous English castle, is the county seat and according to the 1920 census had a population of 1,210. The other towns are Aulander, in the northwest corner, Colerain, Kelford, Lewiston, Powellsville, Roxobel, and Woodville.

Number 30 state highway passes through the county and



through Windsor, the county seat, from Martin County on the south to Hertford on the north. The county has an eastern outlet over state highway Number 342 which passes across the Chowan River into Edenton.

The total population of the county in 1920 was 23,993, all of which is regarded as rural. The average was 34.1 persons per square mile. The 1926 population estimate was 24,600. Of the 1920 population, 10,294 were whites and 13,639 were negroes. The farm population was 18,011, composed of 7,018 whites and 10,993 negroes. The people who lived on their own farms numbered 7,119, those who lived on rented land 10,886, and six people lived on managed farms.

Bertie's total area is 703 square miles. Its approximate land area is 449,920 acres and 51.5 per cent of this territory is in farms. The land in farms consists of 231,618 acres. Bertie had a total farm property value in 1925 of \$12,220,001, and the estimate placed upon its 1928 major crops was \$4,449,455.

Although the county is situated on Chowan River and Albemarle Sound, not a large number of its citizens gain their support from the fishing industry. Many of the coastal counties outrank Bertie in this particular. Neither does the county receive large support from manufacturing industry. But Bertie has the unusual advantage of soil fertility and adaptability so that it produces three outstanding money crops. The county is in the heart of the peanut belt of the state and, as may be supposed, produces a greater value in this crop than in any other. Lying, as it does, on the border of the tobacco belt, the crop of second rank is tobacco. Its soil is well adapted to the raising of cotton, hence cotton ranks third. The following are estimates for the three crops produced in 1928: peanuts, \$1,564,605; tobacco, \$1,384,302; cotton, \$801,278.

Summary

57th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$14,855,328
30th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$12,220,001
73rd in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 784,482
20th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 4,449,455
19th in tenant farm population.....	1925	10,886
46th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 1,877,400
36th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 485,000
45th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 167,950

Rural Church Data

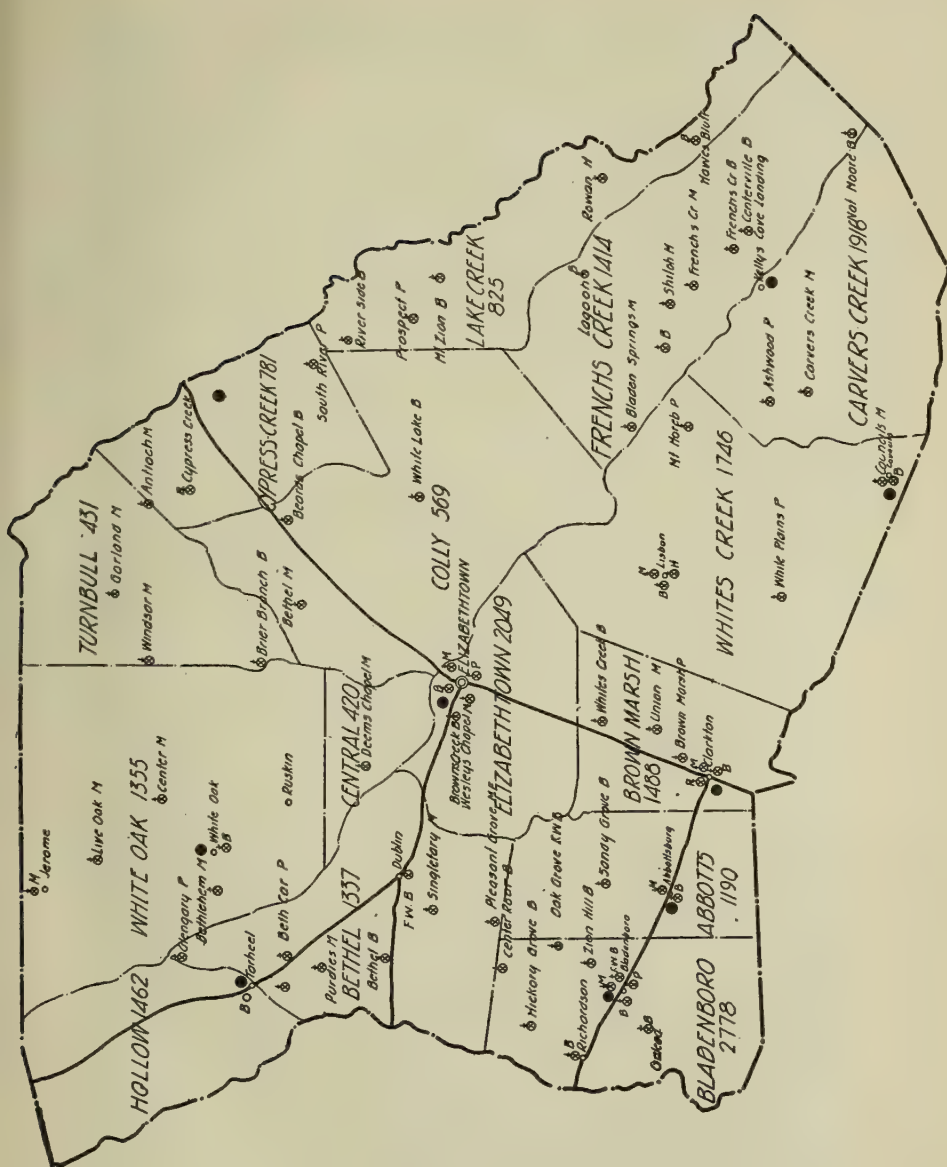
In 1872 Bertie County had sixteen churches for white people, or one for each 344 of the entire white population; in 1884, twenty-one churches, or one for each 324 of the white population; in 1890, twenty-one churches, or one for each 374 of the white population. In 1929 thirty-one churches for the white people were reported, or one for each 332 of the white population.

In 1926 Bertie had six religious bodies, seventy-five churches, and 17,620 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

The 1929 church survey discovered that of the total white population of 10,294, there were 6,788 who belonged to some church. Only four religious bodies were reported. The Baptist denomination has a large majority, reporting 6,181 members and nineteen churches. The Methodist has eight churches and 460 members. Other denominations represented are Episcopal and Methodist Protestant. Two of the churches are built of brick and twenty of them have Sunday School rooms. Twenty-nine of the churches are frame structures and eleven of them are one-room houses. The total estimated value of the church houses is \$167,950. The average church membership is 219, and the average value of church houses is \$5,418. More than half of the total church house value is represented by three churches in the towns of Aulander, Colerain, and Windsor. The average value of these three churches is \$29,166, and the average value of the remaining twenty-eight is \$2,873.

BLADEN COUNTY

Bladen County is situated in the southern portion of the Coastal Plains area of North Carolina and is one of North Carolina's largest counties. Black River forms the eastern boundary and the Cape Fear River flows through the county. There are six incorporated towns, none of which are of city rank. The county seat is Elizabethtown, located near the geographical center of the county. Other incorporated places are Abbotsburg, Bladenboro, Clarkton, Council, and Dublin. State



highways crossing the county are Numbers 21 and 23. Other state roads which touch the county are 201 and 211. There are a number of beautiful lakes in the county, some of which are used for the sports of rowing and fishing.

The 1920 census credited the county with 19,761 people. The 1926 estimate for Bladen was 20,900. There being no cities in the county, the entire population was rural; 11,651 of these citizens were white and 8,110 were negroes. The farm population in 1920 was 13,748, of which 7,995 were whites and 5,753 were negroes. Ten thousand, four hundred and forty-three of the farm population lived on farms which they owned, 3,293 lived on rented farms, and twelve on farms which they managed.

Bladen has an area of 976 square miles. The land area represents 624,640 acres, yet only thirty-six per cent, or 224,701 acres, is classified as farm lands. The total farm property values in 1925 amounted to \$7,291,769. The major crops of 1928 were reported to be worth \$2,372,021, which is less than two-thirds the value placed upon the 1919 crop. Among the crops produced in the county, corn leads in value. This crop for 1928 was estimated at \$724,891.

The manufacturing industries of the county number twenty-one of miscellaneous character. The 1927 output of these plants was estimated at \$2,858,560.

Summary

61st in total property valuation.....	1928	\$13,771,414
66th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$ 7,291,769
49th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 2,858,560
52nd in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 2,372,021
69th in tenant farm population.....	1925	3,293
69th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 1,054,675
42 in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 429,689
46th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 167,800

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Bladen County had eight churches for white people, or one for each 841 of the white population; that of 1884, twenty-six churches, or one for each 292 of the white population; in 1890, forty churches, or one for each 216 of white

population. In 1929 seventy-one churches for the white people were reported, or one for each 164 of the white population.

In 1926 Bladen had eleven denominations, 120 churches, and 11,433 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

In the 1929 country church investigation, six religious denominations reported, having seventy-one churches, 5,331 members, and a church house value of \$167,800. The Baptist denomination reported thirty churches, the Methodist twenty-two. Other religious bodies represented are Presbyterian, Free Will Baptist, Holiness, and Methodist Protestant. The average membership of the reporting churches is seventy-five and the average church house value is \$2,363. The only churches whose estimate runs into five figures are in Bladenboro and Clarkton. According to the report, there are only two brick houses and sixty-nine frame churches. Sixteen of the churches have some Sunday School equipment, and fifty-five of them are of the one-room type.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY

Brunswick County is situated in the southeast corner of the state. With the exception of the boundary line on the northwest, this county is surrounded by rivers and the Atlantic Ocean. The Cape Fear River, which forms the entire eastern boundary of the county, empties its waters into the Atlantic at the southeast corner of the county. Southport, the county seat, is situated at the mouth of this river and is farther south than any other seaport in the state.

Southport is the largest incorporated town in the county, having a population of 1,664 in 1920. Bolivia and Shallotte are other incorporated towns. Number 20 state highway, which leads from Wilmington to Asheville, crosses the northern end of the county. Number 30 state highway, which furnishes a northern outlet to Virginia and a southern to South Carolina, passes through the county from northeast to southwest. There is a third state highway, Number 130, which connects the county seat with highway Number 30. At Southport the mean

temperature is reported to be 60 degrees F. and the town has an average of 220 days free from frost. The elevation of Brunswick is very little above sea level.

The population of the county in 1920 was 14,876, averaging 18.8 persons per square mile. Brunswick thus ranks ninety-fifth in population density of the state. The 1926 estimate gave Brunswick 15,200 population. The total rural population outside Southport was 13,212, of which 8,456 were whites and 4,756 were negroes. The farm population was 7,165, composed of 5,226 white people and 1,939 negroes. Six thousand, one hundred and eight of the farm people lived on farms which they owned, while 1,057 lived on rented farms.

Brunswick County has very little manufacturing interests. A report in 1927 showed thirteen plants with a total value of output amounting to \$1,227,102.

Brunswick ranks first in the state in valuation of fishing equipment such as boats, nets, seines, etc. The value of equipment is \$1,123,644. In revenue from the fishing industry Brunswick ranks second, Carteret alone having a larger revenue.

The county has an area of 790 square miles, thus ranking among the larger counties of the state. Its total land area is 505,600 acres. Of this large area only 27.9 per cent is in farm lands. The actual farm land acreage is 141,170. The value of all farm property in 1925 was \$2,696,955. The major crop value of 1928 was \$843,760, although in 1919 it was \$1,231,577.

Summary

76th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$9,698,983
95th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$2,696,955
65th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$1,227,102
84th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 843,760
90th in tenant farm population.....	1925	1,057
77th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 733,950
65th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 282,461
93rd in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 52,300

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Brunswick County had seven churches for white people, or one for each 635 of the white population; in 1884, seven churches, or one for each 762 of the white population;

in 1890, seven churches, or one for each 877 of the white population. In 1929 forty-four churches for the white people were reported, or one for each 192 of the white population outside the town of Southport.

In 1926 Brunswick was credited with nine religious bodies, eighty-two churches, and 6,100 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

In the 1929 country church survey, five religious bodies reported, having forty-four church houses, 3,166 members—an average of eighty-six per church—and a total value of church houses amounting to \$52,300—an average of \$1,188 per house. All the churches reported are frame buildings and all except seven are one-room houses. The Baptist denomination ranks highest in number of churches and also in number of members. The Methodist ranks next to the top. Other denominations reporting are Presbyterian, Holiness, and Episcopal.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY

Buncombe County is situated in the heart of North Carolina's Mountain Region. The only city in the county is Asheville, the county seat, named for Governor Samuel Ashe. Asheville's population in 1920 was 28,504. The mountains of Buncombe are among the most beautiful of the nation. The mountain streams add much to the scenic effect of the area. Among these are the French Broad and the Swannanoa which are not deep under usual weather conditions but rise to high levels in seasons of heavy rains and cause considerable damage to lands and other property. Other incorporated towns in the county are Weaverville, Black Mountain, South Biltmore, Biltmore, and Jupiter.

The total population of the county in 1920 was 64,148, averaging 100.4 persons per square mile. Only six counties in the state had a greater density of population. The 1926 estimate of the United States Census was 73,800 population. The total rural population in 1920 was 35,644; of these 33,171 were whites and 2,473 were negroes. The farm population was 17,570, composed of 17,247 whites and 323 negroes. Fourteen



thousand, nine hundred and thirty-seven of its farm population lived on farms which they owned, 2,479 lived on rented farms, and 154 lived on managed farms.

The total area of the county is 639 square miles. The total land area is composed of 408,960 acres, 58.1 per cent of which is in farm lands. In 1925 the county produced 4,060,632 gallons of milk and hence leads by a good margin all other counties of the state. Buncombe County had in 1928 more than 9,000 milk cows. The county stands at the top in value of all cattle. The 1928 reported value of major crops produced was \$1,435,284, though in 1919 it was \$2,365,632. The county ranks third in the state in number of commercial apple trees.

The leading mineral products are granite, clay, sand, and feldspar.

There are reported eighty-nine manufacturing industries, among which are cotton mills, knitting mills, furniture factories, etc. The reported output of all establishments for 1927 amounted to \$19,283,135.

There is no greater center for tourists in the state than is found in Buncombe County. The beautiful mountains, rivers, and lakes have attracted many people from all sections of the United States as well as from other counties of North Carolina. Many of these people have invested in real estate, establishing all-year-round homes; others spend the summer season. The county has become a playground for persons who have retired and others who need recreation.

Summary

4th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$167,804,331
6th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$ 23,102,683
11th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 19,283,135
67th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 1,435,284
75th in tenant farm population.....	1925	2,479
4th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 10,144,050
1st in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 3,500,000
9th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 576,710

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Buncombe County had fifteen churches for white people, or one for each 837 of the white population; in 1884,

forty-nine churches, or one for each 306 of the white rural population; in 1890, fifty-eight churches, or one for each 232 of the white rural population. In 1929 there were 110 churches for white people in the open country and towns under 1,500 population, or one church for each 320 of the rural white population.

In 1926 Buncombe was credited with thirty denominations, 227 churches, and 39,650 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

In the 1929 country church survey of the open country and towns of less than 1,500 population, seven religious bodies reported, having 110 churches, 10,341 members, and a church house value of \$576,710. The average membership per church is ninety-four and the average church house value is \$5,243. The Baptist and Methodist have the same number of church houses, but the Baptist leads in number of members and in church house value. Other denominations reporting are Methodist Episcopal, the United States Presbyterian, Methodist Protestant, United States of America Presbyterian, and Episcopal. The types of construction of church houses are reflected in the following data: sixteen are built of brick, eight of concrete, four of stone, one of stucco, and eighty-one are frame houses. Forty-one of the houses have Sunday School rooms in addition to the auditorium; sixty-nine are one-room church houses. A large number of the well equipped churches with valuations over \$10,000 are found in the small towns and villages.

BURKE COUNTY

Burke County lies in the Mountain Region of North Carolina and perpetuates the name of Governor Burke, who was also a member of the Continental Congress. Many beautiful streams and lakes are to be seen within the bounds of Burke. At the north the area is quite mountainous. There are six incorporated centers of population in the county. Only one of these, Morganton, the county seat, has enough population to be regarded as a city. Other towns are Rhodhiss, Drexel, Glen

Alpine, Rutherford College, and Hildebran. There are still other places with as much population as some already named, though they are not listed among the incorporated towns. State highways passing through the county are Number 10, from east to west, and Number 18, from north to south. There are two sand clay state highways leading toward the north.

The population of the county in 1920 was 23,297, averaging 43.6 persons per square mile. The 1926 estimate of population was 24,600. The rural population in 1920 totaled 20,430; of these, 18,393 were whites and 2,037 were negroes. The farm population was 12,667 composed of 11,586 whites and 1,081 negroes. Nine thousand, six hundred and eighty-nine of the farm people lived on the farms they owned, 2,921 people lived on rented farms, and fifty-seven lived on managed farms.

Burke County has a total area of 534 square miles. The total land area is 341,760 acres, 48.8 per cent of which is in farms numbering 2,474. The total land in farms amounts to 166,892 acres. The value of all farm property in 1925 amounted to \$8,814,865. The value of major crops produced in 1928 was \$1,272,145.

Burke County had in 1927 thirty-one manufacturing plants furnishing an output of \$12,935,268.

Summary

37th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$23,728,961
53rd in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$ 8,814,865
17th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$12,935,268
74th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 1,272,145
72nd in tenant farm population.....	1925	2,921
52nd in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 1,710,975
70th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 255,000
29th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 228,400

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Burke County had sixteen churches for white people, or one for each 466 of the white population; in 1884, eighteen churches, or one for each 560 of the white population; in 1890, forty-six churches, or one for each 260 of the white rural population. In 1929 there were sixty-six churches for white people in the open country and towns under 1,500 population, or one church for each 278 of the rural white population.

In 1926 Burke was credited with fifteen religious bodies, 103 churches, and 10,331 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

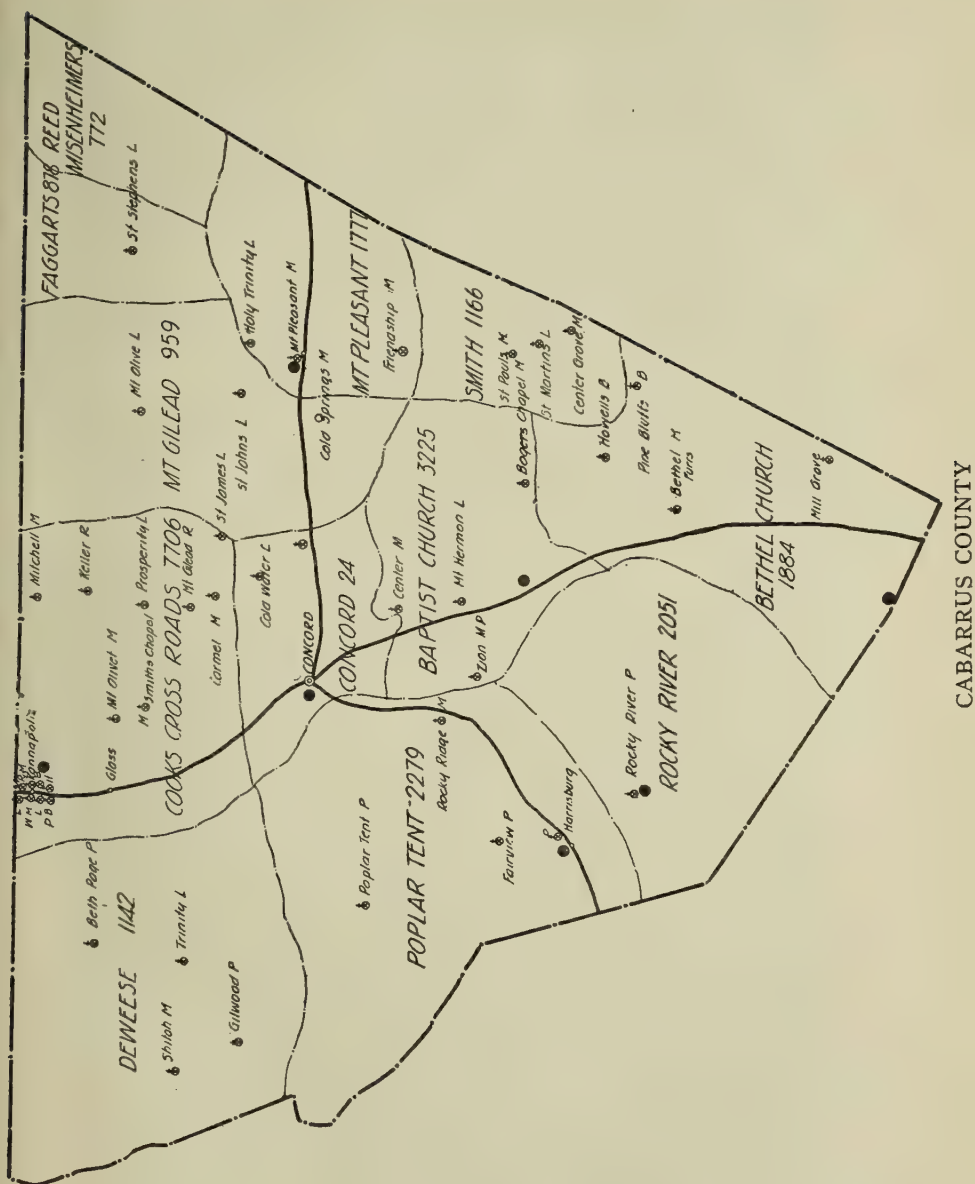
The 1929 country church survey shows that seven religious bodies reported, having sixty-six churches, whose total value is estimated to be \$228,400 and whose combined membership is 5,646. The Baptist leads with the Methodist as a close second. Other denominations represented are Presbyterian, Methodist Protestant, Lutheran, Wesleyan Methodist, and Adventist. The average membership of the churches is eighty-five and the average value of church houses is \$3,460. Six of the churches are of brick, one of stone, and fifty-nine are of frame construction. Sixteen of the churches have Sunday School rooms in addition to the auditorium, and fifty churches are of the one-room type. Approximately \$90,000 of the total value of the churches may be accounted for in four church houses in the towns of Rutherford College, Valdese, and Glen Alpine.

CABARRUS COUNTY

Cabarrus County is situated in the southern portion of the Piedmont area of the state. Concord is the county seat, with a population in 1920 of 9,903. Mt. Pleasant, the only other incorporated center in the county, was credited in the last census with 770 people. Measured from the standpoint of a population center, Kannapolis is a city of some 10,000 people, but because it does not have a city charter, its population is counted in the census as rural.

Three of the state's highways are found in Cabarrus: Number 74 passes through from east to west, Number 15 runs north and south, and 151 leads south from Concord. There are three tributaries of the Rocky River flowing south across the county.

The total population in 1920 was 33,730, averaging 86.5 persons per square mile. The 1926 estimate was 38,700 population. The rural population in 1920 totaled 23,827, of which 19,226 were whites and 4,601 were negroes. The farm population was 13,575, approximately forty per cent of the entire population of the county and a little more than half the rural



CABARRUS COUNTY

population. The farm population was composed of 10,358 whites and 3,217 negroes. The number of people living on farms they owned was 6,462, and those living on farms they rented were 7,074.

The size of farms in Cabarrus County is diminishing each decade and hence the number increases. In 1925 there were 2,672 farms, which constitute 77.8 per cent of the total land area, the total land area being 249,600 acres; the farm lands comprise 194,249 acres. The value of all farm property of the county was estimated at \$11,434,642 in 1925. The value of major crops raised in 1928 was \$2,241,711, and the value of all crops in 1919 was \$3,744,864. Cotton is the chief money crop.

The county ranks high in the manufacturing industry. Among these industries are cotton mills, knitting mills, furniture factories, towel factories, and a number of miscellaneous plants. In 1927 there were thirty-four establishments with an output of \$30,358,962.

Summary

14th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$45,181,994
35th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$11,434,642
7th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$30,358,962
55th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 2,241,711
37th in tenant farm population.....	1925	7,074
17th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 4,102,575
27th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 596,550
16th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 353,300

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Cabarrus County had fourteen churches for white people, or one for each 573 of the white population; in 1884, twenty-eight churches, or one for each 351 of the white population; in 1890, thirty-five churches, or one for each 362 of the white rural population. In 1929 there were forty-one churches for white people in the open country and towns under 1,500 population, or one for each 469 of the rural white population.

In 1926 Cabarrus was credited with twenty-two religious bodies, 115 churches, and 18,866 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

According to the 1929 country church survey there are eleven religious bodies represented in the county, with forty-one churches, valued at \$353,300, and with a combined membership of 6,972. The Methodist denomination leads in number of churches, number of members, and value of church houses. Other denominations are Lutheran, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Reformed, Baptist, Wesleyan Methodist, Associate Reformed Presbyterian, Free Will Baptist, Holiness, and Methodist Protestant. The average church membership is 170; the average church house value is \$8,617. It is discovered that there are five churches in the unincorporated town of Kannapolis valued at \$122,500, or an average of \$24,500 each. The remaining thirty-six churches average \$6,411. Thirteen of the churches are of brick, one of stone, and twenty-seven are of frame construction. Eleven have Sunday School equipment, and thirty are one-room buildings.

CALDWELL COUNTY

Caldwell County is situated in the Mountain Region of North Carolina. The county seat is Lenoir, which has the largest population of any incorporated town of the county. Other incorporated centers are Granite Falls, Rhodhiss, part of which lies in Burke County, Hudson, Patterson, Collettsville, and Mortimer. The mountains of Caldwell, especially in the northern portion, are very rugged and beautiful. Grandfather Mountain lies in this section of the county. The state highways of the county are Numbers 17, 18, 90, and 171. These roads furnish Lenoir six traffic outlets in as many different directions.

Caldwell's population in 1920 was 19,984, averaging 42.4 persons per square mile. The population of Caldwell is not listed separately in the 1926 Census estimate. The rural population in 1920 was 16,266, of which 15,165 were whites and 1,101 were negroes. The farm population was 11,208, composed of 10,555 whites and 653 negroes. Eight thousand, seven hundred and fifty-five of the farm population lived on the farms they owned, 2,431 lived on rented farms, and twenty-two lived on managed farms.



CALDWELL COUNTY

Caldwell County has an area of 471 square miles. The approximate land area is 301,440, of which 62.9 per cent is in farm lands. The estimate placed upon all farm property in 1925 was \$7,862,355, and the major crop value of 1928 was estimated at \$955,552.

The manufacturing industries of the county include cotton mills, cordage mills, woolen mills, furniture, and many miscellaneous factories. Sixty-six factories are reported for the county, with an output in 1927 of \$13,311,301.

Summary

41st in total property valuation.....	1928	\$22,035,474
62nd in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$ 7,862,355
16th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$13,311,301
78th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 955,552
76th in tenant farm population.....	1925	2,431
53rd in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 1,694,175
44th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 404,845
53rd in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 146,200

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Caldwell County had twenty-six churches for white people, or one for each 272 of the white population; in 1884, twenty-four churches, or one for each 362 of the white population; in 1890, twenty-three churches, or one for each 466 of the white population. In 1929 seventy churches for the white people were reported, or one for each 216 of the white rural population.

Caldwell was credited in 1926 with twelve religious bodies, ninety-two churches, and 11,104 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

The 1929 country church survey shows that there are nine religious bodies in the country areas, seventy church houses, having a total value of \$146,200, and 6,396 church members. The Baptists are in the lead in number of churches and number of members. The Methodists rank second. Other denominations are Lutheran, Adventist, Primitive Baptist, Methodist Protestant, Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Methodist Episcopal.

There is in the county a church for white people for each six square miles including mountains, rivers, and lakes as well as the farm areas. Eight of the seventy churches are built of

brick, and sixty-two are frame. Ten of them are provided with Sunday School rooms, and sixty are one-room buildings. The value of these church houses was estimated all the way from one hundred to twenty thousand dollars, there being only one of the latter high value. Leaving out the \$20,000 church, the average is approximately \$1,828. The churches of greater value are almost invariably in the towns.

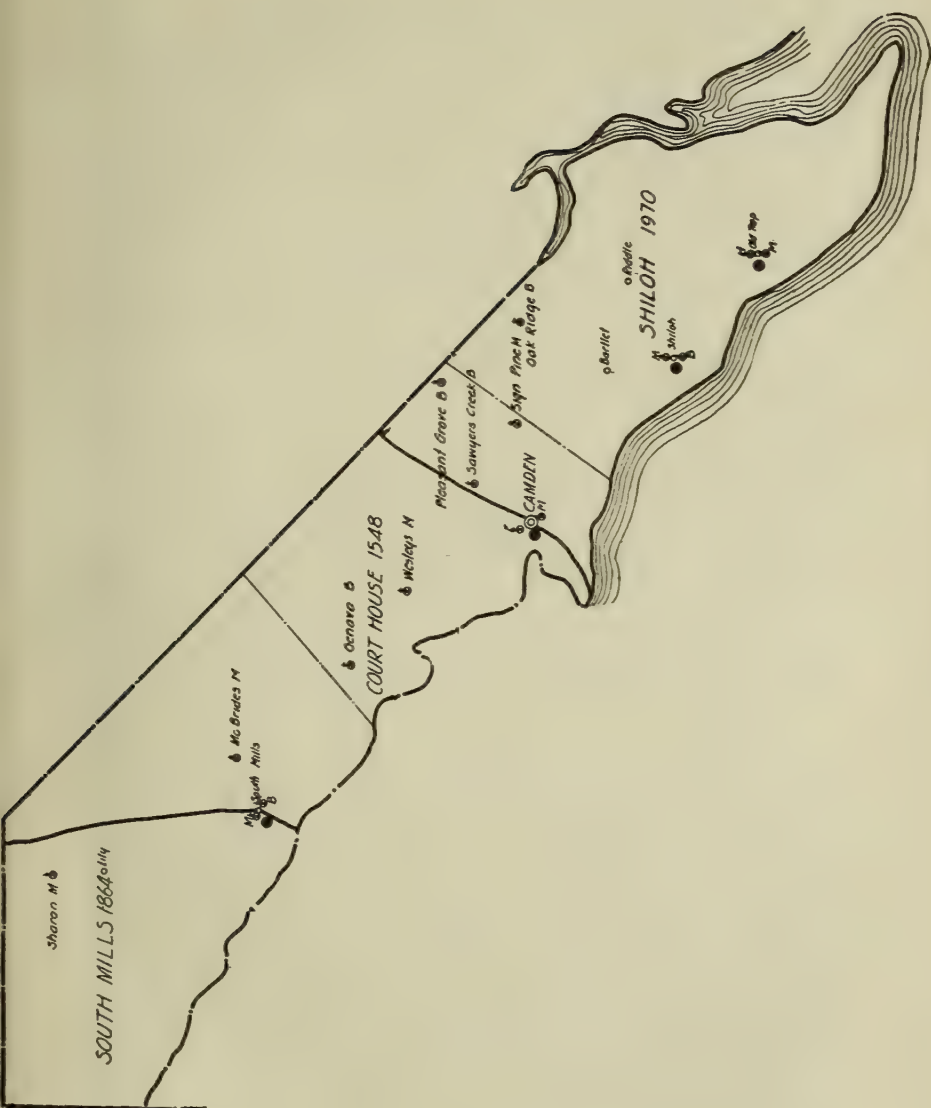
CAMDEN COUNTY

Up in the northeast corner of North Carolina is a plot of fertile land almost surrounded by water. Currituck Sound lies along the east border, Albemarle Sound at the south, and Pasquotank River on the west. At the north lies the state of Virginia. This area so bounded furnishes North Carolina two of its counties, Camden and Currituck. If the land area were compact, the whole would not be too large for a single county, but the land area is so separated by the water area that it is not practicable to unite it in a single county government; hence it is divided so that Currituck lies on the east of an imaginary county line and Camden on the west.

Camden County is a narrow strip of territory stretching diagonally across the northeast corner of the state, extending north to the Virginia border. A part of the northern section lies in the Dismal Swamp. Camden was formed from Pasquotank, which, as now constituted, lies on the west of Camden. The Pasquotank River divides the two counties.

The only incorporated town in the county is South Mills, whose population in 1920 was reported to be 373. The county courthouse is in the open country and not far away is a railroad station and post office by the name of Camden. Two state hard surface highways cross the county. Number 34 leads from Elizabeth City in Pasquotank County through Camden to Currituck. Number 341 leads north through South Mills to Norfolk, Virginia.

In 1920 the total population of the county was 5,382—the whole being rural—averaging 24.5 persons per square mile. Of these 3,257 were whites and 2,125 were negroes. The United



CAMDEN COUNTY

States Census estimate for 1926 was 5,382. The farm population in 1920 was 4,236, composed of 2,438 whites and 1,798 negroes. The people who lived on the farms they owned numbered 1,653; those who lived on rented farms numbered 2,574.

Camden County has a total area of 220 square miles. Its land area covers 140,800 acres, but on account of the Dismal Swamp and other marshy areas the proportion of farm lands is only 39.5 per cent of the total land area. There are 938 farms in the county, including 55,547 acres. The total value of all farm property of the county for 1925 was \$3,235,450. The major crop estimate for 1928 was \$1,361,086. Irish potatoes is the crop that produces the largest revenue, the estimate for 1928 being \$444,973. A small quantity of tobacco is produced, though neither the soil nor the atmosphere is very favorable to this crop.

Summary

98th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$3,377,108
92nd in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$3,235,450
Value of manufactured products.....	1927	(none listed)
71st in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$1,361,086
74th in tenant farm population.....	1925	2,574
91st in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 470,925
82nd in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 210,000
79th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 82,025

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Camden County had five churches for white people, or one for each 647 of the white population; in 1884, five churches, or one for each 758 of the white population; in 1890, seven churches, or one for each 479 of the white population. In 1929 there were thirteen churches for white people, or one for each 251 of the white population.

Camden was credited in 1926 with five religious bodies, twenty-one churches, and 3,435 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

The 1929 country church survey shows three religious bodies among the white people, with thirteen church houses, whose total value is \$82,025, and whose combined membership is 1,720. The average membership per church is 132. The average value per church house is \$6,309. All the church

houses are of frame construction. Six of them have Sunday School rooms in addition to the worship auditorium, one of them has eighteen rooms in the Sunday School unit, and seven are one-room houses.

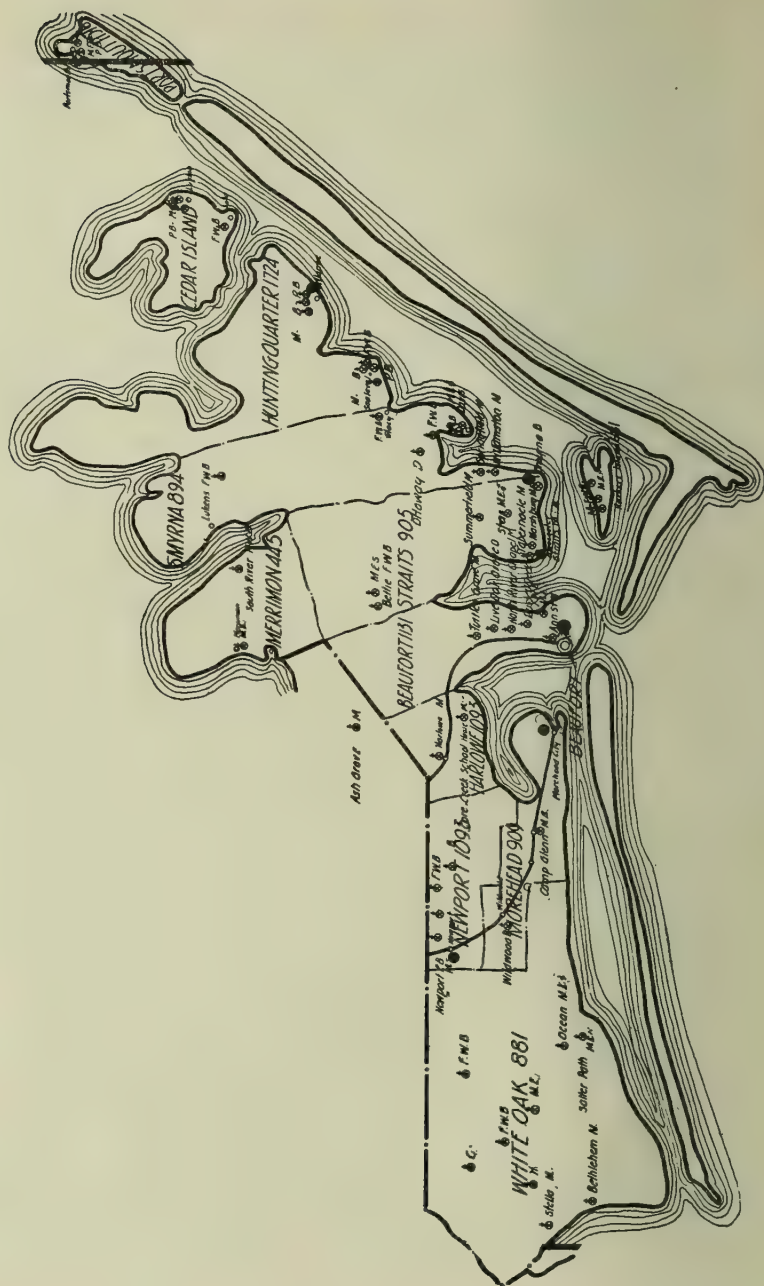
CARTERET COUNTY

Carteret County, situated in the east-central portion of the Coastal Plains Region of North Carolina, has an ocean water front of almost one hundred miles. All along the eastern and southern border nature has provided a bank of sand which serves as a protection for the mainland from the beating waves of the Atlantic. At the extreme southern point on the "Banks" is Cape Lookout. Along the Carteret coast there are several inlets or breaks in the banks through which boats and fish may pass. The Beaufort inlet is the most important of these. Inside this bar is Core Sound on the east and Bogue Sound on the south. On the north are Craven County, Neuse River, and Pamlico Sound. The White Oak River furnishes the western boundary.

The northeastern portion of the county is quite low and swampy. The water boundaries are ragged and irregular because of the invading waters from the sounds and rivers. In fact the entire county is only some twelve to twenty feet above sea level. The climate is very mild and therefore has an unusually large number of crop growing days.

Carteret County has access to the usual railway and state highway means of transportation. Number 10, the state's longest highway, extends from Cherokee County in the extreme west to the town of Beaufort, the county seat of Carteret. Number 101 is another state road in the county. In addition to these, Beaufort and Morehead City are furnished water freight lines to New Bern, Washington, Edenton, Elizabeth City, Norfolk, and other points north and south.

There are two cities in the county, Beaufort and Morehead City. In addition to these, two other centers are incorporated, Atlantic, located in the extreme east on Core Sound, and Newport, on the highway leading west.



The entire population of the county in 1920 was 15,384, averaging 26.8 persons per square mile. The United States Census population estimate for 1926 was 16,500. The rural population in 1920 was 9,458, of which 8,644 were whites and 814 were negroes. The farm population was 4,712, composed of 4,272 whites and 440 negroes. It will be noted that the percentage of farm population is quite low when compared with most of North Carolina's counties. Of the farm population, 3,918 lived upon the farms they owned, and 788 lived on rented farms.

The area of Carteret County covers 573 square miles. The approximate land area is 366,720 acres. Only fourteen per cent of this acreage is in farm lands. Two other counties of the state, Dare and New Hanover, have a lower per cent of land area utilized in farms. One hundred and fifty-eight thousand, seven hundred and eighty-nine acres, or nearly one-third of the entire acreage of the county, is water surface. There are 934 farms, embracing 51,326 acres, of which 17,926 acres are crop lands. On these farms there are 27,004 acres of woodland, some of which contain valuable timber.

The value of all farm property of the county as estimated in 1925 was \$2,788,245. The major crop value of 1928 was reported to be \$974,530; in 1919 it was \$1,430,666. Tobacco furnished a greater revenue than any other crop. This crop can be produced only in certain portions of the county and until recent years none was raised in the county.

Carteret ranks first among the counties in revenue from commercial fishing, and is second in total value of fishing equipment, such as boats, nets, seines, etc.

In 1927 twenty-one manufacturing plants were reported with nearly a million dollar annual output.

Summary

59th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$14,631,990
94th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$ 2,788,245
68th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 995,446
77th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 974,530
93rd in tenant farm population.....	1925	788
74th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 830,550
62nd in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 293,300
74th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 95,350

Rural Church Data

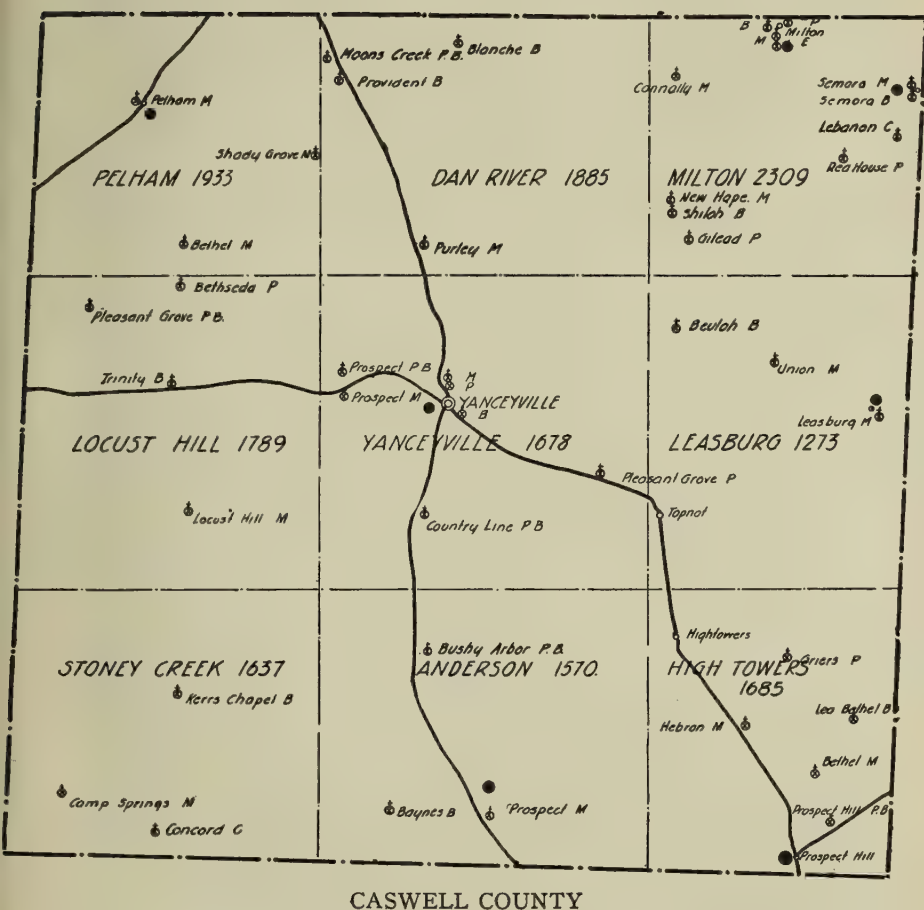
In 1872 Carteret County had twenty churches for white people, or one for each 314 of the white population; in 1884, fourteen churches, or one for each 517 of the white rural population; in 1890, thirty-five churches, or one for each 243 of the white rural population. In 1929 there were reported fifty-five churches for white people in the open country and towns of less than 1,500 population, or one for each 157 of the rural white population.

Carteret was credited in 1926 with thirteen religious bodies, sixty-nine churches, and 6,939 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

In the 1929 country church survey for the white people of the rural areas there are reported seven religious bodies, fifty-five churches, valued at \$95,350, and a combined membership of 3,717. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, leads in number of churches and number of members. Other religious bodies reporting are Free Will Baptist, Missionary Baptist, Primitive Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Disciples, and Presbyterian. The average membership per church is sixty-eight and the average church house value is \$1,733. Five of the churches have some Sunday School equipment, but fifty of them are one-room houses. All the churches are reported to be of frame construction.

CASWELL COUNTY

Caswell County lies in the north-central portion of the Piedmont Region of North Carolina. The boundary lines of the county form an almost perfect geometrical square, with the line dividing North Carolina and Virginia furnishing the northern boundary. This county, which was named for Governor Richard Caswell, has for its county seat, Yanceyville, located almost in the geographical center. Milton is the only incorporated town in the county, but there are several unincorporated villages. It has a rather uniform topography of rolling land. The soil is for the most part red and there are quite a number



of small streams in the county. Danville, Virginia, just north of the state line, is the nearest city.

Although there is very little railroad mileage in the county, the State Highway Commission has made satisfactory road facilities for easy transportation. Highway Number 14, leading from Chapel Hill to Danville, crosses the county, and Number 70, another hard surface highway leading from Greensboro to Danville, crosses the northeast section of Caswell. In addition to these there are Numbers 65 and 62 state roads furnishing outlets in other directions.

The population of the county in 1920 was 15,759, averaging 39.2 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimate of 1926 gave the county 16,400. Of the total population, 7,909 were whites and 7,850 were negroes. The farm population in 1920 was 13,497, composed of 7,233 whites and 6,264 negroes. The farm population who lived on the farms they owned was 6,102; those who lived on rented land were 7,392.

Caswell County has an area of 402 square miles. Its approximate land area is 257,280 acres, of which 87.8 per cent is in farms. The land actually in 2,274 farms is 225,923 acres. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was \$7,534,376. The estimate of the 1928 major crops was \$3,147,147.

Caswell has very little manufacturing industry. The mineral products of the county are granite, silver, and mica.

Summary

83rd in total property valuation.....	1928	\$8,746,978
65th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$7,534,376
97th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 25,784
35th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$3,147,147
34th in tenant farm population.....	1925	7,392
68th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$1,094,625
80th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 215,750
56th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 140,200

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Caswell County had twenty-eight churches for white people, or one for each 234 of the white population; in 1884, thirty-five churches, or one for each 204 of the white population; in 1890, thirty-five churches, or one for each 189 of the white population. In 1929 forty-one churches for the

white people were reported, or one for each 192 of the white population.

Caswell was credited in 1926 with nine religious bodies, seventy-nine churches, and 8,205 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

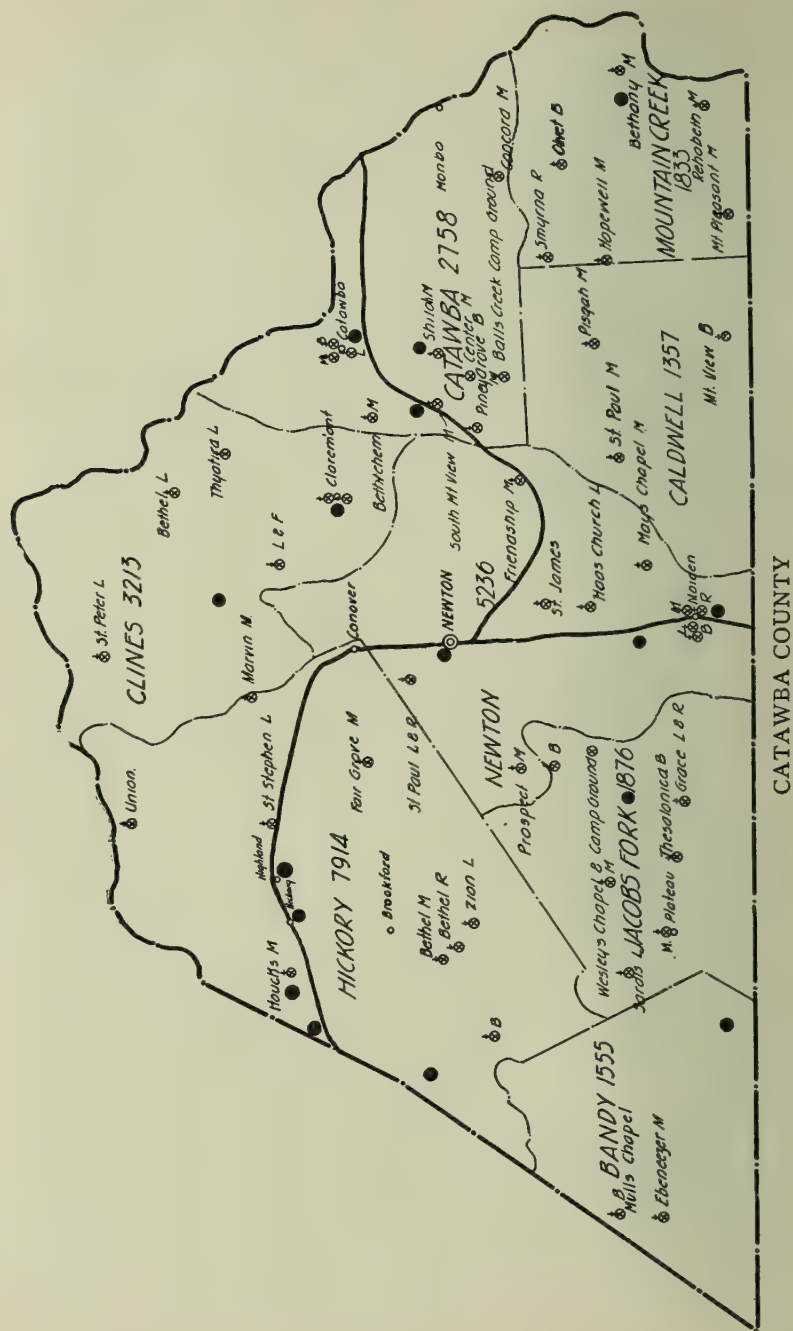
In the 1929 country church survey for the white people of the county there are reported five religious bodies, forty-one churches, whose total estimated value is \$140,200, and 3,086 members. The average membership of the churches is seventy-five, and the average church house value is \$3,419. Six of the churches are brick, and thirty-five are frame houses. Nine of them have some Sunday School equipment and thirty-two are one-room houses. The Methodist leads with sixteen churches, 1,531 members, and a church house value of \$74,500. Other denominations according to rank are Missionary Baptist, Presbyterian, Primitive Baptist, and Episcopal.

CATAWBA COUNTY

Catawba County is one of the extreme western counties of the Piedmont Region of North Carolina. The Catawba River forms the county boundaries on the north and east. This river is one of several streams of the state whose waters are used extensively to produce electrical energy. Two of the larger tributaries of this river flow across the county and join the Catawba near the South Carolina line. The name of Sir Isaac Newton is perpetuated in the name of the county seat, which is located near the center of the county.

There are two cities in Catawba, Newton, the county seat, and Hickory, near the western border. Other incorporated centers in the county are West Hickory, Maiden, Highland, Longview, Brookford, Conover, Claremont, and Catawba. Number 10 state highway crosses Catawba from east to west, running through Newton and Hickory. Number 16 leads out north and south. Other state roads are Numbers 17 and 110.

In 1920 the total population of Catawba County was 33,839, averaging 82.9 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimate for 1926 was 37,800. The rural population in



1920 was composed of 25,742 people, 23,536 of whom were whites and 2,206 were negroes. The farm population was 16,039, composed of 14,509 whites and 1,530 negroes. Twelve thousand, two hundred and nine of the farm population lived on farms they owned, and 3,818 lived on rented farms.

There are 408 square miles in the county's area. The land area is approximately 261,120 acres, of which 83.9 per cent is in farms. The actual farm acres number 219,019. The value of all farm property in 1925 was reported to be \$14,053,844. The major crops for 1928 were valued at \$2,628,759. Catawba produces as many chickens and eggs as any other similar area of the state. The county lies in the commercial apple belt and, with the exception of the Sand Hill Region, it produces as many peaches as any part of the state.

Catawba's mineral products consist of pottery, gold, sand, and gravel.

Eighty-nine manufacturing establishments are reported for the county in 1927, with an annual output of \$17,040,001. Catawba owns two of the six cordage mills in the state. The reported annual output from these two is \$1,234,445 per year.

Summary

16th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$42,579,258
22nd in farm property valuation.....	1925	\$14,053,844
12th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$17,040,001
46th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 2,628,759
57th in tenant farm population.....	1925	3,818
12th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 4,251,975
10th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 1,075,000
12th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 488,950

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Catawba County had twenty-eight churches for white people, or one for each 331 of the white population; in 1884, twenty-five churches, or one for each 498 of the white population; in 1890, forty-six churches, or one for each 349 of the white rural population. In 1929 eighty-one churches for the white people were reported, or one for each 290 of the white population.

In 1926 Catawba was credited with twenty religious bodies, 137 churches, and 23,520 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

In the 1929 country church survey six denominations reported eighty-one churches, valued at \$488,950, and a combined membership of 11,189. The Lutheran denomination leads in number of churches, value of church houses, and in number of members. Other denominations represented are Methodist, Baptist, Reformed, Methodist Episcopal, and Presbyterian. The average church membership is 139, and the average church house value is \$6,036. Twenty-five of the churches are built of brick and twenty-nine have Sunday School rooms. There are fifty-six frame houses and fifty-two one-room churches. Most of the churches valued at \$10,000, or more, are in the towns.

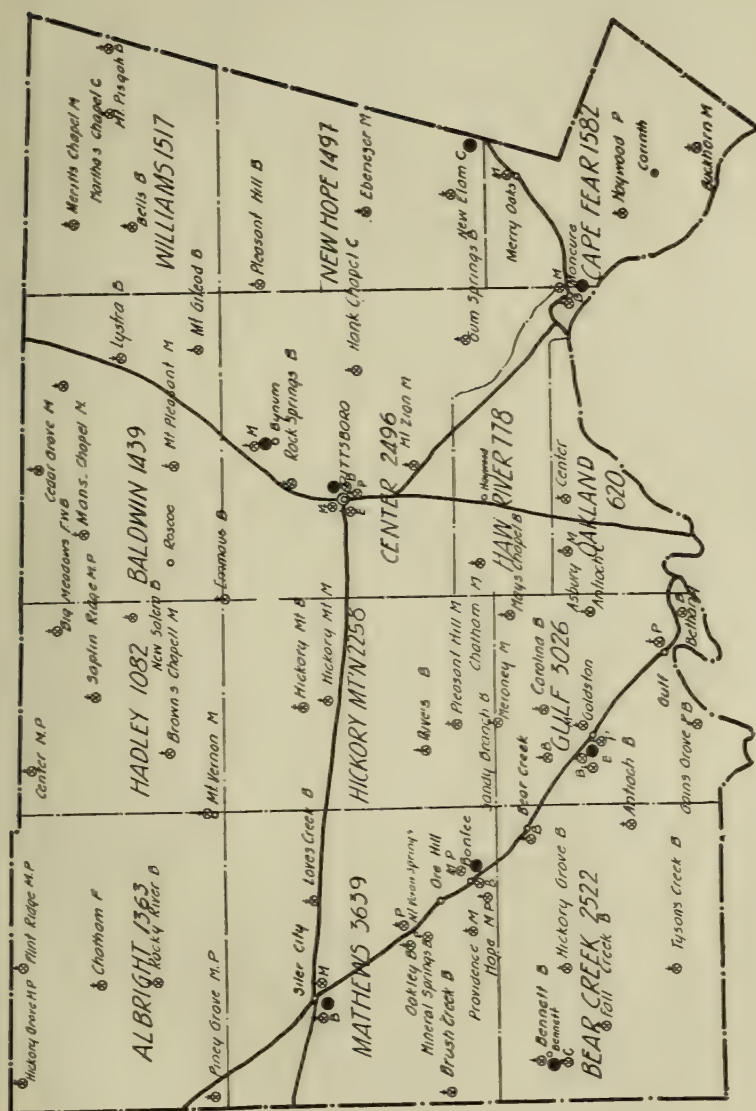
CHATHAM COUNTY

Chatham County is situated almost exactly in the geographical center of the state. It is classified among the Piedmont counties and is the east-central portion of that region. The name of the county and that of its county seat, Pittsboro, evidently come from the same source, since it is most probable that William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, a friend of the American colonists in the English Parliament, is honored in this double manner.

There is no city in the county, though there are a number of incorporated towns. They are Pittsboro, the county seat, Siler City, Goldston, Bennett, Bonlee, Haywood, Moncure, and Merry Oaks.

Three rivers, which are tributary to the Cape Fear, flow across the county. There are four state highways in the county; Number 90 leading from east to west, Number 75, from north to south, Number 60 crossing the western portion, and Number 93 leading northwest from Pittsboro to Graham.

In 1920 the total population of the county was 23,814, averaging 34.2 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimate for 1926 was 24,600. The entire population is regarded as rural and was composed of 15,996 whites and



CHATHAM COUNTY

7,818 negroes. The farm population in 1920 was 17,978, of which 11,683 were whites and 6,295 were negroes. The farm people who lived on the farms they owned numbered 11,937, and those who lived on rented farms numbered 5,998.

Chatham County has an area of 696 square miles. There are 445,440 acres in land area, 72.1 per cent of which is in farms. The farm lands comprise 320,999 acres. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was \$9,795,550. The major crop value for 1928 was reported at \$2,525,016.

Coal is Chatham's only mineral product. The county has a reputation for producing more rabbits than any other county of the state.

Thirty-four manufacturing enterprises were reported in 1927, which produced an annual output of \$2,595,089. The sale of manufactured products thus practically equals the gross sale of farm products.

Summary

49th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$18,229,317
47th in farm property valuation.....	1925	\$ 9,795,550
52nd in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 2,595,089
50th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 2,525,016
41st in tenant farm population.....	1925	5,998
45th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 1,881,075
58th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 323,000
47th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 166,466

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Chatham County had fifty-six churches for white people, or one for each 203 of the white population; in 1884, sixty-nine churches, or one for each 224 of the white population; in 1890, sixty-six churches, or one for each 260 of the white population. In 1929 seventy-three churches for white people were reported, or one for each 219 of the white population.

Chatham was credited in 1926 with fourteen religious bodies, 125 churches, and 16,029 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

The 1929 survey of country churches reports nine religious bodies, seventy-three churches, valued at \$166,466, and a combined membership of 6,456. The Missionary Baptist leads

in number of churches and number of members. Following in order are the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Methodist Protestant, Christian, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Friends, Primitive Baptist, and Free Will Baptist. The average church membership is eighty-eight and the average church house value is \$2,280. However, if the Methodist church at Siler City, costing \$40,000, should be subtracted from the total, the remaining seventy-two churches would average only \$1,756. Four of the churches are of brick construction and sixty-nine are frame houses. Nineteen of them have some Sunday School equipment and fifty-four are one-room houses.

CHEROKEE COUNTY

Cherokee County is the extreme western county of North Carolina. It is bounded on the south by Georgia, on the west and northwest by Tennessee. Lying as it does in the mountain region, its topography is uneven. Rich and beautiful valleys lie between the ranges of mountains. The name of the county is taken from the Cherokee tribe of Indians, many of whose descendants still live in the western part of the state. There are four incorporated towns in Cherokee: Murphy, the county seat, Andrews, Culberson, and Marble. None of these ranked high enough in population at the time of the 1920 census to be classified as a city.

State highway Number 10, the longest highway in the state, has its beginning at the southern boundary line of the county where it unites with the Georgia Highway Number 11. This is a hard surface road which leads north to Murphy and thence east across the mountains, on through the Piedmont area, and the coastal plains region to Beaufort, the county seat of Carteret County situated on the eastern water front. Number 28 highway leads out from Murphy into Clay and thence across the mountains along the southern border of the state. The Hiwassee River with many small tributaries flows across the county.

In 1920 the total population of Cherokee was 15,242, averaging 33.6 persons per square mile. The United States Census of 1926 estimated the population at 16,000. The pop-

ulation in the open country and in towns of less than 1,500 was 13,608, composed of 13,336 whites and 272 negroes. The farm population in 1920 was 11,121, composed of 11,016 whites and 105 colored. The farm population who lived on owned farms was 8,783; the number who lived on rented farms was 2,338.

Cherokee County has an area of 454 square miles. The approximate land area is 290,560 acres, of which 73.3 per cent is in farms. The actual farm land contains 212,865 acres. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was \$4,791,306, and the 1928 major crop value was reported to be \$759,422. A considerable quantity of apples and hens are produced in the county.

The mineral products of the county are marble, iron ore, limestone, quartz, and sandstone. The manufacturing industry is represented by ten different enterprises with a 1927 output of \$1,769,946.

Summary

79th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$9,211,788
80th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$4,791,306
59th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$1,769,946
87th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 759,422
77th in tenant farm property.....	1925	2,338
86th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 608,475
99th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 87,418
51st in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 152,500

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Cherokee County had two churches for white people, or one for each 3,648 of the white population; in 1884, two churches, or one for each 3,898 of the white population; in 1890, eight churches, or one for each 1,207 of the white population. In 1929 fifty-five churches for the white people in the open country and towns under 1,500 population were reported, or one for each 247 of the white population.

Cherokee was credited in 1926 with ten religious bodies, sixty-eight churches, and 6,920 members for the total white and colored population of the county.

According to the 1929 country church survey, there are fifty-five churches for white people in the county outside Andrews, which has more than 1,500 population, with a total

membership of 4,807 people. The Baptist leads, with the Methodist following. Other denominations represented are the Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Holiness, and Adventist. The average membership is eighty-seven, including the churches in Murphy but excluding those in Andrews. The total value of all reported church houses is \$152,500. The Methodist and Baptist have two excellent church houses in Murphy. If these should be deducted, the value of churches in the survey will total \$37,500; that is to say, the remaining fifty-three church houses of white people covered in the survey will average not more than \$707 in value. One of the open country churches is built of stone, and with the exception of the churches in Murphy, all other buildings are of frame and of the one-room type.

CHOWAN COUNTY

The smallest county in North Carolina is named Chowan, situated in the northeastern portion of the state. Like several of its neighbor counties, it gets its name from an Indian tribe. Chowan River forms the western boundary and Albemarle Sound lies at the south. Edenton is the county seat, and its citizens point with pride to the early historical events which transpired in that section during the formative days of the nation.

The county seat is the only incorporated town in the county and its population in 1920 was 2,777. Edenton has three state highway outlets. Number 342 leads out east to the four county seats lying between Chowan and the coast, thence on to Norfolk, Virginia. The same highway leads west, crosses the Chowan River, and connects the county with the rest of the state. Number 32 leads north to the county seat of Gates and on into Virginia. The county has the advantage of two railways and a water line freight connection.

In 1920 the total population was 10,649, averaging 64.5 persons per square mile. The United States Census of 1926 estimated the population to be the same as in 1920. The rural population in 1920 was 7,872, of which 3,944 were whites and 3,728 were negroes. The farm population was 6,128, com-



CHOWAN COUNTY

posed of 3,120 whites and 3,008 negroes. The farm-owning population was 2,758 and the tenant population was 3,358.

Chowan County has an area of 165 square miles—a smaller area than any other county in the state. The total number of acres in its area is 105,600. Of this land acreage, 52.8 per cent, or 55,768 acres, is counted as farming lands. The total value of farm property in 1925 was \$5,012,659. The value of major crops produced in 1928 was \$1,316,999.

Very few counties of the state have more invested in fishing equipment and receive larger revenue from that industry than does Chowan.

The county had fifteen manufacturing establishments in 1927 with an output of \$4,205,519.

Summary

74th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$10,073,056
77th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$ 5,012,659
36th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 4,205,519
72nd in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 1,316,999
66th in tenant farm population.....	1925	3,358
70th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 986,475
98th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 89,808
98th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 42,700

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Chowan County had eight churches for white people, or one for each 385 of the white population; in 1884, fourteen churches, or one for each 259 of the white population; in 1890, fourteen churches, or one for each 286 of the white rural population. In 1929 eleven churches for the white people in the open country and towns under 1,500 population were reported, or one for each 358 of the rural white population.

In 1926 Chowan was credited with twelve religious bodies, thirty-three churches, and 6,723 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

Among the rural whites of Chowan three denominations reported, according to the 1929 country church survey, having eleven church houses, with a total estimated value of \$42,700, and a combined membership of 2,658. The average membership per church is 241, and the average church house value is \$3,882. All the churches are frame structures and all but three,

which have some Sunday School equipment, are one-room houses. The religious bodies represented in the report are Baptist, Methodist, and Friends.

CLAY COUNTY

Clay County is situated in the southwestern portion of the Mountain Region of North Carolina. The state of Georgia lies at the south, and there is only one county between Clay and the state of Tennessee on the west. The county perpetuates the name of one of America's great orators, Henry Clay. Hayesville is the county seat and is the only incorporated town in the county. Number 28 state highway crosses the county, passing through the county seat as it leads from east to west. Number 287 furnishes a southern outlet.

The population of the county in 1920 was 4,646, averaging 21.1 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimated the 1926 population at 5,100. The total population was rural, composed of 4,517 whites and 129 negroes. The farm population was 4,298, of which 4,198 were whites and 100 were negroes. Population on owned farms was 2,965; the population on rented farms was 1,305.

Clay County has a total area of 220 square miles. The approximate land area is 140,800 acres. Forty-two and eight-tenths per cent of this, or 60,251 acres, represents the land in farms. The total farm property value in 1925 was \$1,705,074 and the value of all major crops in 1928 was \$352,474. Clay County produces much poultry, and some apples. The chief mineral is garnet. The county has very little manufacturing industry.

Summary

100th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$2,337,838
98th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$1,705,074
96th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 36,010
95th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 352,474
88th in tenant farm population.....	1925	1,305
99th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 177,450
100th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 74,550
99th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 34,100

Rural Church Data

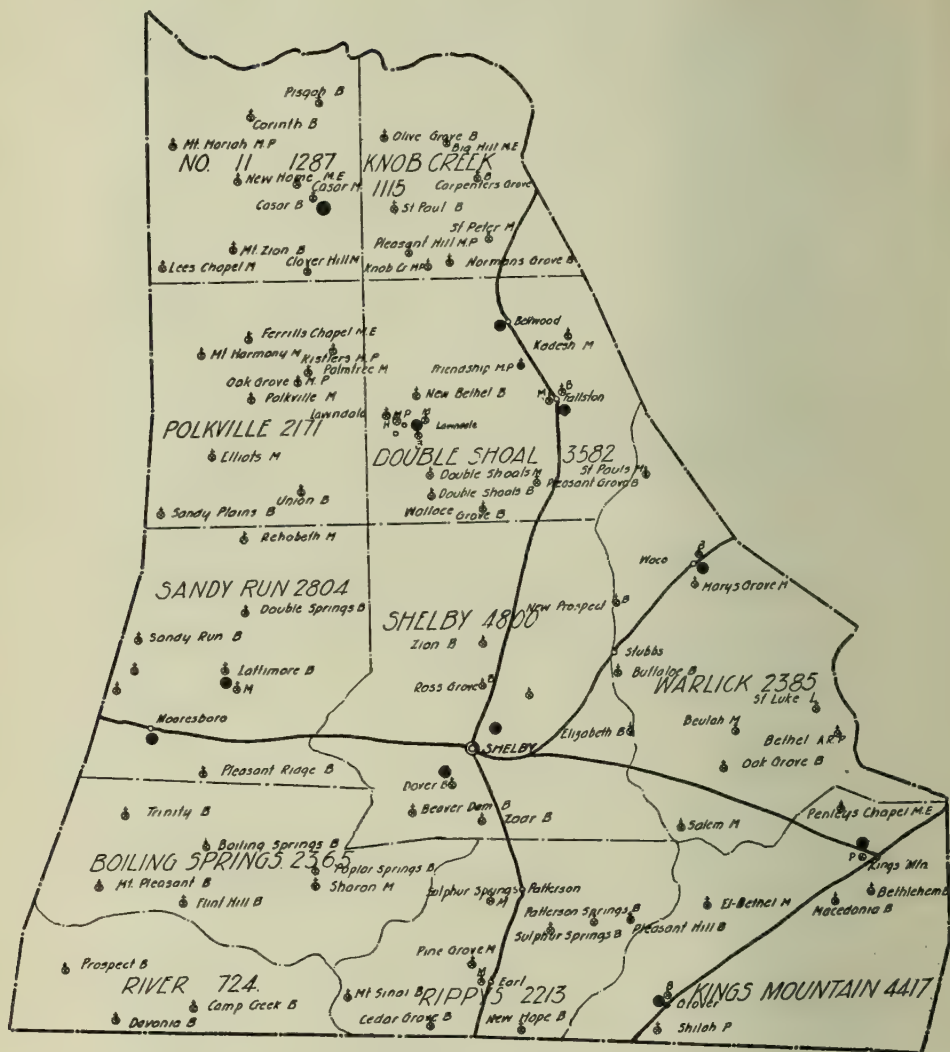
In 1872 Clay County had twelve churches for white people, or one for each 193 of the white population; in 1884, fourteen churches, or one for each 226 of the white population; in 1890, twenty-one churches, or one for each 193 of the white population. In 1929 thirty-four churches for white people reported, or one for each 133 of the white population.

In 1926 Clay was credited with seven religious bodies, thirty-four churches, and 2,092 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

Among the white population of Clay County, seven religious bodies reported, according to the 1929 country church survey, having thirty-four church houses with a total value of \$34,100 and a combined membership of 1,305. The Baptist denomination has fifteen churches, the Methodist, nine, and the Methodist Episcopal, five. Other denominations reporting are, Holiness, Presbyterian, Russelites, and one Community church. If all the white people of the county—young and old—belonged to the churches, the average membership would be 133. The actual average membership is thirty-eight and the average value of church houses is \$1,003. All the church houses are of frame construction and of the one-room type.

CLEVELAND COUNTY

Cleveland County is situated in the southern portion of the Piedmont Plateau Region. The South Carolina state line furnishes the southern boundary. The drainage of the lands is provided by the Broad and First Broad rivers. The topography is a fertile plain area. The transportation facilities are composed of the Southern, Seaboard Air Line, and Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio railways and Numbers 20, 18, 206, and 205 state highways. Number 20 is one of the state's longest east to west roads. Number 18 crosses the county from north to south. There are eight incorporated towns and cities in Cleveland County. Shelby, the county seat, had a population in 1920 of 3,609, and Kings Mountain had 2,800. These are the



CLEVELAND COUNTY

only cities. Other centers of small size are East Kings Mountain, Grover, Lattimore, Lawndale, Mooresboro, and Waco.

The population of the county in 1920 was 34,272, averaging 69.1 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimated the 1926 population at 37,500. The total rural population in 1920 was 27,863, composed of 22,896 whites and 4,967 negroes. The farm population was 23,805, of which 18,179 were whites and 5,626 were negroes. The population that lived on the farms owned was 10,604, and the population on rented farms was 13,194.

Cleveland County has a total area of 496 square miles. The approximate land area is 317,440 acres. Of this, 82.1 per cent, or 260,653 acres, represents the land in farms. The total farm property value in 1925 was \$22,719,360. All major crops for 1928 were valued at \$5,057,986. Cotton is the most important of all the farm products, being estimated in 1928 at \$3,892,792.

Cleveland had fifty-two manufacturing establishments in 1927 with an annual output of \$15,366,573. Granite and mica are the chief mineral deposits.

Summary

21st in total property valuation.....	1928	\$38,403,065
7th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$22,719,360
15th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$15,366,573
15th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 5,057,986
13th in tenant farm population.....	1927	13,194
19th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 4,029,375
49th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 368,900
14th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 476,100

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Cleveland County had thirty-seven churches for white people, or one for each 287 of the white population; in 1884, forty-three churches, or one for each 318 of the white population; in 1890, forty-three churches, or one for each 412 of the white population. In 1929 eighty-four churches for the white people in the open country and towns of less than 1,500 population were reported, or one for each 272 of the white rural population.

In 1926 Cleveland was credited with sixteen religious

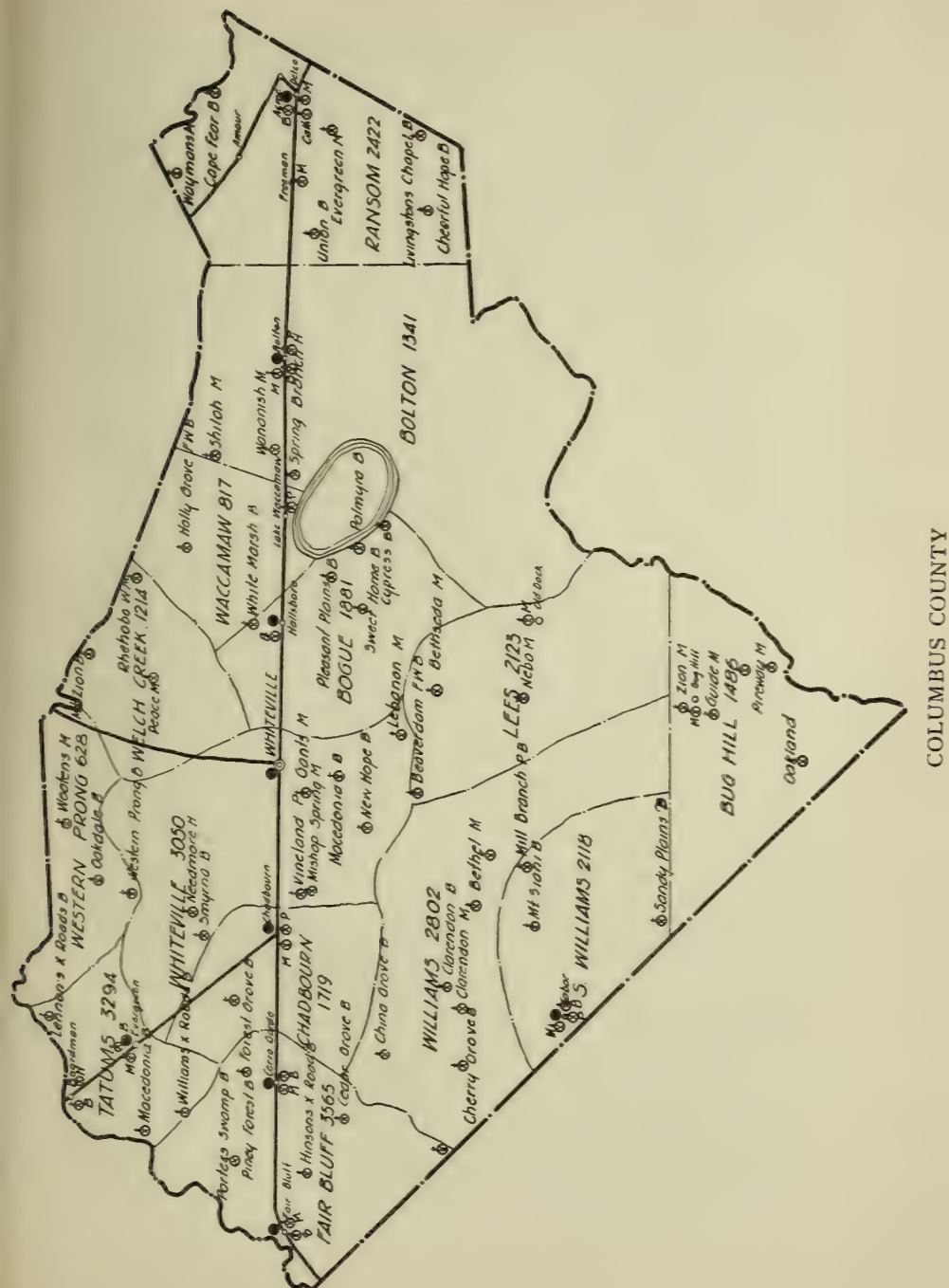
bodies, 133 churches, and 22,615 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

According to the 1929 country church survey there are in the county eight religious denominations, eighty-four churches, and 14,945 church members. Forty-seven of the churches and 10,340 of the members are reported for the Baptist denomination. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, ranks second with twenty-three churches and 2,783 members. The Methodist Protestant reported seven churches and 1,275 members. Other denominations represented are the Methodist Episcopal, Holiness, Lutheran, Associate Reformed Presbyterian, and Presbyterian. The memberships range all the way from eleven to 379. It is not always true, but as a general rule the smaller memberships are found in churches located off the highways and somewhat difficult of approach. In many cases the people have moved out to the highway to live and the church remains in the back country. The larger memberships may usually be found in towns of from one thousand to fifteen hundred people or in some growing highway community.

Twenty-two of the reporting country churches are built of brick, and sixty-two are frame buildings. Thirty-one of them have some equipment other than a room for worship; fifty-three are one-room houses in which the congregations conduct all their work and worship. Some of the thirty-one churches with additional equipment have only one or two rooms in which to conduct Sunday School classes. The total value of churches reported is \$476,100, or an average of \$5,661. The average membership is 178.

COLUMBUS COUNTY

Columbus County perpetuates the name of the discoverer of America and is among the large counties in the state. The county lies in the southern section of the Coastal Plains Region. The state line of South Carolina forms the southwest boundary line of the county. Part of the western boundary is formed by the Lumber River and the extreme northeastern boundary is the Cape Fear River. Several rivers flow through the county and



in it are a number of lakes, of which Waccamaw is the largest and best known. This is a resort for many people seeking sport and recreation.

The state has provided several transportation outlets by building highways in the county. Number 20, one of the best and longest in the state, passes through from east to west; Number 23, from north to south, Numbers 21 and 202 serve other sections of the county.

Whiteville, the county seat, is the largest town in the county. Its population in 1920 was 1,664. Other incorporated places are Chadbourn, Boardman, Acme, Bolton, Cerro Gordo, Clarendon, Delco, Evergreen, Fair Bluff, Lake Waccamaw, and Tabor.

The population of the county in 1920 was 30,124, averaging 32.3 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimate for 1926 was 31,500. All of it was rural according to the census classification. The population outside Whiteville in 1920 was 28,460, of which 19,353 were whites and 9,107 were negroes. The farm population was 19,826, composed of 14,464 whites and 5,362 negroes. That part of the farm population which lived on owned farms was 15,329; those living on tenant farms were 4,490.

Columbus County has an area of 933 square miles. The approximate land area of the county is 597,120 acres, 37.7 per cent of which is the acreage in farms, totaling 225,078 acres. The value of all farm property of Columbus in 1925 was \$10,-316,907. The effect of the 1919 period of deflation is reflected in the following estimates: the value of major crops in 1919 was \$6,862,054; in 1924, it was \$1,880,690. The reported value of the 1928 major crops was \$3,213,528. There has been a considerable financial recovery since 1924. The tobacco crop alone for 1928 was estimated at \$1,879,721.

Although Columbus is near the coast there is reported very little commercial fishing industry for the county.

The manufacturing industry of the county is comprised of twenty-five establishments with an output in 1927 of \$3,598,-173. It will be seen that the industrial income is slightly more than that from agriculture.

Summary

43rd in total property valuation.....	1928	\$21,431,009
41st in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$10,316,907
42nd in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 3,598,173
33rd in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 3,213,528
49th in tenant farm population.....	1925	4,490
43rd in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 2,002,875
33rd in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 532,275
34th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 196,700

Rural Church Data

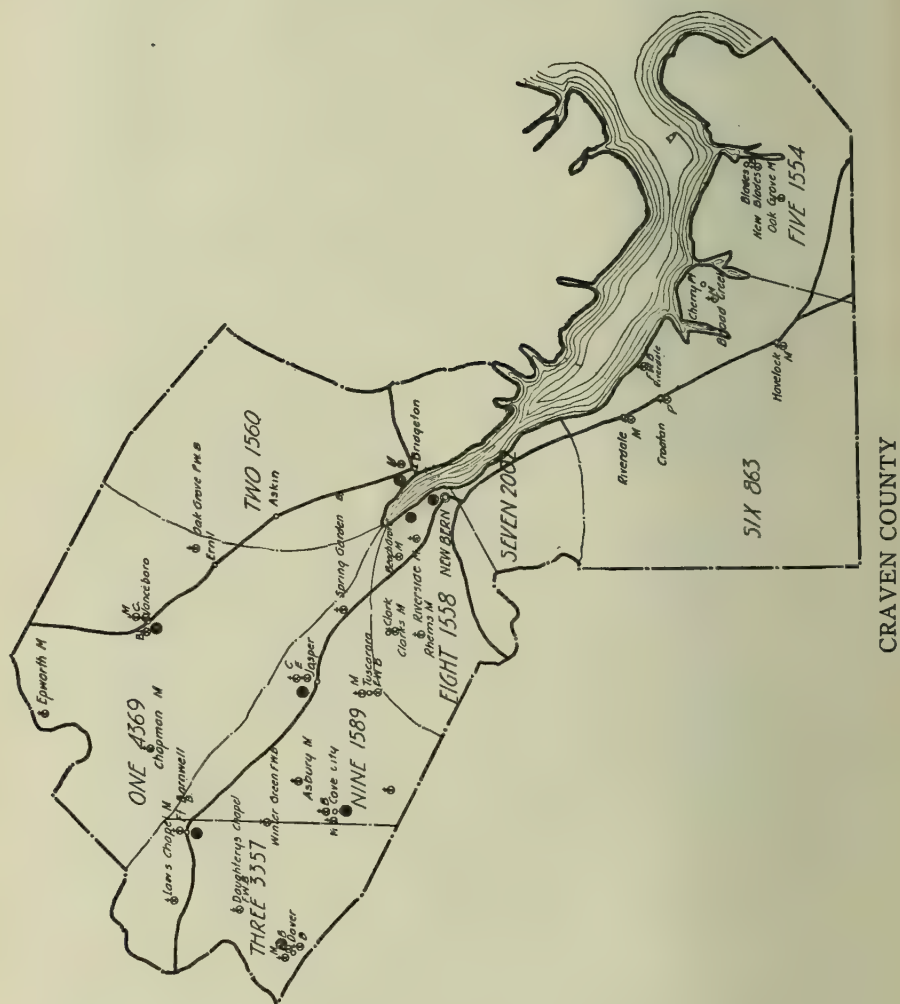
In 1872 Columbus County had twenty-six churches for white people, or one for each 212 of the entire white population; in 1884, twenty-seven churches, or one for each 330 of the white population; in 1890, thirty-eight churches, or one for each 310 of the white population. In 1929 seventy-nine churches for the white people in the open country and towns under 1,500 population were reported, or one for each 245 of the white rural population.

In 1926 Columbus was credited with fourteen religious bodies, 139 churches, and 15,813 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

The 1929 country church survey shows eight denominations reported, having seventy-nine churches valued at \$196,700, and with a combined membership of 7,978. The Baptist leads in the number of churches, members, and value of buildings. Other denominations in order of rank are Methodist, Presbyterian, Holiness, Free Will Baptist, Primitive Baptist, Catholic, and Wesleyan Methodist. The average church membership is 101 and the average church house value is \$2,490. Six of the churches are built of brick, and seventy-three are frame houses. Twenty-two have some Sunday School equipment, and fifty-seven are one-room houses.

CRAVEN COUNTY

Craven County lies in the southeastern portion of the state, separated from the Atlantic Ocean by the county of Carteret. Its altitude varies considerably as the county is long and nar-



row, stretching from the lower waters of the Neuse River on the east to the upper level lands of the fertile plains on the west. Number 10 state highway, passing through the county seat, New Bern, extends southeast toward Beaufort and northwest toward Kinston. Perhaps forty miles of this road is hard-surfaced in Craven County. Number 30 state road leading south to Wilmington and north to Washington serves a considerable portion of the county. New Bern has an eastern highway outlet in Numbers 304 and 302 to points on Pamlico Sound. New Bern is situated about equi-distant between the southeast and northwest ends of the county; just south of New Bern the county is very narrow, the Neuse River lying on the east and Jones County on the west.

In addition to the transportation advantages offered by the highways, the county has railways and water lines which serve to connect with the outside world. Large boats ply the Neuse as far as New Bern and smaller boats extend up through the county to points west.

The population of New Bern in 1920 was 12,198. There are four other incorporated centers in the county, Bridgeton, Cove City, Dover, and Vanceboro, none of which are cities.

The population of the county in 1920 was 29,048, averaging forty-four persons per square mile. The United States Census estimate of 1926 gave the county 31,400. The rural population was 16,850, of which 8,387 were whites and 8,463 were negroes. The farm population at that time was 10,275, composed of 5,969 whites and 4,306 negroes. The farmers who lived on the land they owned numbered 5,975 people; those living on farms which they rented numbered 4,267 people.

Craven County has an area of 660 square miles. Its approximate land area contains 422,400 acres of which 33.9 per cent, or 143,359 acres, constitutes the farm lands of the county. The value of all farm property in 1925 was \$8,023,238. The crop value in 1924 was \$2,090,264, a little more than one-third its value in 1919. The major crops in 1928 were estimated at \$3,105,856. In this estimate tobacco led with more than two million.

Craven receives some revenue from commercial fishing

though it does not rank high among the eastern counties in this respect.

In 1927 there were thirty-nine manufacturing establishments in the county with an annual output of \$5,357,321.

Summary

33rd in total property valuation.....	1928	\$27,751,460
61st in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$ 8,023,238
34th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 5,357,321
36th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 3,105,856
50th in tenant farm population.....	1925	4,267
38th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 2,386,125
22nd in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 622,990
96th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 44,300

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Craven County had twenty-four churches for white people, or one for each 350 of the white rural population; in 1884, twenty-three churches, or one for each 289 of the white rural population; in 1890, twenty-nine churches, or one for each 247 of the white rural population. In 1929 twenty-nine churches among the white people of the open country and towns of less than 1,500 population were reported, or one church for each 286 of the rural white population.

In 1926 the county was credited with nineteen religious bodies, 118 churches, and 13,361 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

The 1929 country church survey reports seven religious bodies, twenty-nine churches, whose total value is \$44,300, and 1,974 members. The Methodist is the leading denomination, having fourteen churches, 1,150 members, and a \$30,600 church-house value. Following in order of rank are the Baptist, Free Will Baptist, Christian, Disciples, Presbyterian, and Episcopal. The average membership of the churches is sixty-eight and the average value of church houses is \$1,527. The investigation indicates that slightly more than twenty-three per cent of the white rural population belong to the church. All the churches reporting are frame houses of the one-room type.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Cumberland County is situated in the southwestern portion of the Coastal Plains Region of North Carolina. Black River forms the eastern boundary. The Cape Fear River crosses the county from north to south. Fayetteville, the county seat, is located near the center of the county and on the Cape Fear River. Fayetteville's population in 1920 was 8,877. Other incorporated towns of the county are Cumberland, Falcon, Godwin, Hope Mills, Linden, Stedman, and Wade.

Fort Bragg, a United States Military Reservation, embraces a part of the western portion of the county, and extends more widely into Hoke County.

There are seven state highway outlets from the center at Fayetteville, which furnish a splendid connection with all parts of the state. Numbers 21, 22, and 24 lead across the county. In addition to these, Number 53 leads out northwest to Sanford.

The population of Cumberland in 1920 was 35,064, averaging 52.3 persons per square mile, almost the exact average for the entire state. The rural population was 26,187, of which 15,496 were whites, 10,585 were negroes, and 106 were Indians. The farm population was 16,632, composed of 8,839 white and 7,793 colored. The farm population living on farms they owned was 8,415, and 8,175 people lived on rented farms.

The county has an area of 670 square miles, and 428,000 acres in its land area. Of this, 42.9 per cent, or 183,880 acres, represents the farm land. The farm property value in 1925 was \$10,150,619. The annual crop value ranges from \$2,802,594 to \$6,094,093. The major crops were estimated for 1928 at \$3,370,665.

Forty manufacturing plants are reported for the county with an annual output in 1927 of \$7,064,824.

Summary

29th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$29,445,386
44th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$10,150,619
30th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 7,064,824
31st in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 3,370,665
29th in tenant farm population.....	1925	8,175
28th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 3,021,375



20th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 675,815
27th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 240,000

Rural Church Data

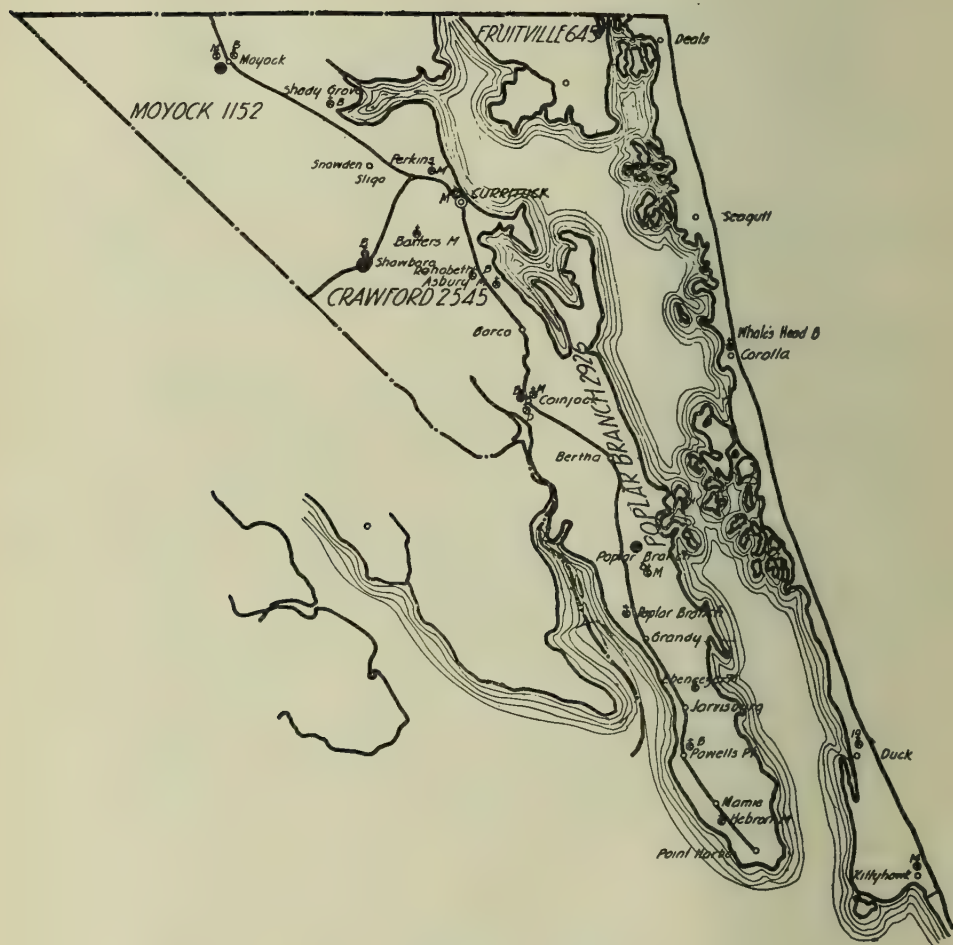
In 1872 Cumberland County had thirty-three churches for white people, or one for each 288 of the white rural population; in 1884, forty-five churches, or one for each 279 of the white rural population; in 1890, forty-six churches, or one for each 325 of the white rural population. In 1929 there were reported sixty-three churches for white people in the open country and towns of less than 1,500 people, or one for each 246 of the rural white population.

In 1926 Cumberland was credited with twenty-one religious bodies, 153 churches, and 21,331 members for the total white and colored population of the county.

In the country church survey of 1929, for the white people in the open country and towns of less than 1,500 population, five religious bodies reported, having sixty-three churches, whose total value is estimated at \$240,000, and whose combined membership is 6,566. The Baptist leads with twenty-seven churches valued at \$118,000 and 3,270 members. The Methodist and Presbyterian, approximately of equal rank, come next in order. Other denominations are the Holiness, Free Will Baptist, and Community. The average membership of the churches is 104 and the average value of church houses is \$3,809. The type of the church houses is reflected in the following data: one of the churches is built of stone, six of brick, and fifty-six of frame construction. Seventeen of the churches have some Sunday School rooms in addition to the auditorium, and forty-six are of the one-room type.

CURRITUCK COUNTY

Another Indian term is perpetuated in the name of Currituck County. The county is situated in the extreme northeast corner of North Carolina. It is bounded on the north by the Virginia state line, and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, though the ocean does not touch the mainland. The sand bar



CURRITUCK COUNTY

which extends along North Carolina's coast from South Carolina to Virginia and protects the mainland from the storms at sea and provides safety for the inland waters of the eastern area, serves as a border to the county of Currituck. The sound which lies between the sand bar and Currituck's mainland bears the same name as the county. In this sound are a number of islands, the largest of which is known as Knott's Island. Many of the islands are used for clubs or preserves for sportsmen who enjoy hunting and fishing. Wild duck in great abundance may be found in Currituck Sound. Perhaps the greatest single sport in eastern North Carolina is the winter duck hunting in this section.

The land area of Currituck is very low, with an altitude not much above sea level. Especially is this true of the southern portion, which forms a land peninsula jutting south into Albemarle Sound. Along this narrow strip of land which constitutes the main section of the county, a splendid state highway has been built extending from Pt. Harbor, at the point of the peninsula, northwest toward the Virginia line, passing Currituck Court House. Another highway furnishes a western outlet toward Elizabeth City.

Currituck has no incorporated town. The court house is in the open country and is situated near Currituck Sound. Grouped about it are a Methodist Church, a school building, and one or two stores.

The total population of the county in 1920 was 7,268, averaging 24.9 persons per square mile. The United Census estimate of 1926 was the same as of 1920. All of the population in 1920 was rural and was composed of 4,630 whites and 2,638 negroes. The farm population was 4,185, of which 2,757 were whites and 1,428 were negroes. Two thousand, two hundred and thirty-one of the farm people lived on the farms they owned, and 1,954 of them lived on rented farms.

Currituck County has an area of 292 square miles. It has an approximate land area of 186,880 acres, but only 30.9 per cent of it is in farm land, amounting to 57,829 acres. The total farm property value in 1925 was \$3,663,359; and the value of the crops in 1928 was \$1,532,906. Currituck's leading crop from the standpoint of revenue is Irish potatoes. In proportion

to the crop land, Currituck ranks well among the other potato producing counties. The county is the most important commercial center for sweet potatoes. This crop produces the second largest revenue for the county. The county ranks ninth in the state in revenue from fishing. Currituck is one of the high ranking counties in the public school system.

Summary

95th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$4,967,899
89th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$3,663,359
93rd in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 56,765
64th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$1,532,906
80th in tenant farm population.....	1925	1,954
84th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 652,050
57th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 325,148
89th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 60,300

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Currituck County had ten churches for the white people, or one for each 399 of the white population; in 1884, ten churches, or one for each 449 of the white population; in 1890, seventeen churches, or one for each 284 of the white population. In 1929 there were reported nineteen churches for the white people, or one for each 244 of the white population.

In 1926 Currituck was credited with five religious bodies, thirty-three churches, and 4,243 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

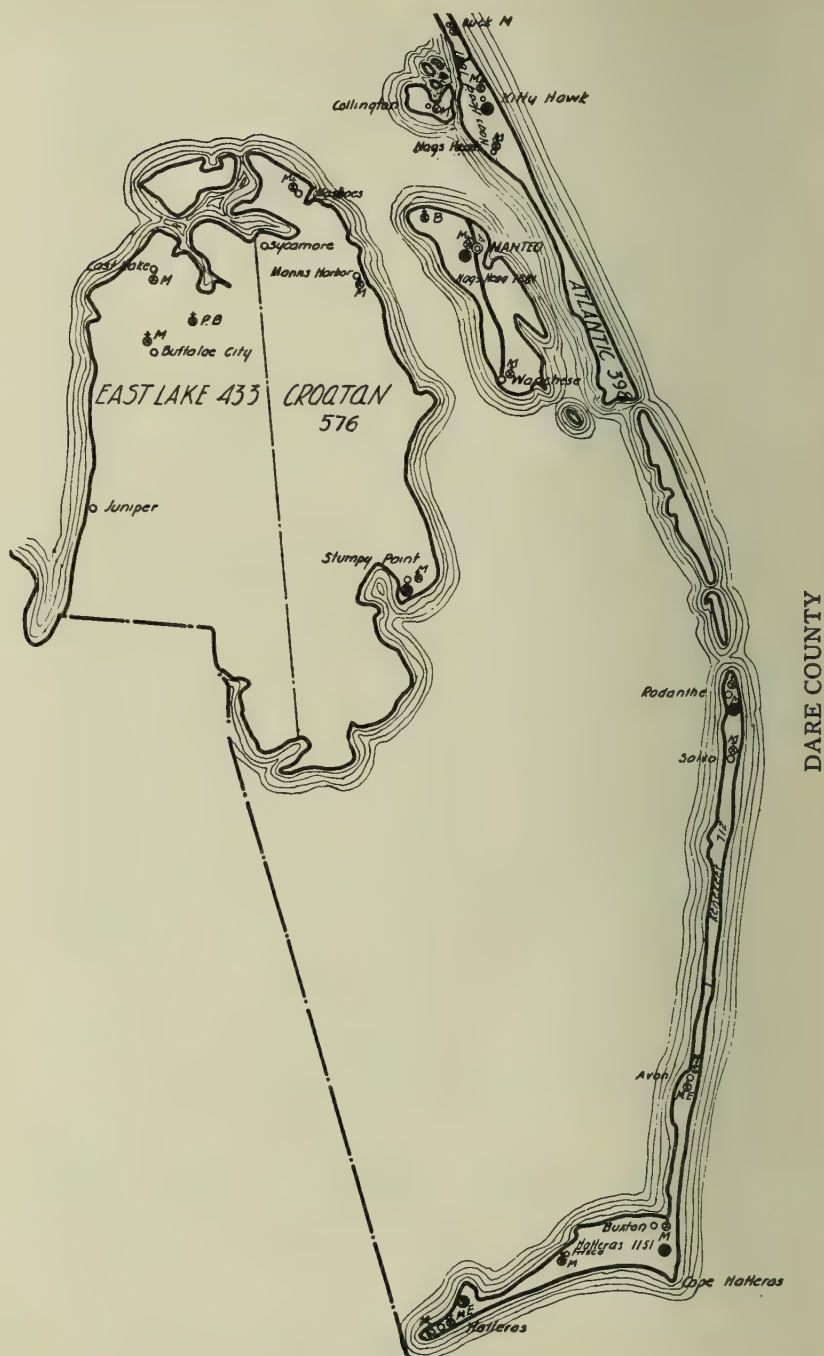
The 1929 country church survey received reports from three religious bodies, with nineteen churches, whose total value is estimated at \$60,300, and with a combined membership of 1,804. The Methodist and Baptist have the same number of churches, but the Methodist leads somewhat in members and church house value. The Disciples is the other denomination represented. The average membership of the churches is ninety-five and the average church house value is \$3,174. One of the buildings which has been erected recently is located at Currituck Court House where Joseph Pillmore, an early Methodist minister, is thought to have preached the first Methodist sermon in the state of North Carolina in 1772. This church is called the Pillmore Memorial, and is a modern brick house with a beauti-

ful auditorium and a well-adapted Sunday School unit. This is the only brick church building reported in the county and its value is approximately one-third the whole estimate for all the churches of the white people. The average value of the remaining eighteen churches—all frame buildings—is approximately \$2,240. The Pillmore Memorial is the only church reporting Sunday School equipment, hence eighteen of them are one-room houses.

DARE COUNTY

Dare, the extreme eastern county of the state, is named for Virginia Dare who is thought to be the first white child born on American soil. Dare County ranks first in the extent of its water area. There are three main divisions of the land area: the mainland, composed of a large peninsula bounded on the north by Albemarle Sound, on the east and south by Pamlico Sound, and on the west by Alligator River; a group of islands, chief among which is Roanoke Island; and that section of the Banks lying between Kitty Hawk and Hatteras. Several Indian terms have been perpetuated in names of sounds, islands, and villages. Dare has only one incorporated town, Manteo, the county seat, situated at the northern end of Roanoke Island. Within the bounds of Dare County many historical interests center. The birth of Virginia Dare, the story of John White and the Lost Colony, and the more recent test flights of Orville and Wilbur Wright are inseparably connected with the county.

Dare County is very little above sea level, and much of the land area is interrupted by marshes, streams, and lakes. The state has built a highway on Roanoke Island extending from Manteo at the north to Wanchese at the south. There are perhaps more people living on the banks than are found on the mainland. Hatteras Cape, situated at the southern end of the county's sand bar, is probably the most dangerous point on the Atlantic Coast. Along the banks the United States Government has established Coast Guard stations for the purpose of aiding ocean vessels when they become endangered by the stormy sea.



The total population of Dare in 1920 was 5,115, averaging 13.6 persons per square mile. The 1926 United States Census estimate was 5,300. Only one other county of the state ranked lower in density of population. All the population was rural and was composed of 4,716 whites and 399 negroes. The farm population in 1925 was composed of 312 whites and forty-two negroes making a total of 354. The county ranked lowest in farm population. Only thirty-one of the farm population lived on rented land.

Dare County has an area of 377 square miles. Its approximate land area is 241,280 acres. Only two and two-tenths per cent of its land area is in farms. The farm lands compose 5,188 acres and only 846 acres are crop lands. In 1925 the total farm property was valued at \$166,523. The 1928 major crops of the county were valued at \$29,310.

Dare County has little manufacturing industry, but ranks third among the counties of the state in the fishing industry.

Summary

99th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$2,576,060
100th in farm property valuation.....	1925	\$ 166,523
89th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 122,103
100th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 29,310
100th in tenant farm population.....	1925	31
98th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 179,550
97th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 91,600
88th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 63,800

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Dare County had nine churches for the white people, or one for each 240 of the white population; in 1884, ten churches, or one for each 287 of the white population; in 1890, thirteen churches, or one for each 258 of the white population. In 1929 there were reported twenty-one churches for white people, or one for each 225 of the white population.

In 1926 Dare was credited with seven religious bodies, twenty-six churches, and 3,055 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

Among the white people four religious bodies reported in the 1929 country church survey, as having twenty-one churches, whose total value is \$63,800 and whose combined membership

is 2,746. The Methodist denomination reported sixteen church houses, 2,376 members, and a church house value of \$53,600. The other denominations are the Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, and Primitive Baptist. The average church membership for all the reporting churches is 131 and the average church house value is \$3,038. All the houses are of frame construction. Four of them have some Sunday School equipment and seventeen are of the one-room type.

DAVIDSON COUNTY

Davidson County is situated in the central portion of the Piedmont Region of North Carolina. The Yadkin River forms the western and southwestern boundary lines of the county. On the north is Forsyth; on the east are Randolph and Guilford counties. The trunk line of the Southern Railway passes across the county and through the county seat, Lexington. Following very much the same course is the state highway Number 10. Other state highways serving the county are Number 90, leading out east and west, Number 109, running north and south along the eastern border, and Number 62, crossing the southern portion.

There are two cities in the county, Lexington, the county seat, and Thomasville in the northeast. Another incorporated town not of city proportions is Denton.

The population of the county in 1920 was 35,201, averaging 61.9 persons per square mile. The 1926 United States Census estimate of population was 39,100. The total rural population was 24,271, of which 22,435 were whites and 1,836 were negroes. The farm population of Davidson in 1925 was 18,692, composed of 17,569 whites and 1,123 negroes. The farm population who lived on the farms they owned numbered 14,865 people and those who lived on rented farms were 3,795 people.

Davidson County has an area of 569 square miles. Its approximate land area is 364,160 acres, and 83.3 per cent of this amount, or 303,383 acres, composes the farm lands. The value of all farm property in 1925 was \$18,155,511. The value of



DAVIDSON COUNTY

crops produced ranged from \$2,718,870 in 1924 to \$3,925,460 in 1919. The major crops for 1928 were estimated at \$3,177,939.

The chief mineral deposit is granite.

Lying as it does in the heart of the Piedmont area where the commercial industry has had such remarkable development in recent years, Davidson has taken a high rank in manufactured products. The county had sixty-nine manufacturing plants in 1927 with an annual output of \$20,389,086. Thus the county financially speaking has much more industrial than agricultural significance. Chief in the list of industries are furniture factories, cotton mills, and knitting mills.

Summary

18th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$40,417,108
15th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$18,155,511
10th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$20,389,086
34th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 3,177,939
58th in tenant farm population.....	1925	3,785
9th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 4,824,750
25th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 600,000
11th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 499,700

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Davidson County had thirty-one churches for the white people, or one for each 447 of the white population; in 1884, thirty-two churches, or one for each 510 of the white population; in 1890, thirty-three churches, or one for each 550 of the white population. In 1929 ninety-four churches of white people in the open country and towns under 1,500 population were reported, or one for each 238 of the rural white population.

In 1926 Davidson was credited with sixteen religious bodies, 154 churches, and 22,081 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

According to the 1929 country church survey ten religious bodies of white people reported ninety-four church organizations. The Methodist denomination ranks first and the Baptist second. Other denominations reporting are, Reformed, Methodist Protestant, Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Primitive Baptist, Dunkard, Moravian, and Holiness. The total number

of members is 10,967, or an average of 116 per church. The church houses are reported to be worth \$499,700, or an average of \$5,316. Fourteen of the country churches are of brick, eighty of frame construction; forty-three have Sunday School rooms, and fifty-one are one-room houses. Many of the better church buildings have been erected recently. All of the newer ones have some Sunday School equipment and the majority of them are of masonry construction.

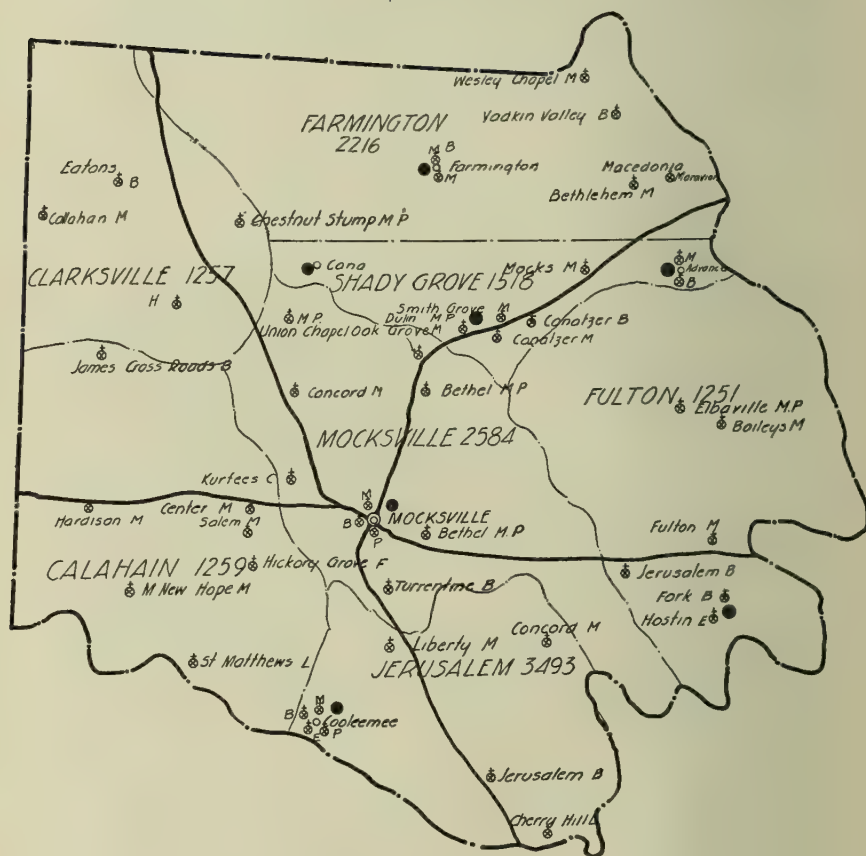
DAVIE COUNTY

Davie County is situated in the west-central portion of the Piedmont Region of North Carolina. The southern boundary is formed by the South Fork River, a southern branch of the Yadkin. The eastern boundary is formed by the northern branch of the Yadkin River. Iredell lies at the west and Yadkin County at the north. The county is entirely rural since there is no center of population which reaches a city proportion. Mocksville, the county seat, is the largest town in the county and is near the geographical center. Advance is the only other incorporated town.

The state highway system furnishes the people of the county a splendid communication with the outside world. Number 90 crosses from east to west passing through the county seat. Number 80 leads out north and south. Number 65 extends from Mocksville to Winston-Salem and other points northeast. Number 801 leads east and west across the northern end of the county.

The population of the county in 1920 was 13,578, averaging 52.6 persons per square mile. The 1926 United States Census estimate of population was 13,700. Of the total population, 11,539 were white and 2,039 were negroes. The farm population in 1925 amounted to 8,802, composed of 7,451 whites and 1,351 negroes. The people who owned the farms on which they lived numbered 5,030, and those who lived on rented farms amounted to 3,750.

Davie County has an area of 258 square miles. The approximate land area is 165,120 acres, 87.5 per cent of which



DAVIE COUNTY

composes the land in farms. The number of farms in the county has been increasing during the past two decades, showing that the size of the farms is diminishing. The value of all farm property in 1925 was \$7,175,162, and the value of major crops produced in 1928 was \$1,287,256.

Granite is the chief mineral deposit. The manufacturing industry has not thus far become a major economic interest of the county, though there are a number of enterprises, cotton mills, furniture factories, and others. Seven establishments were reported in 1927 whose annual output was \$2,839,149.

Summary

65th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$12,672,329
68th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$ 7,175,162
50th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 2,839,149
73rd in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 1,287,256
59th in tenant farm population.....	1925	3,750
63rd in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 1,372,875
74th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 245,715
31st in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 208,100

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Davie County had sixteen churches for the white people, or one for each 407 of the white population; in 1884, twenty-four churches, or one for each 323 of the white population; in 1890, twenty-three churches, or one for each 381 of the white population. In 1929 forty-six churches for white people were reported, or one for each 251 of the white population.

In 1926 Davie was credited with fourteen religious bodies, sixty-four churches, and 7,397 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

According to the 1929 country church survey ten denominations reported. The Methodist denomination is in the lead in number of churches and members. The Baptist ranks second with others coming in order, Methodist Protestant, Moravians, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Christian, Lutheran, Episcopal, and Holiness. The combined membership of all the white churches reporting is 5,279, or an average of 115 per church. There are forty-six church houses, six of which are constructed of brick, the rest being frame buildings. Seventeen of the houses are provided with Sunday School rooms, and twenty-

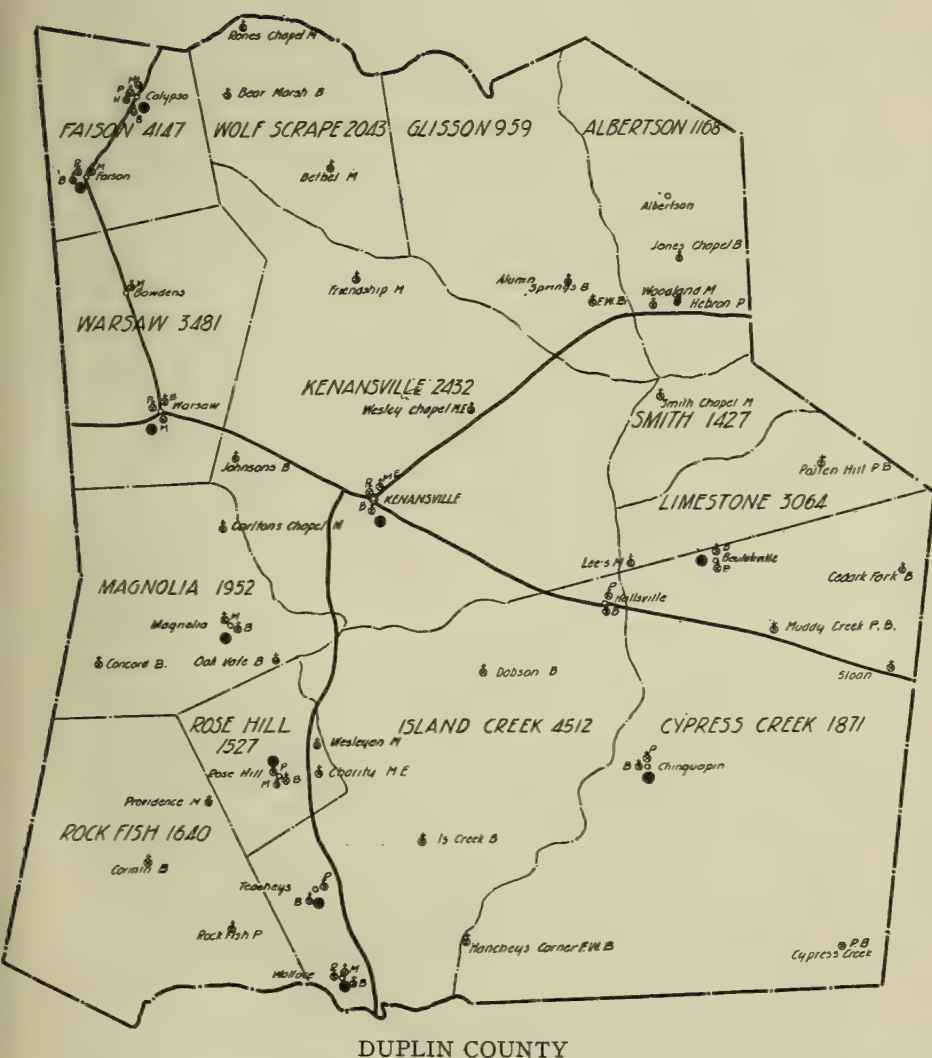
nine are one-room structures. The combined estimated value of the houses is \$208,100, making an average of \$4,524—a much better showing than many other rural counties. It should be said, however, that in Mocksville and other towns the value of churches very materially raises the average. One of the churches in Mocksville is estimated at \$30,000, but some of the weaker churches of the country-side rate as low as \$500. Approximately forty-five per cent of the white people of the county belong to some church.

DUPLIN COUNTY

Duplin is situated in the southeast section of the Coastal Plains Region and is one of the larger counties of the state. The northeast Cape Fear River forms part of the northern boundary and flows south across the county. There is no city in the county but there are ten incorporated towns, Kenansville, the county seat, Beulahville, Bowdens, Calypso, Faison, Magnolia, Rose Hill, Teachey's, Wallace, and Warsaw.

Number 40 state highway crosses the county from north to south. Other state roads in the county are Numbers 11, 24, and 41. Number 40 is a hard surface road which connects the farmers with the city of Wilmington, an excellent local market, at the south. Wilmington consumes quantities of farm produce and furnishes exportation advantages. On the same road leading out directly north large trucks carry various kinds of produce from the county to the leading markets of the north and east. The Atlantic Coast Line Railway, leading north to Washington, Philadelphia, and New York, has been a great asset in transportation and freight facilities.

The total population of the county in 1920 was 30,223, averaging 38.3 persons per square mile. The United States Census population estimate for 1926 was 33,400. The farm population in 1925 was 22,210, composed of 14,915 whites and 7,295 negroes. The farm population living on farms which they owned was 12,704, and that on rented farms was 9,488. The total population was rural and was composed of 19,107 whites and 11,116 negroes.



Duplin County has a land area of 790 square miles. The approximate land area is 505,600 acres of which fifty-six per cent is in farms. The value of all farm property in 1925 was reported to be \$13,953,838. The value of all crops in 1919 was \$9,761,706, whereas in 1924 it was only \$3,041,054. Here as in many other counties the 1919-20 financial deflation made a great difference in the economic income of the farmers. The estimates for the 1928 major crops was \$5,201,457. Tobacco, the leading crop, was valued at \$2,946,175. The county produces large quantities of fruit and vegetables which are shipped by rail and highway to markets north and west. Among these, strawberries rank highest. Duplin led all the counties of the state in 1927 in the quantity of fruits and vegetables produced. The shipments amounted to 2,302 cars, approximately fifty per cent of which was strawberries. The county also grows large quantities of flower bulbs, such as tube rose, caladium, and canna.

Duplin has very little manufacturing industry. Fifteen plants were reported for 1927. The total annual output of these was estimated at \$1,120,584.

Summary

38th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$22,914,437
23rd in total farm property valuation.....	1927	\$13,593,838
66th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 1,120,584
14th in the value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 5,201,457
23rd in tenant farm population.....	1925	9,488
36th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 2,572,500
30th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 562,000
25th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 258,800

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Duplin County had twenty churches for the white people, or one for each 438 of the white population; in 1884, twenty-six churches, or one for each 407 of the white population; in 1890, twenty-eight churches, or one for each 414 of the white population. In 1929 fifty-eight churches for white people were reported, or one for each 329 of the white population.

Duplin was credited in 1926 with eighteen religious bodies,

140 churches, and 15,996 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

The 1929 Country Church survey shows that among the white people of the county—all rural—there were seven denominations, fifty-eight churches, whose total value is \$258,800, and a combined membership of 6,408. The Baptist denomination ranks highest with twenty-one churches, 3,203 members and a church house value of \$73,500. The Methodist and Presbyterian are also well represented with fifteen and thirteen churches respectively. Other religious bodies reported are Methodist Episcopal, Primitive Baptist, Holiness, and Free Will Baptist. The average membership of the churches is 110 while the average value of church houses is \$4,462. Eight of the churches in the incorporated towns, reported to be valued from \$10,000 to \$35,000, furnish more than half the church house value. The remaining fifty church houses average \$2,136, or less than half the average value of all of them. Six of the churches are brick houses and fifty-two are frame buildings scattered over the open country area. Seventeen of them have some Sunday School equipment but forty-one are one-room houses.

DURHAM COUNTY

Durham County is situated in the northeastern portion of the Piedmont Region of North Carolina. Durham City, the county seat and only incorporated town, is near the geographical center of one of the state's smaller counties. The general topography is that of a gently rolling uplands. The elevation in the northern half of the county ranges from some 450 to 600 feet above the sea level, and in the southern part from 275 to 400 feet.

The county is dissected by several streams and is generally well drained. The Eno, Little, Flat, and Neuse rivers, together with their tributaries, drain the northern half of the county; the southern half is drained by a number of creeks, of which New Hope is the most important.

In the matter of transportation the county is served by five



DURHAM COUNTY

lines of railway and by six state hard-surfaced highways. Two of the state's most important highways traverse the county passing through Durham City, the county seat. These are Number 10, running east and west, and Number 75, running north and south. Recent information shows that there are 112 daily scheduled buses which connect Durham with other counties.

The 1920 United States Census reported Durham County as having 42,219 people, of which the city of Durham was credited with 21,719, and the rural area of the county with 20,500. In 1925, just after the extension of its limits, a special census was made of Durham City. J. T. Nicholas, supervisor of the census, said there were 42,258 people within the new city limits and that the report included 9,000 of the county's population not hitherto included in the city. Allowing for the normal increase in the country area of the county after subtracting the 9,000 added to the city by its enlargement, there would be a rural population of 12,604. The United States Census estimate of 1926 gave Durham County 52,500. Almost two-thirds of the rural population is white and one-third negro. The farm population was perhaps not changed by the extended city limits and hence we may very safely use the 1920 census report for this item. Of the 8,795 people living on farms, 5,725 are whites and 3,070 are negroes. Three thousand, eight hundred and fifteen of the farm population live on owned farms and 4,955 on rented farms.

Duke University is situated in Durham County. The unit known as the Co-ordinate College for Women is within the Durham City limits, but the larger unit is just outside the city.

West of the city of Durham is the Bennett Memorial which marks the spot where General Johnston surrendered to General Sherman the last large group of the Confederate fighting forces.

Durham County has an area of 312 square miles. Its land area is approximately 199,680 acres, of which 60.2 per cent is in farms. The value of farm property in 1925 was \$7,092,959, with an annual crop value of from two to three million dollars. Tobacco is the chief crop from the standpoint of value. The 1928 major crops were estimated at \$2,032,805.

Durham County ranks second in the state in industry. Nearly all of its sixty-two manufacturing plants are in or about the city of Durham. The 1927 value of output was \$106,865,-989. Of these industrial plants, tobacco leads, with important textile and knitting mills following. There are twenty-seven miscellaneous plants. Dr. C. B. Hoover made a survey of Durham industry in 1925. In his report he states that the annual pay rolls of the combined industries in Durham are approximately \$12,000,000. Durham County's chief mineral deposit is granite.

Summary

6th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$ 97,418,894
69th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$ 7,092,959
2nd in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$106,865,989
57th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 2,032,805
44th in tenant farm population.....	1925	\$ 4,955
8th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 5,798,625
40th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 450,000
40th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 186,600

Rural Church Data

In 1884 Durham County had twenty-six churches for white people, or one for each 327 of the white population; in 1890, twenty-seven churches, or one for each 315 of the white population. In 1929 thirty rural churches for the white people were reported, or one for each 496 of the white rural population.

Durham was credited in 1926 with twenty-six religious bodies, 117 churches, and 27,271 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

In the 1929 survey of the country churches, five denominations reported thirty churches, whose total value is \$186,600 and whose combined membership is 3,703. The Baptists have fourteen church houses valued at \$88,500, with a church membership of 2,410. The Methodists have eleven church houses valued at \$92,100 with a membership of 1,118. The Primitive Baptist, Episcopal, and Free Will Baptist are other religious bodies that reported. Fifteen of the church buildings have some Sunday School facilities and fifteen are one-room houses. Three of them are constructed of brick, one of stone, and one

of stucco; the remaining twenty-five are frame houses. The average membership of these churches is 123 persons, and the average value of the church houses is \$6,220.

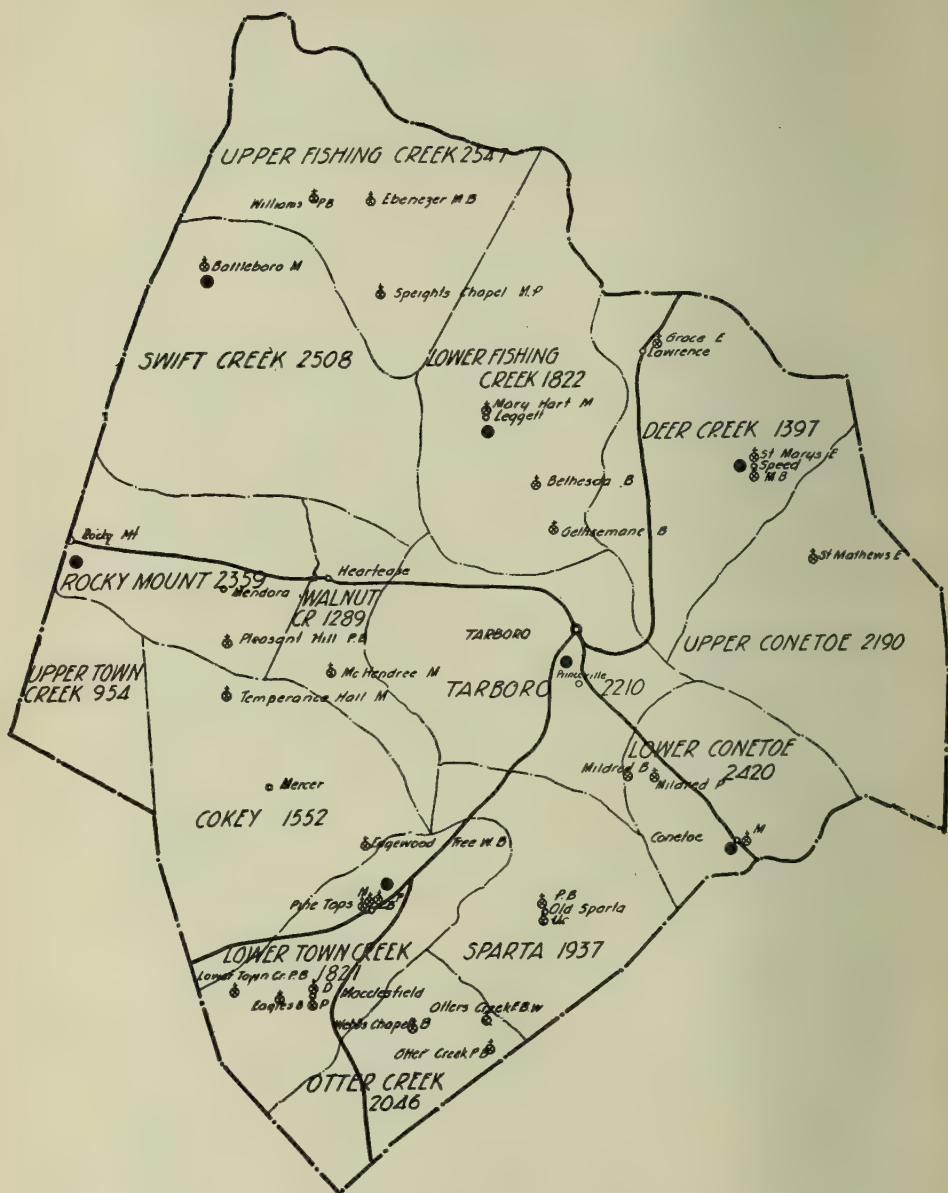
It should be observed that from the standpoint of both membership and working plants, the country church in Durham County is far above the average of counties that are wholly rural.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY

In the northwest portion of the Coastal Plains Region lies Edgecombe County. Tar River, with a number of tributaries, cuts across the county as the water seeks its way to the larger Pamlico. The Atlantic Coast Line trunk railway and also Number 40 state highway skirt the western border, while a branch line of the same railroad and state highway Number 90 both cross the county from west to east, passing through Tarboro the county seat. Number 12 state highway crosses the county from north to south and Number 42 leads out southwest from the county seat.

Edgecombe has nine incorporated towns and cities, yet, in fact, it has only five incorporated towns all of whose population the county can claim. There are four towns lying on the border line of the county and only a part of their population can be credited to Edgecombe. Tarboro, the county seat, is the only city whose entire population is within the county. Rocky Mount, which is a much larger city, lies on the border of Edgecombe and Nash, and its population is almost equally divided between the two counties. Battleboro and Whitakers are smaller centers, yet they are located in the same way as Rocky Mount. Sharpsburg is situated at the junction of three county lines and its population is thus divided between Edgecombe, Nash, and Wilson counties. Other incorporated towns inside the county are Princeville, Pinetops, Macchisfield, and Conetoe.

In 1920 the total population of Edgecombe was 37,995, averaging 74.6 persons per square mile. The 1926 United States Census estimate of the population was 42,000. The farm population in 1925 was 22,418, composed of 7,273 whites and



EDGECOMBE COUNTY

15,145 negroes. The farm population living on farms which they owned was 3,629, and that living on rented farms numbered 18,321. The total rural population was 20,685; of these, 4,626 were white and 16,059 were negroes.

Edgecombe has an area of 509 square miles; an approximate area of 325,760 acres, of which 65.2 per cent is in farms. The farm land represents 212,463 acres. The value of all farm property in 1925 was \$18,034,572. The value of farm products ranged from \$13,001,580 in 1919 to \$6,373,853 in 1924. The 1928 major crops were estimated at \$7,215,508. Tobacco leads with \$2,978,093; cotton follows with \$2,491,206.

Edgecombe was credited with thirty-six manufacturing plants in 1927, having an annual output of \$8,871,238.

Summary

23rd in total property valuation.....	1928	\$34,584,224
16th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$18,034,572
25th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 8,871,238
8th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 7,215,508
7th in tenant farm population.....	1925	18,321
21st in value of automobiles	1928	\$ 3,858,750
28th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 574,392
73rd in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 95,900

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Edgecombe County had twenty-one churches for the white people, or one for each 374 of the white population; in 1884, thirty churches, or one for each 265 of the white population; in 1890, twenty-nine churches, or one for each 293 of the white population. In 1929, twenty-eight churches for the white people in the open country and towns of less than 1,500 population were reported, or one for each 165 of the white rural population.

Edgecombe was credited in 1926 with twenty-one religious bodies, ninety-one churches, and 12,999 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

According to the 1929 country church survey there were nine denominations reported, with twenty-eight church houses, whose total value was \$95,900, and a combined membership of 1,540. The denominations represented are Methodist, Baptist, Primitive Baptist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Disciples, Free Will

Baptist, Associate Reformed Presbyterian, and Unitarian. The average membership of the churches is fifty-five and the average church house value is \$3,425. There are three church houses in Pinetops, a town of 465 population in 1920, whose total value is \$42,000. All the other country churches, twenty-five in number, have a total value of \$53,900. Two of the churches—both in Pinetops—are brick buildings; twenty-six are frame structures. Seven of them have some Sunday School equipment and twenty-one are one-room houses.

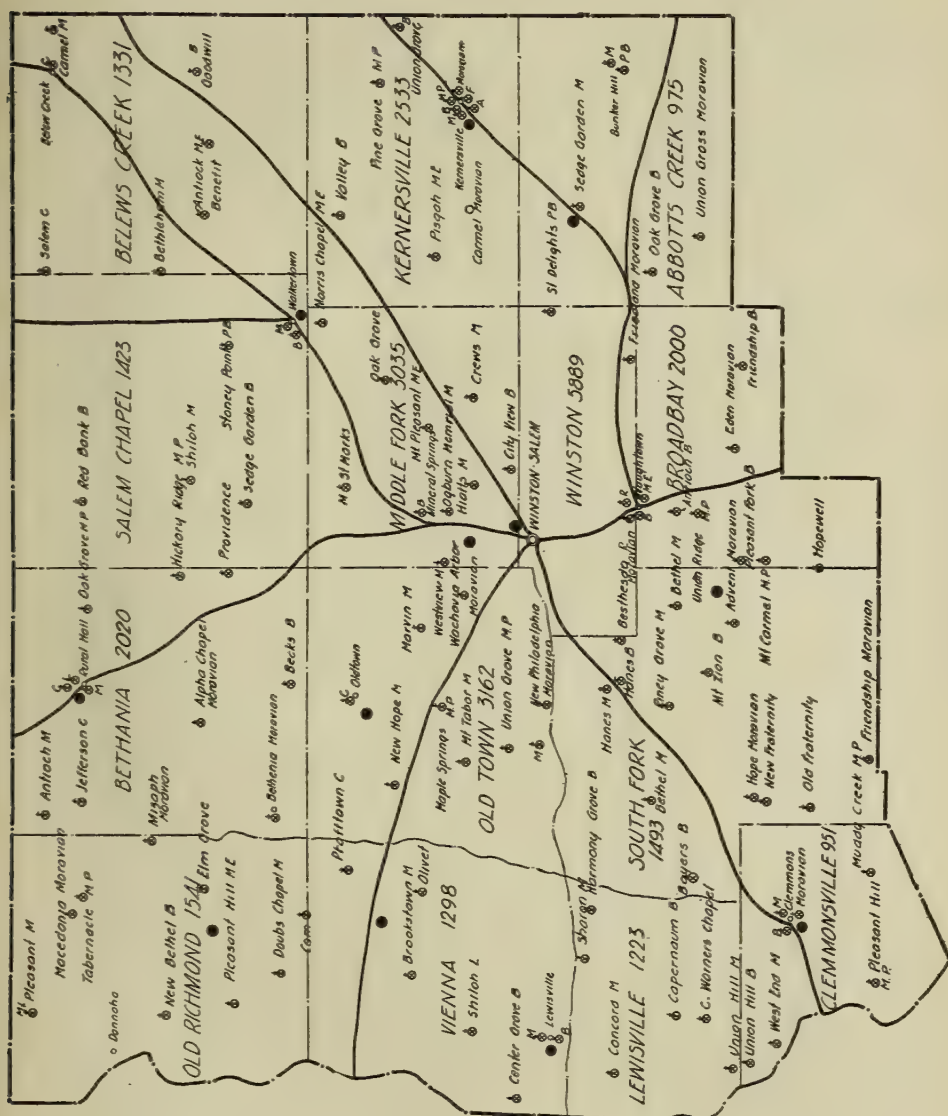
FORSYTH COUNTY

In the early part of the year 1892 the General Assembly of North Carolina authorized a division of Stokes County. That part of the territory which lay south of the east-to-west line of division was called Forsyth. There is an interesting chapter of history, too long to be told here, of the settlement of this region by the Moravians whose representative came almost a century before the county was formed and secured from Lord Granville's large holdings in Carolina the "Wachovia Tract." As the story goes, Count Zinzendorf himself suggested Salem as the name of the town which was early laid off near the center of the "Tract."

When by act of the legislature Forsyth County was formed, it was found that Salem was near the geographical center of the county and thus the logical place for the county seat. The Moravians after some conference consented to sell a portion of their holdings adjacent to Salem, upon which might be built a court house and the new town which was destined to grow up about the county building. By act of the state legislature the new town became known as Winston. Now the principal city of the county is referred to as Winston-Salem.

Winston-Salem was the only city in the county, according to the 1920 census, and had at that time a population of 48,395, the largest in the state. Kernersville is the only other incorporated town in the county but is not ranked as a city.

Forsyth is situated in the northwestern portion of the Piedmont Plateau. The elevation ranges from 750 to 1,000 feet



above sea level, and is dissected by numerous streams, such as the Yadkin and smaller rivers and tributaries, which furnish drainage to practically all parts of the county. The topography of the county is a generally rolling and uneven surface.

In addition to the railway facilities, the county is well supplied with state and county highways. There are four lines of the state highway system crossing the county and passing through Winston-Salem, thus giving eight outlets to all parts of the country.

The total population of the county in 1920 was 77,269, averaging 205.5 persons per square mile. The 1926 United States Census estimated the population at 97,300. The county ranks highest in density of population while Tyrrell with an average of 12.4 persons per square mile ranks lowest. The farm population was 15,668 in 1920, composed of 13,893 whites and 1,775 negroes. There were 11,615 people among the home-owning farm population and 3,904 among the tenants. The total rural population in 1920 was 28,874; of these, 23,488 were whites and 5,386 were negroes.

Forsyth County has an area of 376 square miles. Its approximate land area is 240,640 acres, of which 85.3 per cent is in farms. The farm lands comprise 205,273 acres. All the farm property in 1925 was valued at \$18,771,113. The value of crops produced in 1928 was \$3,066,662, of which tobacco is the leading crop, with corn and wheat ranking next in order.

When it comes to industry, Forsyth has a long lead over the other counties of the state. Forsyth was credited with 103 manufacturing establishments with a total value of output in 1927 of \$302,571,980. Among the industries of the county, tobacco stands first. Forsyth leads all other counties of the state in tobacco factories, having nearly fifty per cent of the plants and about eighty per cent of the yearly output.

Forsyth's mineral deposits are chiefly granite, sand, and gravel, but these do not furnish a large income. The county does not rank high as an agricultural area as indicated above, yet its assessed value of property was higher in 1928 than that of any other North Carolina county. It is thus an outstanding industrial county.

Summary

1st in total property valuation.....	1928	\$204,837,470
13th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$ 18,771,113
1st in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$302,571,980
38th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 3,066,662
56th in tenant farm population.....	1925	3,904
3rd in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 11,492,125
6th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 1,273,915
6th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 624,950

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Forsyth County had nineteen churches for the white people, or one for each 564 of the white population; in 1884, twenty-six rural churches, or one for each 352 of the rural white population; in 1890, thirty-three rural churches, or one for each of 376 of the rural white population. In 1929 ninety churches for the white people in the open country and towns of less than 1,500 population were reported, or one for each 260 of the rural white population.

Forsyth was credited in 1926 with thirty-five religious bodies, 225 churches, and 44,537 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

Twelve denominations are represented in the country churches for white people according to the 1929 country church survey. The Methodists lead with twenty-seven church houses, valued at \$243,200, and a membership of 3,305. The Baptists come next with seventeen church houses valued at \$136,200, and a total membership of 2,293. The Moravians rank third with fifteen church houses valued at \$87,300, and a membership of 1,955. Other denominations following are the Lutheran, Adventist, Reformed, Primitive Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Disciples, Friends, Christian, and Methodist Protestant. There is a total of ninety church houses valued at \$624,950, with 10,130 members. Three of the churches are built of stone, twenty-two of brick, and sixty-five are frame houses. Fifty-one of the churches have Sunday School equipment; the others are one-room buildings. The average membership per church is 112, and the average church house value is \$6,944.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Franklin County is situated in the northeast portion of the Piedmont Plateau. The topography may be described as a gently rolling surface with a few streams bisecting the county, chief among which is the Tar River flowing from west to east. The trunk line of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, running north and south, cuts across the western portion of the county. Number 50 state highway crosses the county from north to south. Other state roads are 56, 58, 90, and 561. In addition to the state highways there are a number of good county roads.

There are five incorporated towns in Franklin. Louisburg is the largest of these and is the county seat, situated in the center of the county. Franklinton is the next in size, with Youngsville, Wood, and Bunn following in order.

Since none of the towns are reported by the 1920 census as having as much as 2,500 people, Franklin, by the census classification, is a rural county. In 1920 the entire population was 26,667, averaging fifty-seven persons per square mile. The 1926 United States Census estimate was 28,000. The population of the open country and in towns of less than 1,500 was 24,713, of which 13,839 were whites and 10,874 were negroes. The farm population in 1925 was 20,324, composed of 11,132 whites and 9,192 negroes. Of the farm population 6,802 lived on owned farms, with 13,480 occupying rented farms.

Franklin has an area of 468 square miles and an approximate land area of 299,520 acres, of which 67.9 per cent is in farms. The actual land in farms contains 203,380 acres. The farm property was valued in 1925 at \$10,940,478. Franklin's major crops for 1928 were estimated at \$5,271,567. Tobacco leads with cotton coming second and corn third.

Franklin has little or no mineral industry, but in 1927 was credited with thirteen manufacturing establishments having an annual output of \$2,329,558.

Summary

58th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$14,818,920
38th in total farm property.....	1925	\$10,940,478
57th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 2,329,558
12th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 5,271,567
11th in tenant farm population.....	1925	13,480



FRANKLIN COUNTY

42nd in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 2,018,625
35th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 508,900
71st in rural church property of whites.....	1928	\$ 93,300

Rural Church Data

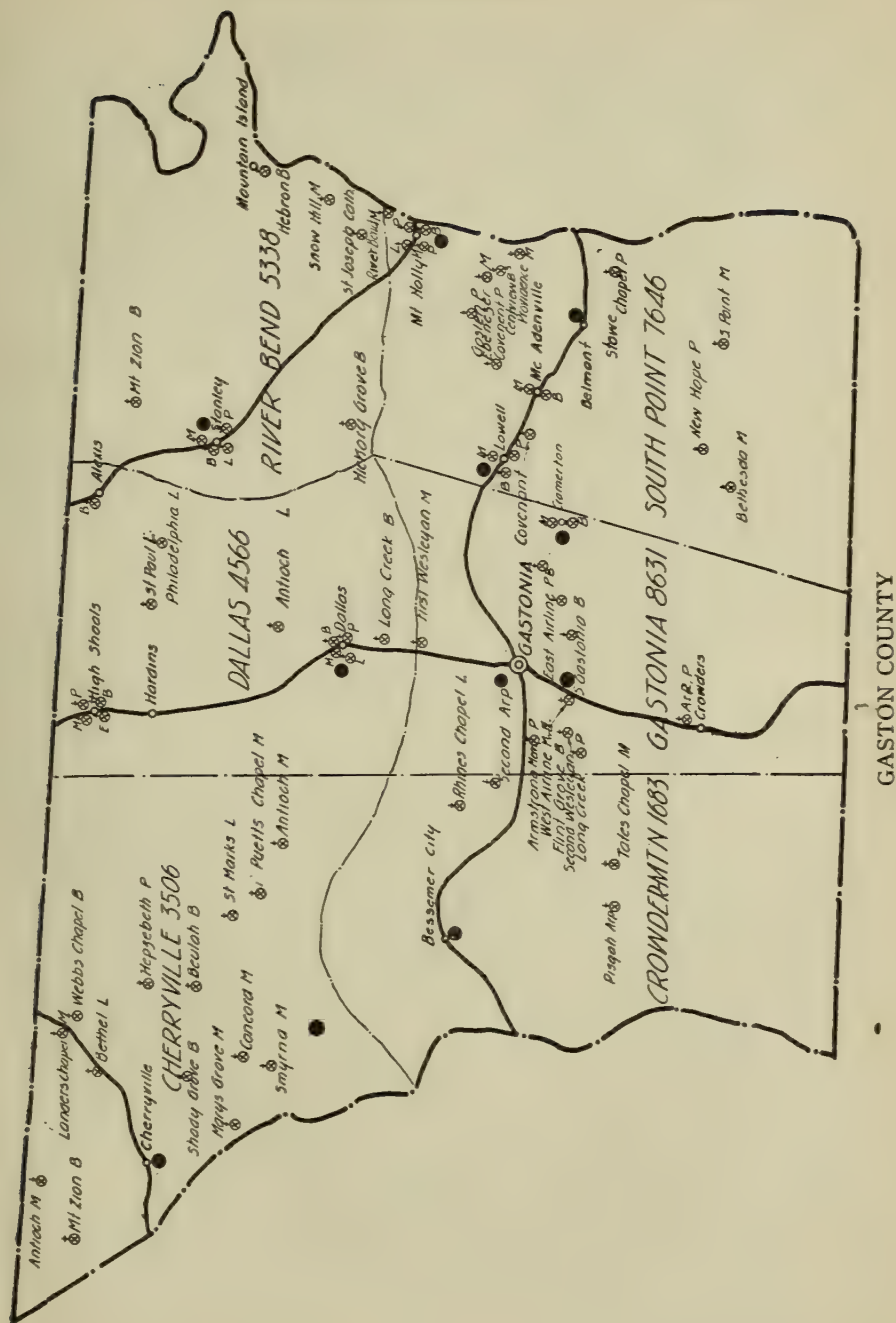
In 1872 Franklin County had twenty-six churches for white people, or one for each 255 of the entire white population; in 1884, thirty-four churches, or one for each 278 of the white population; in 1890, thirty-seven churches, or one for each 256 of the white population. In 1929 thirty-one rural churches for white people in the open country and towns of less than 1,500 population were reported, or one for each 446 of the white population.

Franklin was credited in 1926 with eight religious bodies, ninety churches, and 16,653 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

According to the 1929 country church survey there were four religious bodies, reporting thirty-one churches, whose total value is \$103,300, with a combined membership of 4,904. The Baptist denomination leads with a total membership of 3,624 and seventeen churches, valued at \$82,100. The Methodist, Free Will Baptist, and Christian are other denominations represented. Two of the churches are brick and twenty-nine are of frame construction. Thirteen have some Sunday School equipment and eighteen are one-room houses. The average membership per church is 158, and the average church house value is \$3,332.

GASTON COUNTY

Gaston County is situated in the southwestern portion of the Piedmont Plateau of North Carolina. The state line between North and South Carolina forms the southern boundary. Lincoln County, of which territory Gaston was a part before 1846, lies at the north. Cleveland lies on the west, and the Catawba River furnishes the eastern boundary. Lying so close to the mountain region, one may expect to find the county possessing a rolling and in certain areas rugged topography. In fact, there are a few mountain peaks which register a height of 1,600 and more feet above sea level.



The county is served by the Southern, Carolina and North-western, Seaboard Air Line, and Piedmont and Northern Railways. In addition to this means of transportation, there is a splendid system of highways, both state and county. State highways Numbers 20, 16, 27, 29, and 206 furnish outlets to other sections.

According to the 1920 Census there were nine incorporated towns in the county, two of which reached the city proportion. Gastonia, the county seat, had a population of 12,871. Belmont is the other city with a reported population of 2,941. Towns of smaller size are Bessemer City, Cherryville, Dallas—which was until some twenty years ago the county seat—McAdenville, Mt. Holly, Lowell, and Stanley.

The total population of the county in 1920 was 51,242, averaging 141.2 persons per square mile. The 1926 United States Census estimate placed the population at 60,700. The farm population in 1925 was 13,500, composed of 9,273 whites and 4,227 negroes. Those living on farms which they owned numbered 7,722, with 5,712 living on rented farms. The total rural population, outside towns of 1,500 and over, was 31,370. Of these, 25,410 were whites and 5,960 were negroes.

It should be noted that Gaston County's population has been growing both in country and city at an unusual rate. The growth in both areas is due to the industrialization of the county. Many of the industrial workers live outside city limits and help to boost the rural population. The farm population is not increasing proportionately with the rural and city growth.

The county has an area of 363 square miles. The approximate land area covers 232,320 acres, 70.4 per cent of which is in farms. The actual farm land contains 163,468 acres. The total farm property value in 1925 was \$13,671,359. The 1928 crop was estimated at \$2,551,399, with cotton the leading product.

Gaston is one of the leading industrial counties of the state. In 1927, there were reported 125 different manufacturing establishments with an annual output of \$63,425,280. There is no other county in the state that has so many cotton mills. This probably means that it leads all counties of the United States.

Summary

5th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$99,176,017
25th in farm property valuation.....	1925	\$13,671,359
5th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$63,425,280
48th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 2,551,399
42nd in tenant farm population.....	1925	5,712
6th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 6,431,250
3rd in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 1,507,941
3rd in rural church property of whites.....	1928	\$ 699,050

Rural Church Data

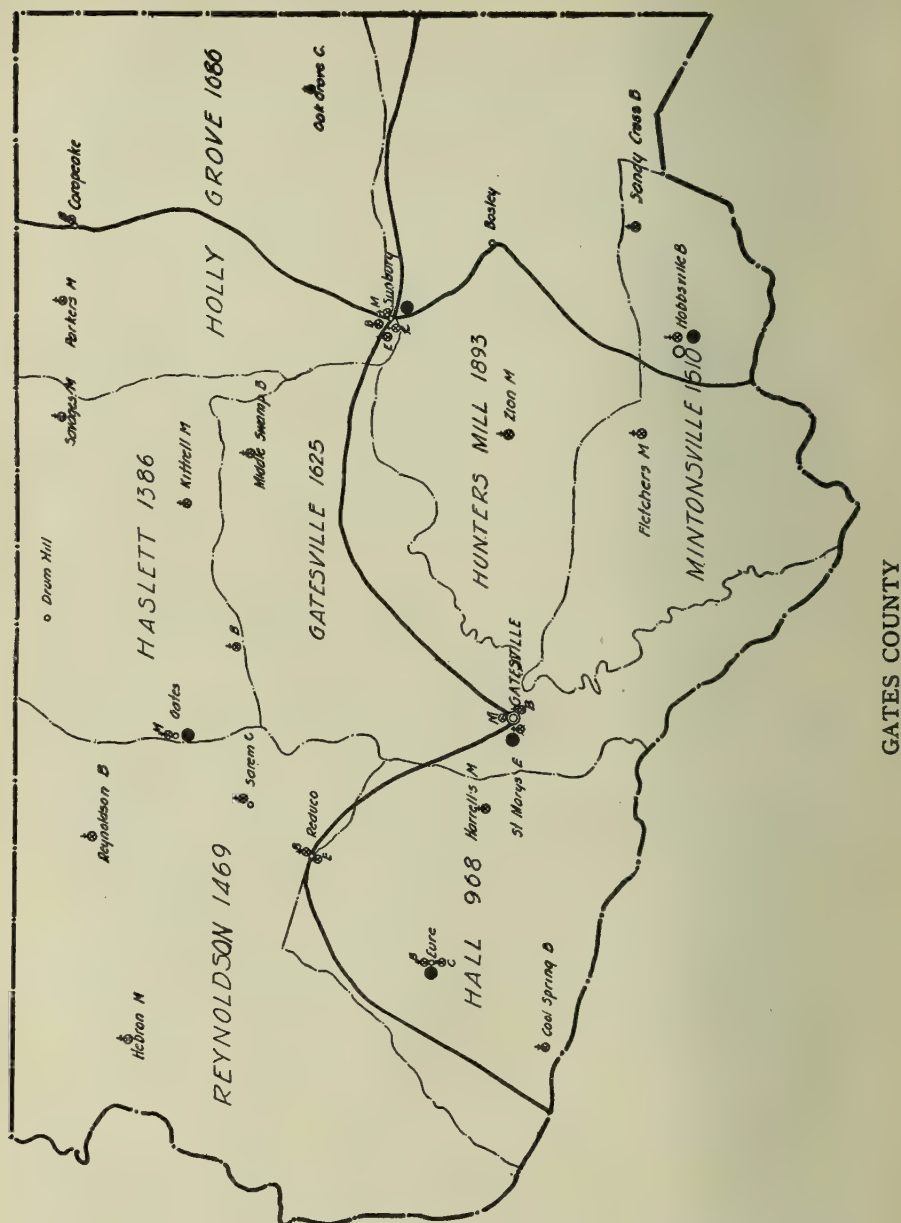
In 1872 Gaston County had twenty-two churches for white people, or one for each 383 of the entire white population; in 1884, thirty-two churches, or one for each 318 of the white population; in 1890, thirty-one churches, or one for each 417 of the white population. In 1929 seventy churches for the white people in the open country and towns under 1,500 population were reported, or one for each 348 of the white rural population.

Gaston was credited in 1926 with twenty-two religious bodies, 178 churches, and 30,466 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

The 1929 country church survey shows that Gaston had in the open country and towns of less than 1,500 population, eight religious denominations, fifty-seven churches, 8,786 members, and a church house value of \$699,050. The average membership of the churches is 154, considerably above the average for the state. The average value of the church houses is \$12,267. The Baptist denomination leads with the Methodist as a close second. Other denominations represented are Presbyterian, Lutheran, Associate Reformed Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, and Catholic. There are thirty-two brick and twenty-five frame churches. Forty-two of the churches have Sunday School equipment and only fifteen are one-room houses.

GATES COUNTY

Gates County lies in the northeast section of North Carolina, with the State of Virginia at the north and the Chowan



River forming the west and southwest boundary. It is distinctly a rural and agricultural county having no incorporated towns and only a small industrial output.

Gatesville, the county seat, is an unincorporated village. The Atlantic Coast Line crosses the western frontier, and the Norfolk-Southern, from Edenton to Suffolk, furnishes transportation to the eastern side of the county. State highways Numbers 30, 34, 32, and 321 serve the citizens very acceptably.

The total population of the county in 1920 was 10,537, averaging 29.4 persons per square mile; 5,455 of these were whites and 5,082 were negroes. The United States Census estimate of 1926 placed the population of Gates at 10,600. The farm population in 1925 was 8,034, composed of 4,580 whites and 3,454 negroes. Four thousand, nine hundred and sixty-four of the farm population lived on their own farms and 3,066 lived on rented farms.

Gates County has an area of 359 square miles. Its approximate land area is 229,760 acres, of which only 44.9 per cent is in farm land. The actual land in farms is 103,208 acres. The total farm property value in 1925 was \$5,459,792. Its 1928 crop value was estimated at \$1,629,165. The leading crop is peanuts.

Summary

89th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$7,388,124
75th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$5,459,792
82nd in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 276,729
62nd in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$1,629,165
71st in tenant farm population.....	1925	3,066
79th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 721,875
78th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 218,465
57th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 138,300

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Gates County had seventeen churches for white people, or one for each 265 of the white population; in 1884, sixteen churches, or one for each 310 of the white population; in 1890, sixteen churches, or one for each 346 of the white population. In 1929 twenty-seven rural churches for the white people were reported, or one for each 202 of the white population.

Gates was credited in 1926 with six religious bodies, forty-one churches, and 7,005 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

According to the 1929 country church survey there are four denominations represented in the county, having a total of twenty-seven church houses valued at \$138,300, and a total membership of 4,157. The Baptist denomination leads in number of members and value of buildings. Other denominations reporting are Methodist, Christian, and Episcopal. The average church membership is 154, and the average church house value is \$5,122. Nearly one-fourth of the total church house value is represented by two churches in the little town of Gatesville. It is to be noted that an unusually large per cent of the white people of the county—approximately seventy-five per cent—belong to the church. Four of the church houses are of brick, and twenty-three of frame construction. Eleven of the churches have Sunday School equipment, and sixteen are one-room houses.

GRAHAM COUNTY

Situated in the extreme western part of the state is Graham County. The state of Tennessee lies on the west and the Little Tennessee River furnishes the northern boundary. Cherokee County is at the south, Swain and Macon on the east. Some of the most beautiful of all Carolina's mountain scenery is to be found in Graham County. Many mountain streams add to the attractiveness of the section, among which is the Nantahala. One can scarcely find a more beautiful sight than the Nantahala Gorge along which flows the sparkling, musical stream.

There is only one incorporated town in the county, Robbinsville, a village of 119 people in 1920. Here is located the county courthouse and the county's chief trade center. Number 108 state highway connecting with Number 10 at Topton in Cherokee County, leads out northwest through Graham into Tennessee, thus furnishing a north and south outlet. The county roads are not generally improved, the chief reason being the ruggedness of the topography and the lack of large wealth in the county.



GRAHAM COUNTY

The total population of the county in 1920 was 4,872, composed of 4,711 whites, 156 Indians, and five negroes. The United States Census for 1926 estimated the population of the county at 5,000. The farm population in 1925 was 2,726, of which 2,719 were white and seven were colored. Of the farm population, 1,944 lived on the farms which they owned, and 773 lived on rented farms.

Graham was credited with five manufacturing establishments in 1927, whose total output was \$438,409.

Graham County has an area of 298 square miles. Its approximate land area is 190,720 acres, yet the farm land acreage is only 51,542, or twenty-seven per cent of the total land area. The value of all farm property in 1925 was \$1,227,556. The total major crop value was estimated at \$210,520 in 1928. Corn is the leading crop.

Summary

90th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$7,075,535
99th in total farm property valuation.....	1927	\$1,227,556
76th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 438,409
98th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 210,520
94th in tenant farm population.....	1925	773
100th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 155,925
88th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 172,137
100th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 13,200

Rural Church Data

In 1884 Graham had seven churches for white people, or one for each 303 of the white population; in 1890, seven churches, or one for each 448 of the white population. In 1929 sixteen churches for the white population were reported, or one for each 294 of the white population.

Graham was credited in 1926 with three religious bodies, eighteen churches, and 1,839 members for the total white and colored population of the county. This means that less than thirty-eight per cent of the total population are church members.

The 1929 country church survey shows three denominations reporting with sixteen churches whose total value is \$13,200, and whose combined membership is 960. The Baptist denom-

ination leads with thirteen churches and a church house value of \$8,700. Other religious bodies represented are Methodist and Presbyterian. The average membership per church is sixty and the average church house value is \$825. All the houses are frame, and all of them are of the one-room type except one that has three Sunday School rooms. Less than twenty-four per cent of the white people of the county are reported to be church members.

GRANVILLE COUNTY

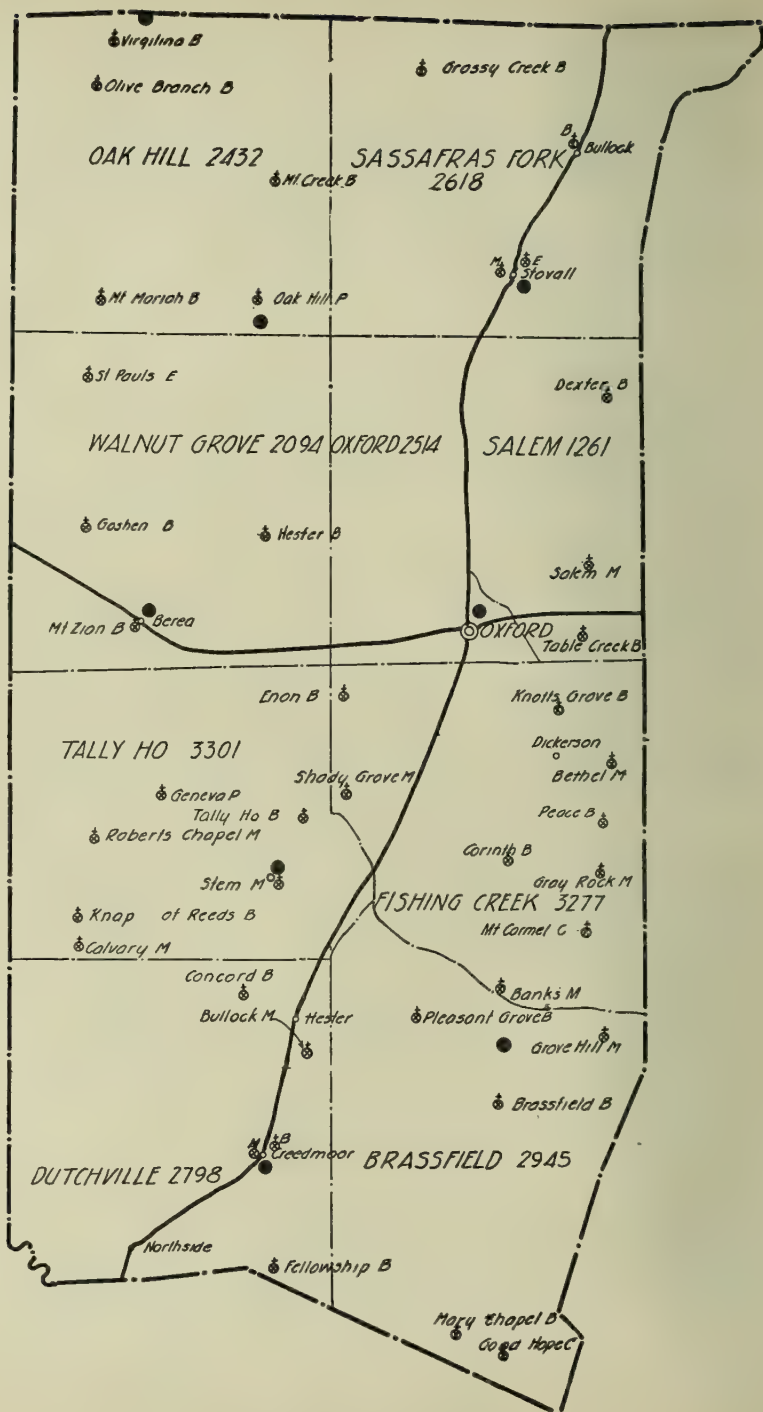
Granville County is situated in the northeastern section of the Piedmont Region of the state with Virginia lying at the north. Its topography is a rolling upland, dissected by small streams here and there, giving drainage to practically all of the land area.

There are four incorporated towns, of which Oxford, the county seat, is the largest. In 1920 Oxford had 3,606 people. Other towns are Stovall, Creedmoor, and Stem, all of which are too small to be ranked as cities.

In addition to the Southern and Seaboard Air Line railways, the county has two leading state highways which serve the transportation needs of the people. Number 75, crossing the county from north to south, is one of the leading thoroughfares from New York to Florida along which many tourists pass each season. Number 57 crosses from east to west having Roxboro and Henderson as its termini.

The total population of the county in 1920 was 26,846, averaging 53.4 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimate of 1926 was 28,000. The farm population in 1925 was 19,070, composed of 9,722 whites and 9,348 negroes. Of the farm population, 8,126 lived on farms which they owned and those living on rented farms numbered 10,906. The rural population was 23,240, of which 11,846 were whites and 11,394 were negroes.

Granville County has an area of 503 square miles. The approximate land area includes 321,920 acres, of which 87.5 per cent is in farms. The actual farm land contains 291,829



GRANVILLE COUNTY

acres. The 1925 farm property value was \$11,717,147. Granville's major crops value for 1928 was estimated at \$3,387,083.

Granville's industry is composed of twenty-two establishments with an output in 1927 of \$1,402,746.

Summary

44th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$21,420,522
34th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$11,717,147
63rd in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 1,402,746
30th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 3,387,083
18th in tenant farm population.....	1925	10,906
39th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 2,155,125
29th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 562,500
44th in rural church property of whites.....	1928	\$ 169,900

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Granville County had fifty churches for the white people, or one for each 229 of the white population; in 1884, forty-one churches, or one for each 331 of the white population; in 1890, thirty-seven churches, or one for each 327 of the white population. In 1929 thirty-nine churches for white people in the open country and towns of less than 1,500 population were reported, or one for each 303 of the white rural population.

Granville was credited in 1926 with eleven religious bodies, 101 churches, and 17,403 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

There are five religious bodies and thirty-nine churches reported in the 1929 country church survey with a total membership of 6,049, which is an average of 155 per church. The total value of churches is \$169,900, an average of \$4,356. According to the survey, the Baptist denomination leads in number of churches and number of members. Other denominations are Methodist, Presbyterian, Christian, and Episcopal. There are four brick churches and one of stone among the rural white people. The other churches—thirty-four in number—are frame structures. Nine churches in the county report Sunday School equipment, but thirty are one-room buildings.

GREENE COUNTY

Greene County, named for General Nathaniel Greene, one of the commanders of American troops, lies in the heart of the fertile farm land area of North Carolina's Coastal Plains Region. Snow Hill, the county seat, is situated approximately in the center of the county on Contentnea Creek. The water in this stream tributary to Neuse River is sufficient at certain seasons of the year to carry small boats laden with freight to and from New Bern and other eastern points. Three railroads touch the county. The Norfolk-Southern division from Raleigh to Norfolk cuts across the northern end, and two branch roads extend into the county, one from Tarboro to Hookerton, and the other from Kinston to Snow Hill. Number 12 highway, passing through Snow Hill, furnishes a north and south outlet, while Number 102, another hard surface road, leads from Snow Hill to Goldsboro. Number 91 crosses the northern end.

If an imaginary quadrilateral should be drawn from Wilson to Greenville, thence to Kinston, Goldsboro, and back to Wilson, Greene County would not be touched by any of the lines but would constitute about half of the enclosed area.

Greene County has an area of 252 square miles. Its total land area expressed in acres is 161,280, of which 108,169 acres are in farms. The estimated value of all farm property in 1925 was \$10,146,558. The value of the major crops varies from four to ten million dollars. The estimated crop value was \$5,275,472 for 1928. Tobacco, the leading crop, was valued at \$3,754,391.

Greene County lays claim to no city. In 1920 Snow Hill had a population of 700; Hookerton, 294; Walstonburg, 158; and Maury, 61. The total population in 1920 was 16,212; 8,026 whites and 8,186 negroes, averaging 64.3 persons per square mile. The 1926 estimate of the United States Census placed the population of Greene at 18,300, of which 8,700 were whites and 9,600 negroes. The farm population in 1925 was 13,187, composed of 6,606 whites and 6,581 negroes. It is found that only 2,581 of its farm population lived on the farms they owned, but those living on rented farms were 10,596.



GREENE COUNTY

Summary

64th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$12,820,649
45th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$10,146,558
95th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 50,540
11th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 5,275,472
20th in tenant farm population.....	1925	10,596
65th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 1,307,250
53rd in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 340,687
85th in rural church property of whites.....	1928	\$ 75,900

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Greene County had thirteen churches for white people, or one for each 320 of the entire white population; in 1884, fifteen churches, or one for each 309 of the white population, in 1890, sixteen churches, or one for each 290 of the white population. In 1929 twenty-eight churches for white people were reported, or one for each 286 of the white population.

Greene was credited in 1926 with twelve religious bodies, fifty-one churches, and 5,890 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

According to the 1929 country church survey there are six religious bodies and twenty-eight churches, with a total membership of 3,656, which is an average of 130 per church. The membership represents approximately forty-five per cent of the white population. The Free Will Baptist leads with ten churches and 1,869 members, while the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is a close second with nine churches and 1,247 members. Other denominations are the Disciples, Primitive Baptist, Episcopal, and Baptist.

There is one brick church in the county; that one is in the town of Snow Hill and is valued at \$40,000. The other churches of the county are frame structures. Three of the twenty-eight churches of the county report Sunday School equipment other than the one-room house. The total estimated value of the church buildings of the county is \$75,900. If \$40,000 of this amount should be deducted for the brick church at Snow Hill, it will leave \$35,900 for the remaining twenty-seven churches of the white people of the county, which represents an average value of \$1,330 per church.

GUILFORD COUNTY

Guilford County is situated in the heart of Piedmont Carolina. When looked at on the map, it appears to have been laid off with a compass having four equilateral sides, with Greensboro, its county seat, in the center of the square. If a line should be drawn north and south across the county equi-distant from the east and west extremes of the county, the line would pass through or near Greensboro.

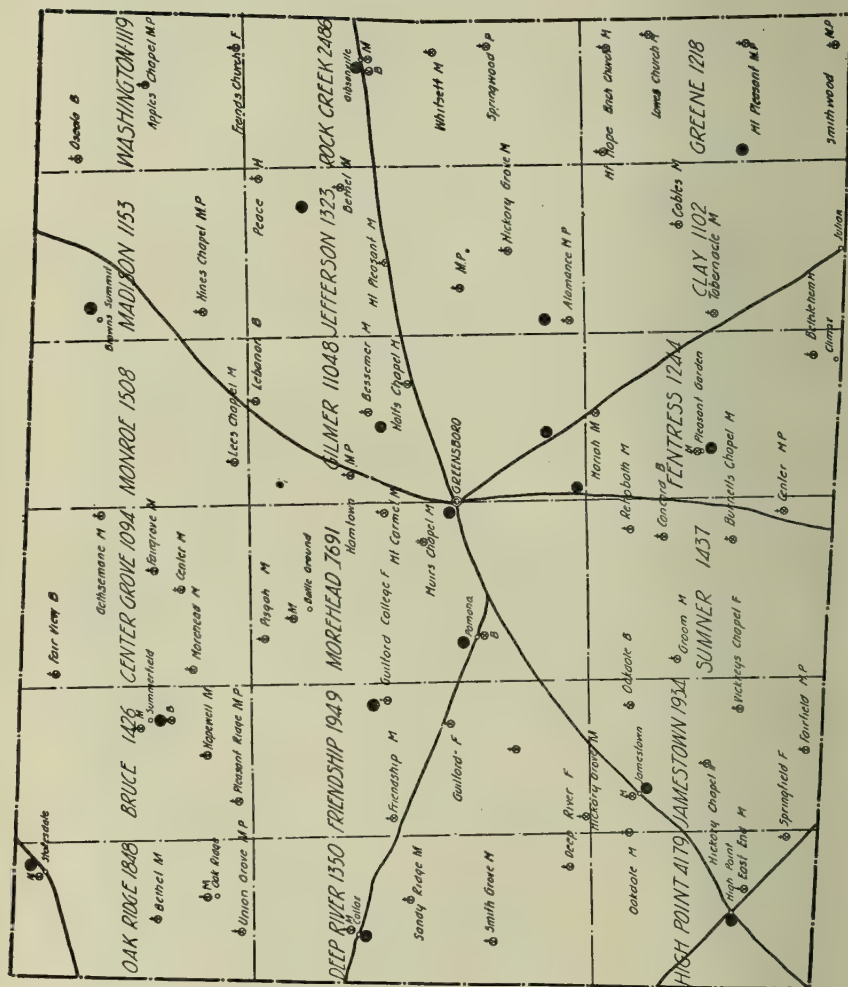
The topography of Guilford is a rolling upland with here and there a stream flowing in an eastward or southeastwardly direction.

The 1920 census showed four incorporated centers in the county, two of which are cities. The reported population of Greensboro, the county seat, and High Point, was 19,861 and 14,302 respectively. These cities like a great many other North Carolina centers have grown rapidly during the past decade. Gibsonville, lying on the eastern boundary line, divides its population between Guilford and Alamance. Stokesdale is the fourth incorporated town.

Guilford County has transportation facilities the equal of any of North Carolina's counties. It lies in the path of the trunk line of the Southern Railway, running across the county from north to southwest. Besides this main line there are several other railroads leading out into various sections of the state. Three of the state's leading highways pass through Greensboro, Numbers 10, 70, and 60. These furnish outlets in six directions. Other state highways in the county are 77 and 65.

The county population in 1920 was 79,272, averaging 114.7 persons per square mile. The 1926 United States Census estimate for the county was 91,800. The farm population in 1925 was 20,546, composed of 16,841 whites and 3,705 negroes; 15,170 of its farm population lived on farms which they owned, and 5,226 lived on rented farms. The total rural population in 1920 was 45,109. Of these 36,623 were whites and 8,486 were negroes.

Guilford County has an area of 691 square miles. The approximate land area is 442,240 acres, of which 73.3 per cent is in farms. The actual farm land acreage is 324,231. The



GUILFORD COUNTY

total value of farm property in 1925 was \$23,872,262 and the value of its major crops in 1928 was \$4,503,923.

Guilford ranks third in importance as an industrial county of the state. It actually has the largest number of industrial plants but its output in 1927 was \$79,768,852, with Forsyth and Durham above it. In the matter of furniture factories it leads all the counties.

Summary

2nd in total property valuation.....	1928	\$197,199,029
5th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$ 23,872,262
3rd in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 79,768,852
19th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 4,503,923
43rd in tenant farm population.....	1925	5,226
1st in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 14,482,125
4th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 1,438,887
18th in rural church property of whites.....	1928	\$ 334,850

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Guilford County had fifty-nine churches for white people, or one for each 265 of the white population; in 1884, seventy-three churches, outside towns of 1,500 and more population, or one for each 231 of the white rural population; in 1890, fifty-two churches, or one for each 381 of the white rural population. In the 1929 survey covering the churches of white people in the open country and towns under 1,500 population, sixty churches were reported, or one for each 610 of the rural white population.

Guilford was credited in 1926 with thirty-eight religious bodies, 257 churches, and 49,712 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

Among the people of the open country and towns under 1,500 population, there are reported in the 1929 country church survey seven religious bodies and sixty churches valued at \$334,850, with a combined membership of 8,793. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, leads, having 4,726 members and thirty-one churches, valued at \$149,150. Other religious bodies reporting are Methodist Protestant, Baptist, Friends, Christian, Reformed, and Holiness. The average church membership is 145 and the average church house value is \$5,408. Nine of the churches are built of brick and fifty-one are frame houses;

twenty-four have some Sunday School equipment; the remaining thirty-six are one-room structures. The majority of the modern and well equipped churches are in the small towns and villages.

HALIFAX COUNTY

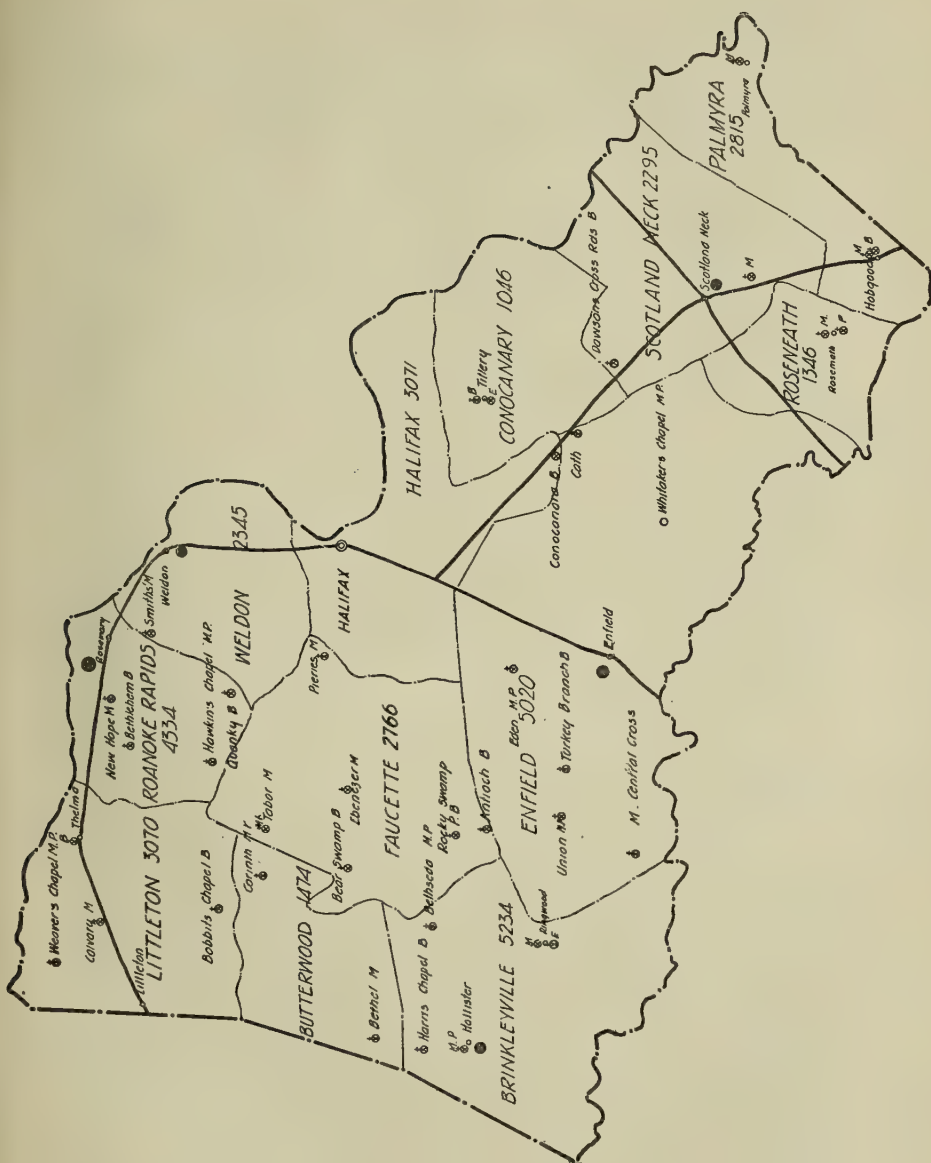
Halifax County is one of the Coastal Plains counties, situated in the northwest portion of this region. The western boundary is usually considered the border line between the Coastal Plains and the Piedmont Plateau Regions. The northern and northeastern boundary is the course of the Roanoke River. The southern boundary is likewise determined by the upper branch of the Tar River.

Halifax has eight incorporated towns. The town of Halifax, with a small population, is the county seat. Roanoke Rapids is the only place in the county that measured up to the proportion of a city in 1920, Scotland Neck ranking next, with almost a city population. Weldon is of third rank in size, Enfield fourth, Littleton fifth—though Littleton's population is almost equally divided between Halifax and Warren counties—and Hobgood and Palmyra rank sixth and seventh respectively.

The Seaboard Air Line and the Atlantic Coast Line railways, together with Numbers 40, 48, 125, 43, 12, and 561 state highways, furnish the transportation facilities for the county.

The population in 1920 was 43,766, averaging 64.7 persons per square mile. The 1926 United States Census estimate gave Halifax 47,900. The total farm population in 1925 was 27,849, composed of 6,111 whites and 21,738 negroes. Eight thousand, four hundred and ninety-eight of the farm population lived on owned farms, and 19,256 lived on rented farms. The total rural population in 1920 was 34,816; of these, 12,534 are whites and 22,282 are negroes.

The county's area is 676 square miles. The approximate land area is 432,640 acres, of which 71.7 per cent is in farm land. The total value of farm property in 1925 was \$16,915,-



753. The major crop value for 1928 was estimated at \$6,868,126.

Halifax has forty-one industrial plants with an output in 1927 of \$12,759,813. Cotton mills, knitting mills, and other miscellaneous industries make up the list of plants.

Summary

19th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$39,251,495
18th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$16,915,753
18th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$12,759,813
9th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 6,868,126
5th in tenant farm population.....	1925	19,256
25th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 3,349,500
86th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 195,000
52nd in rural church property of whites.....	1928	\$ 148,600

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Halifax County had twenty-five churches for white people, or one for each 256 of the white population; in 1884, thirty-seven churches, or one for each 247 of the white population; in 1890, fifty-two churches, or one for each 185 of the white population. In 1929 forty churches for the white people in the open country and towns of less than 1,500 population were reported, or one for each 185 of the white rural population.

Halifax was credited in 1926 with thirteen religious bodies, 128 churches, and 23,175 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

In the 1929 country church survey six denominations reported among the rural white people of Halifax County. There are forty church houses, having a total reported value of \$148,600, and 4,170 members. The Baptist denomination has fourteen churches valued at \$82,600, and 1,619 members. The Methodist has thirteen churches valued at \$40,000, and 1,725 members. Other denominations represented are Methodist Protestant, Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Christian. Fifteen of the churches have some Sunday School equipment, twenty-five being one-room houses. Three are built of brick, and thirty-seven are frame structures. The average membership of the churches is 104, and the average church house value is \$3,715.

HARNETT COUNTY

Harnett is classified as a Coastal Plains county although it is situated at the western border and adjacent to the Piedmont Region. The Cape Fear River flows southeast across the county and divides it into two almost equal parts.

The 1920 census credited the county with five incorporated centers only one of which is in the city rank. Dunn, in the extreme eastern portion of the county and situated on the main line of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, was given 2,805 population. Lillington, a town of 593 population, is the county seat. Coats, Angier, and Buies Creek are smaller towns.

The state highway system extends Numbers 21, 60, 210, 22, and 53 into the county. These highways, in addition to the railways and county roads, furnish very satisfactory means of transportation to its citizens.

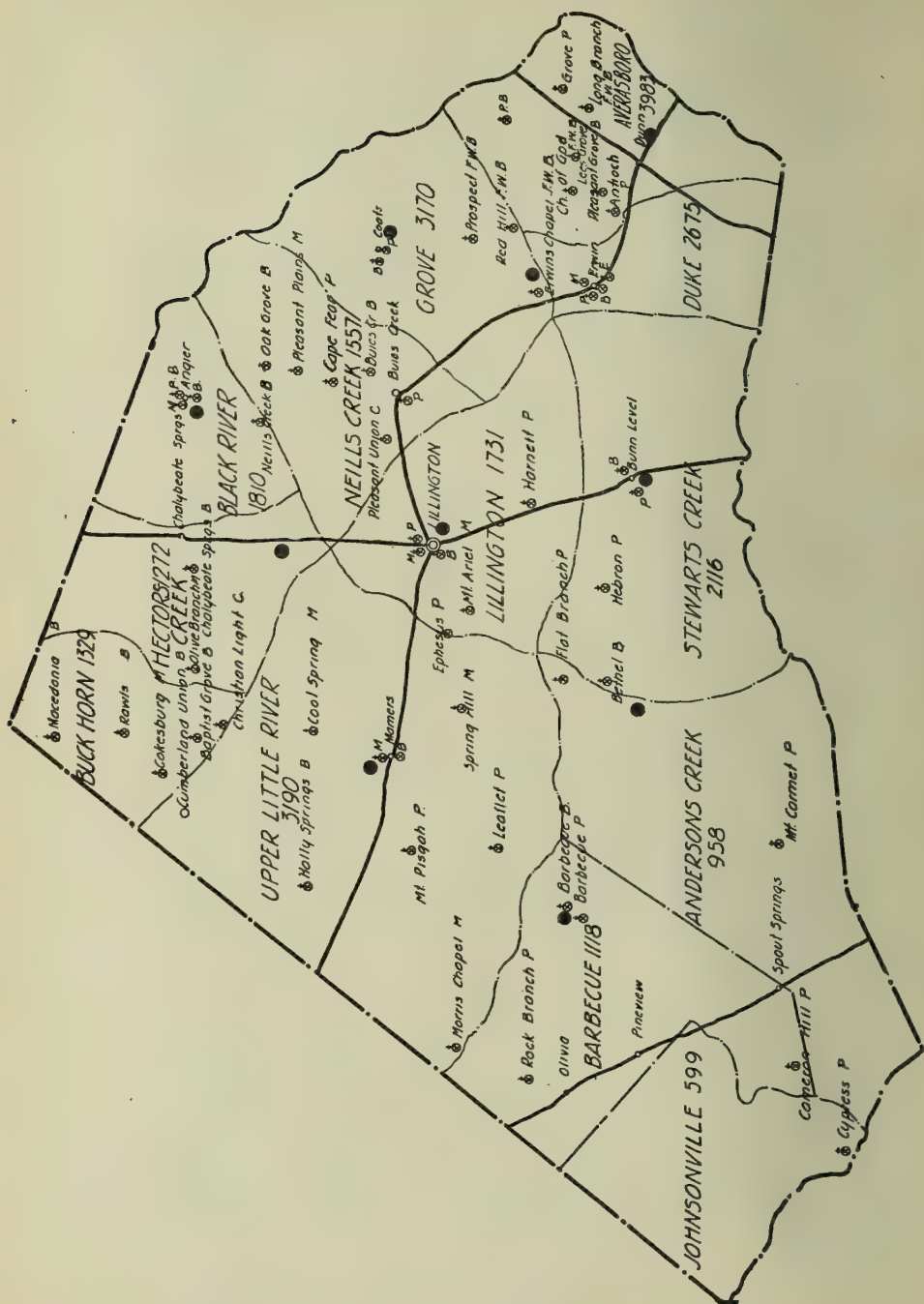
The total population of the county in 1920 was 28,313 averaging 48.2 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimate of 1926 was 32,400. The farm population in 1925 was 17,863, composed of 12,438 whites and 5,425 negroes. Of its farm population, 10,046 lived on farms which they owned; 7,794 lived on farms which they rented. The total rural population in 1920 was 25,508, composed of 18,472 whites and 7,036 negroes.

Harnett County has an area of 588 square miles. Its approximate land area is 376,320 acres, with 52.8 per cent in farm lands. The actual farm land acreage is 198,839. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was \$12,205,124. The major crops for 1928 were estimated at \$4,018,341.

The county is credited with thirty-three industrial plants with a 1927 output of \$8,673,420.

Summary

36th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$24,298,220
31st in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$12,205,124
26th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 8,673,420
22nd in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 4,018,341
31st in tenant farm population.....	1925	7,794
32nd in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 2,853,375
13th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 963,000
32nd in rural church property of whites.....	1928	\$ 202,650



Rural Church Data

In 1872 Harnett County had sixteen churches for white people, or one for each 366 of the white population; in 1884, twenty-two churches, or one for each 367 of the white population; in 1890, twenty-two churches, or one for each 429 of the white population. In 1929 sixty-three rural churches for the white people in the open country and towns under 1,500 population were reported, or one for each 293 of the white population.

Harnett was credited in 1926 with twenty religious bodies, 118 churches, and 14,752 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

In the 1929 country church survey it was found that eight denominations were represented. There were reported sixty-three church houses with a total estimated value of \$202,650, and a combined membership of 7,958. The Baptist denomination leads in number of members and value of church houses. Other denominations reported are Methodist, Presbyterian, Free Will Baptist, Holiness, Primitive Baptist, Episcopal, and Christian. Three of the churches are of brick construction and sixty of frame. Twenty-three of them have some Sunday School equipment; forty are one-room houses. The average estimated value of church houses is \$3,216. The average membership is approximately 126. There are four churches in the towns of Erwin, Angier, and Lillington valued at \$63,200, or an average of \$15,800. The remaining fifty-nine churches average \$2,365 per church.

HAYWOOD COUNTY

Haywood County is situated in one of the most beautiful sections of the Mountain Region of North Carolina. Tennessee lies at the north and only Transylvania County separates it from South Carolina on the south. Pigeon River is the chief of its many streams. The topography is rugged, yet for the most part its mountains are covered with beautiful flora. Among the lakes, Junaluska is perhaps the most beautiful and best known.



HAYWOOD COUNTY

One of the lines of the Southern Railway system crosses the county passing through Waynesville, the county seat. The state highway Number 10 cuts across the county from east to west. Numbers 209 and 284 lead out from Number 10 north and south respectively.

Canton is the largest of the four incorporated towns of the county. Waynesville, the county seat, ranks second in size, while Hazelwood and Clyde rank next in order. Waynesville and Lake Junaluska especially are noted as resorts for tourists and pleasure seekers. Waynesville's population in winter is only a small fraction of the number who spend parts of the summer there. Lake Junaluska is one of the important assemblies of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. During the summer months many thousands of people enter the gates for educational and religious advantages. Many conferences and schools are conducted within the assembly each year. In addition to the purely church conferences and schools of missions, Sunday School, evangelistic, social service, and lay activities, Duke University conducts a summer school for teachers and college students, and also a School of Religion session, for which academic credits are given.

The total population of the county in 1920 was 23,496, averaging forty-three persons per square mile. The 1926 Census estimate of population was 25,200. The farm population in 1925 was 12,271, composed of 12,229 whites and forty-two negroes. Of this number 9,393 owned their farms and 2,720 lived on rented farms. The rural population, not including centers of 1,500 and over, was 18,970, all white except 569 negroes.

Haywood County has an area of 546 square miles. Its approximate land area is 349,440 acres of which 54.2 per cent is in farm land. The actual farm land covers 189,383 acres. Haywood's farm property valuation in 1925 was \$10,684,738, and the value of its major crops ranges from three-fourths to one and one-half million dollars. The 1928 crops were estimated at \$792,656. Chief among the crops is corn. The county had twenty-eight industrial enterprises in 1927 with an output of \$12,197,180.

Summary

40th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$22,364,708
39th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$10,684,738
19th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$12,197,180
86th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 792,656
73rd in tenant farm population.....	1925	2,720
56th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 1,538,250
34th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 517,200
60th in rural church property of whites.....	1928	\$ 128,600

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Haywood County had nineteen churches for white people, or one for each 390 of the white population; in 1884, twenty-one churches, or one for each 466 of the white population; in 1890, twenty-one churches, or one for each 610 of the white population. In 1929 fifty-seven rural churches for the white people in the open country and towns under 1,500 population were reported, or one for each 323 of the white rural population.

Haywood was credited in 1926 with eleven religious bodies, eighty-two churches, and 9,016 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

There are fifty-seven churches of all denominations for white people exclusive of Canton and Waynesville reported in the 1929 country church survey with estimated value of \$128,600, and a combined membership of 4,036. The Baptist denomination leads with twenty-six churches, worth \$67,600, and 2,253 members; the Methodist follows with nineteen churches, worth \$56,500, and 1,353 members. Two other denominations are represented, the Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian. The average value of the rural churches in the county is \$2,256, and the average membership of the reporting churches is seventy. Three of the churches are built of brick and fifty-four are of frame structure. Six of the churches have some Sunday School equipment; the remaining fifty-one are one-room houses.

HENDERSON COUNTY

Henderson County is situated in the southern portion of the Mountain Region of the state, lying north of the South Carolina state line, which forms the southern boundary of the county, south of Buncombe County, and between Polk on the east and Transylvania on the west. The scenery has always been attractive to lovers of mountain wilderness and beauty. In recent years many investors have bought tracts of land for development purposes and for personal home sites.

The state highways of the county are Numbers 69, 28, 191, and 20, the latter crossing the northeast corner by Bat Cave which lies between Chimney Rock and Hickory Gap.

Hendersonville, the county seat and the only incorporated town of the county, in 1920 had a population of 3,720. Many tourists and summer visitors use Hendersonville as headquarters while exploring the mountains.

The total population of the county in 1920 was 18,248, averaging fifty-one persons per square mile. The 1926 United States Census estimate for the county was 19,600. The farm population in 1925 was 9,195, composed of 8,959 whites and 236 negroes. Of the farm population, 8,422 lived on farms which they owned and 763 lived on rented farms. The total rural population was 14,528, of which 13,601 were whites and 927 were negroes.

Henderson County has an area of 358 square miles. Its approximate land area covers 229,120 acres, of which 54.3 per cent is in farm land. The actual land in farms amounts to 124,393 acres. The value of all farm property in 1925 was \$9,035,438, and the value of the major crops in 1928 was \$864,615. Corn is the high ranking crop. The county ranks second in apple trees.

The chief mineral deposits are granite, limestone, sand, and gravel, though no large income is realized from any of these. Henderson has twenty-six industrial plants whose total output in 1927 amounted to \$3,091,575.

Summary

31st in total property valuation.....	1928	\$27,975,882
52nd in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$ 9,035,438



47th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 3,091,575
83rd in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 864,615
95th in tenant farm population.....	1925	763
41st in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 2,044,875
23rd in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 610,000
61st in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 118,450

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Henderson County had twenty-six churches for white people, or one for each 250 of the entire white population; in 1884, twenty-four churches, or one for each 370 of the white population; in 1890, twenty-six churches, or one for each 431 of the white population. In 1929 thirty-three rural churches for the white people were reported, or one for each 412 of the white rural population.

Henderson was credited in 1926 with sixteen religious bodies, ninety-two churches, and 11,027 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

From the 1929 country church survey it is found that Henderson County has thirty-three country churches for white people with an estimated value of \$118,450, and 2,470 members. The Baptist denomination leads with twelve churches valued at \$41,850, and 1,170 members. The Methodist has eleven churches valued at \$56,500, and 990 members. Other denominations represented are Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Episcopal. The average value of the country churches is \$3,560 and the average membership is seventy-five. Four brick and twenty-nine frame churches indicate the construction of these country church houses. Twelve of the thirty-three have some Sunday School equipment; the others are one-room buildings. The Methodist church at Fletcher, which has been erected recently, represents a consolidation of Fletcher's and Potter's Chapel Methodist congregations. It is a brick house with seven Sunday School rooms.

HERTFORD COUNTY

Hertford County, whose shape is somewhat like that of a Chinese shoe, is situated in the north-central portion of the

Coastal Plains. It is bounded on the north by the state of Virginia, on the south by Bertie County, on the west by Northampton, and on the east by the Chowan River, on the other side of which is Gates County.

The county has no city, but has seven incorporated towns. Winton, lying on the west bank of the Chowan with a population of 489 in 1920, is the county seat. Ahoskie in the southern part of the county is the largest town, having 1,429 population. Murfreesboro, Union, Tunis, Harrellsville, and Mapleton are the other towns in order of population.

Four of the state's highways touch the county at some point, Numbers 30, 48, 12, and 305. The Atlantic Coast Line Railway, leading from Hobgood to Norfolk, crosses the county.

The total population of the county in 1920 was 16,294, averaging 47.8 persons per square mile. The 1926 United States Census estimate for Hertford was 16,900. The farm population in 1925 was 10,976, composed of 3,723 whites and 7,253 negroes. Of its farm population, 7,595 lived on rented farms, and 3,368 lived on their own farms. Of the total population of the county, 6,340 were whites and 9,954 were negroes.

Hertford County has an area of 341 square miles. Its approximate land area is 218,240 acres, of which 66.7 per cent is in farm land. The total value of its farm property in 1925 was \$8,317,884. The value of the major crops in 1928 was \$3,043,921. Peanuts is the leading crop. Ten manufacturing enterprises with \$377,948 output in 1927 represent the county's industry.

Summary

70th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$11,215,985
58th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$ 8,317,884
78th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 377,948
39th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 3,043,921
33rd in tenant farm population.....	1925	7,595
66th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 1,228,500
67th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 271,500
26th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 253,600

Rural Church Data

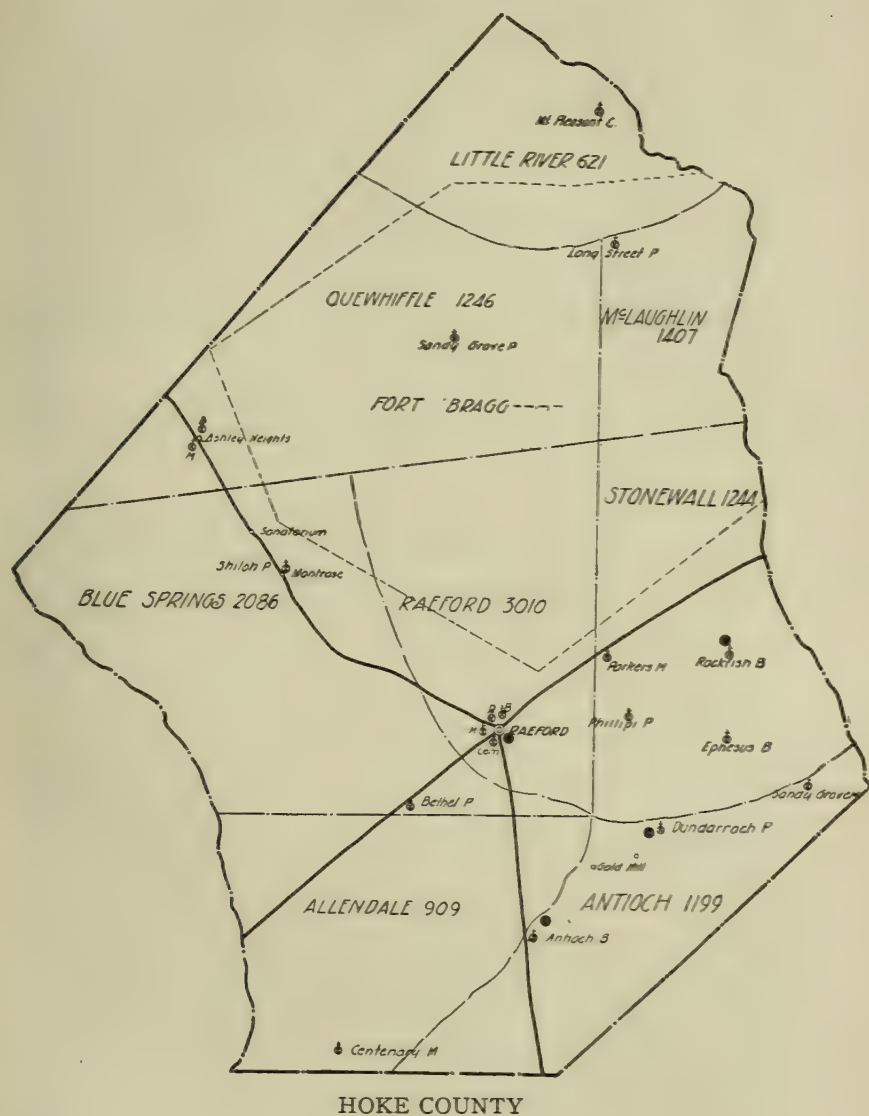
In 1872 Hertford County had fourteen churches for white people, or one for each 309 of the entire white population; in 1884, fifteen churches, or one for each 341 of the white population; in 1890, sixteen churches, or one for each 370 of the white population. In 1929 twenty-eight churches for white people were reported, or one for each 226 of the white population.

Hertford was credited in 1926 with ten religious bodies, fifty-four churches, and 12,814 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

According to the 1929 country church survey Hertford County has twenty-eight churches for the whites valued at \$253,600, with a combined membership of 4,503. The Baptist denomination leads with eighteen church houses valued at \$184,100, and 3,726 members. Other denominations in the county are the Methodist, Free Will Baptist, and Episcopal. The Baptist churches average over two hundred members per church and the average estimated value of the church houses is more than ten thousand dollars. The Baptist churches in Murfreesboro and Ahoskie, whose value is \$114,000, account for the major part of the total. It should be said that while the denomination is strong throughout the entire county, the averages in membership and church house value are considerably raised by the churches in the towns. The average membership of all the churches is 161, and the average church house value is \$9,057. Omitting the three churches in Ahoskie and Murfreesboro, whose value is reported at \$154,000, the average value of the twenty-five remaining churches is \$3,580. Four of the churches are brick, one is concrete, and twenty-three are frame houses. Seventeen of the churches have Sunday School equipment; the remaining eleven are one-room houses.

HOKE COUNTY

Hoke County, organized from parts of Cumberland and Robeson in 1911, is situated in the southwest portion of the Coastal Plains Region. Lumber River forms the southwest boundary line. This, together with its tributaries and those of



the Cape Fear, constitute the main streams, all of whose currents have a general southeastward direction. The United States Military Reservation of Fort Bragg, lying in the northern part of the county, embraces one-third of the county's area.

Raeford, the only incorporated town in Hoke County, in 1920 had 1,235 people, which gives the county a rural classification. Raeford is the county's seat of government. Like all the county seats of North Carolina, it is connected with the other county seats by excellent state highways. Numbers 24 and 70 pass across the county, through Raeford.

The population in 1920 was 11,722, averaging 28.1 persons per square mile. There being no city in the county the entire population was rural, and was composed of 5,019 whites, 218 Indians, and 6,485 negroes. The farm population in 1925 was 10,575, of which 3,567 were white and 7,008 were colored. Of the farm population, 3,302 owned their farms and 7,237 lived on rented farms.

Hoke County has an area of 417 square miles, of which one-third is included in the United States Military Reservation. The approximate land area is 266,880 acres, and only 52.5 per cent of it is included in farms. One hundred and forty thousand, one hundred and seven acres comprise its farm lands. The total farm property value in 1925 was \$9,779,721. The value of its major crops in 1928 was \$2,985,420.

Hoke County ranks second in the state in proportion of cultivated acreage planted to cotton. Cotton is thus the leading crop. Nearly two million dollars was the estimate for 1928. The county has nine industrial enterprises with an output in 1927 of \$881,828.

Summary

75th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$9,706,266
48th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$9,779,721
70th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 881,828
40th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$2,985,420
35th in tenant farm population.....	1925	7,237
76th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 774,375
94th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 144,822
36th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 192,800

Rural Church Data

Hoke County being organized in 1911, no data in Branson's *Business Directory* is given for the county.

In 1929 nineteen churches for the white people reported, or one for each 264 of the white population.

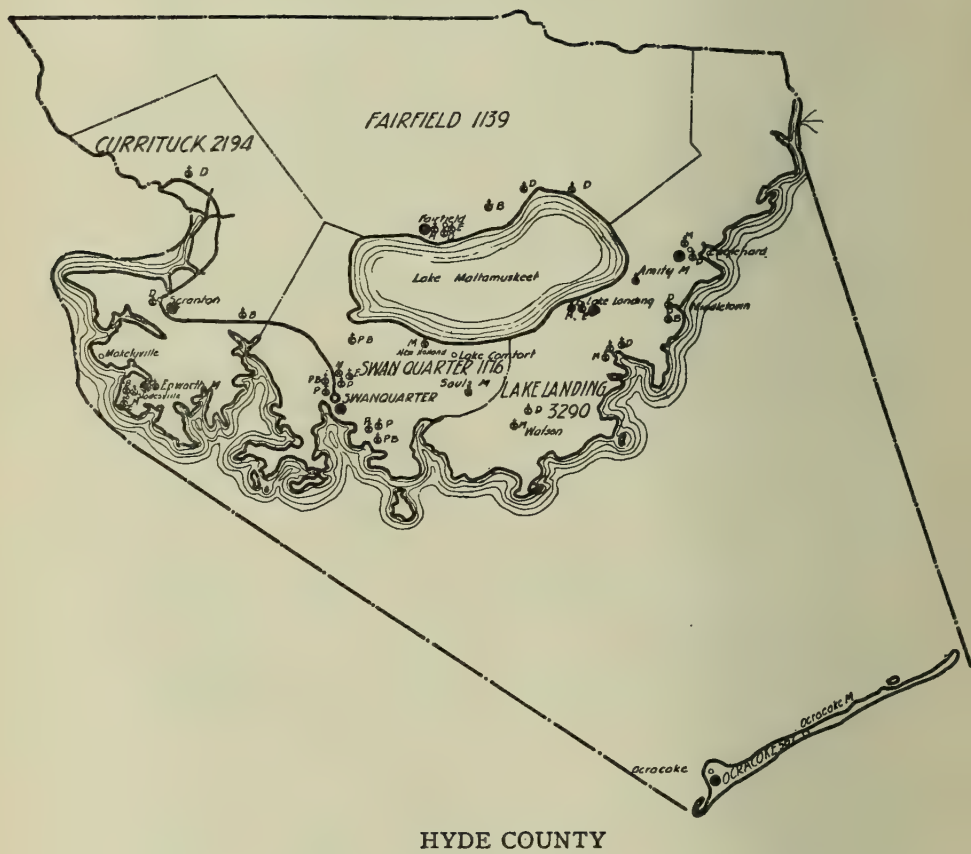
Hoke was credited in 1926 with ten religious bodies, forty-two churches, and 5,156 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

According to the 1929 country church survey, among the white people of the county, five denominations reported nineteen churches, whose total value is \$192,800, and whose combined membership is 2,094. The Presbyterian leads, with the Methodist, Baptist, Christian, and Community following in order of rank. The average membership per church is 110 and the average value of the church houses is \$10,147. Deducting the value of two churches in Raeford, seventeen remaining churches have an average value of \$1,812. Three of the churches are of brick construction, sixteen being frame buildings. Six of them have Sunday School equipment in addition to the auditorium and thirteen are of the one-room type.

HYDE COUNTY

Hyde County lies in the extreme eastern portion of the state about equi-distant from the northern and southern boundaries. This county is divided in two parts. The main land area is more than an average for North Carolina counties, composed of low, marshy lands, very fertile, yet until recent years poorly drained and therefore not productive. However, some portions of it have in the past few years been well drained and produce an abundance of certain crops. The county is surrounded by water except the major part of the northern boundary. At the south and east lies North Carolina's largest inland water, Pamlico Sound, and on the west is Pungo River. In the northern portion of the county, Alligator River flows in a general westerly direction and, for some distance, divides Hyde from Tyrrell County.

That section of the Banks from the inlets near Hatteras and



Ocracoke, separating Pamlico Sound from the Atlantic Ocean, is the second division of Hyde County. It is a narrow strip of sand on which a small number of persons live, though at certain seasons sportsmen find much pleasure hunting and fishing in adjacent waters.

All of Hyde County has a low altitude, and the mainland portion has many bays and lakes. The largest of its lakes is Mattamuskeet. Swan Quarter is the county seat and is the only incorporated town in the county. It is situated at the southern boundary of the mainland, on Pamlico Sound. In 1920 its population was 184. The State Highway Commission has constructed a hard surface road in the county, connecting Swan Quarter with the rest of the state highway system. This highway is Number 91 and leads directly to Raleigh, the state capital.

The population of the county in 1920 was 8,386, averaging 13.6 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimate for 1926 was the same as that of 1920. Tyrrell County with 12.4 persons was the only county with a more sparsely settled area. Of Hyde's population, 5,120 were whites and 3,266 were negroes. The farm population in 1925 was 6,212, composed of 3,366 whites and 2,846 negroes. Three thousand one hundred and three of its farm population lived on farms which they owned, and 3,099 on rented farms.

Hyde County has an area of 617 square miles. Its approximate land area is 394,880 acres, of which only 17.6 per cent is in farms. The actual farm land acreage is 69,615. The value of all farm property in 1925 was \$4,362,235. The value of the major crops in 1928 was \$891,260. An interesting experiment in farm industry is now being made in Hyde County. Large sums of money have been expended in attempts to drain Mattamuskeet Lake and many thousands of acres planted in beans and flax.

Summary

94th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$5,180,884
84th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$4,362,235
in value of manufactured products.....	1927	nonelisted
82nd in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 891,260
70th in tenant farm population.....	1925	3,099

95th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 383,250
90th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 163,000
81st in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 80,500

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Hyde County had twelve churches for the white people, or one for each 338 of the entire white population; in 1884, twenty churches, or one for each 221 of the white population; in 1890, twenty churches, or one for each 248 of the white population. In 1929 thirty-four churches for white people reported, or one for each 151 of the white population of the county.

Hyde was credited in 1926 with eight religious bodies, thirty-seven churches, and 3,181 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

In the 1929 country church survey for the white people, six denominations reported thirty-four churches with total value of \$80,500, and combined membership of 2,350. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, leads with ten church houses, 960 members, and a church house value of \$45,000. Other denominations reporting are Disciples, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Primitive Baptist. The average membership per church is sixty-nine, and the average church house value of all the churches is \$2,367. Two of the churches are brick and thirty-two are of frame construction. Seven of them have some Sunday School equipment other than a church auditorium; the remaining twenty-seven are of the one-room type.

IREDELL COUNTY

Iredell County is situated in the western portion of the Piedmont Plateau. The Catawba River forms the southern half of the western boundary, while the south fork of the Yadkin flows eastwardly across the northern portion. The swiftly flowing water of the streams of Iredell, just as in other Piedmont counties, furnishes a power which is being utilized in driving machinery in the numerous factories of the state. In addition to the railway facilities, there are three main lines of the state's

highway system which cross the county, Numbers 10, 26, and 90.

Iredell has three incorporated towns, two of which are of city rank. Statesville, the county seat, situated near the center of the county, was the largest in 1920 with 7,895. Mooresville, in the southern portion, ranked second with 4,315 population. Troutman is the only other incorporated place and had a population of 342.

The total population of the county in 1920 was 37,956, averaging 64.6 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimated the population at 40,400 in 1926. The farm population in 1925 was 20,928, composed of 16,986 whites and 3,942 negroes. Of the farm population 13,032 lived on the farms they owned and 7,870 lived on rented farms. The total rural population was 24,746, of which 19,289 are whites and 5,457 are negroes.

Five hundred and eighty-eight square miles compose the area of Iredell County. The land area is approximately 376,320 acres, of which eighty-four per cent is in farms. The actual land in farms contains 316,260 acres. The value of all farm property in 1925 was \$17,516,695. The value of the major crops was \$3,575,709 in 1928. Cotton leads all other crops in value. Iredell County was credited with sixty-seven industrial enterprises furnishing an output in 1927 of \$15,839,054.

Summary

13th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$47,546,544
17th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$17,516,695
14th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$15,839,054
27th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 3,575,709
30th in tenant farm population.....	1925	7,870
14th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 4,179,000
37th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 481,880
39th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 186,800

Rural Church Data

In 1872, Iredell County had forty-four churches for the white people, or one for each 279 of the white population; in 1884, fifty-five churches, or one for each 304 of the white population; in 1890, fifty-nine churches, or one for each 330 of the

white population. In 1929 seventy-nine churches for the rural white people were reported, or one for each 244 of the white rural population.

Iredell was credited in 1926 with twenty-three religious bodies, 175 churches, and 25,770 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

According to the 1929 country church survey, twelve denominations for the white people in the open country and towns of less than 1,500 population reported, having seventy-nine churches, valued at \$186,800, and a combined membership of 8,985. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, leads with twenty-nine churches, 3,845 members, and a church house value of \$98,500. The Baptist ranks second, having twenty-four churches, 3,045 members, and a church house value of \$36,300. The other churches represented are the Presbyterian, Lutheran, Associate Reformed Presbyterian, Primitive Baptist, Methodist Protestant, Methodist Episcopal, Holiness, Christian, Wesleyan Methodist, and Adventist. The average membership is 113, and the average value of the churches is \$2,364. Five churches are constructed of brick and seventy-four are frame houses. Sixteen churches have Sunday School rooms, sixty-three of the total being the one-room type.

JACKSON COUNTY

Jackson is another one of those Carolina counties situated in the beautiful Mountain Region of the extreme west. Indian names are perpetuated here as they are in other sections of the state, one of which is given to the busy river known as the Tuckasegee which flows diagonally across the county. About these Indian-named streams are gathered many legends which have come down by way of tradition and are told yet to the visitors who tour the mountain counties.

The state's longest highway, Number 10, traverses the county. In addition to this, Numbers 106, 28, and 285 of the state system serve the transportation purposes of the county. One of the state's normal schools is located at Cullowhee on Number 106 highway.



JACKSON COUNTY

Jackson is entirely rural, having no city. There are four incorporated towns, of which Sylva, the county seat, is the largest, credited with 863 people in 1920. Dillsboro, Whittier, and Webster are the other places with less population. Whittier lies on the northwestern border and hence Jackson shares its population with Swain County.

The population of Jackson in 1920 was 13,396, averaging 27.1 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimate of 1926 for Jackson was 13,700 population. With the exception of 522 negroes and 576 Indians the population was white. The farm population in 1925 was 11,028, all of whom owned their farms except 2,102.

Jackson County has an area of 494 square miles. Three hundred and sixteen thousand, one hundred and sixty acres constitute its approximate land area; 49.3 per cent of this amount, or 155,937 actual acres, composes the land in farms. The value of all farm property in 1925 was \$4,955,601. The value of the major crops in 1928 was \$651,365. There are reported twenty-one industrial plants for the county with an output in 1927 of \$3,258,191.

Summary

71st in total property valuation.....	1928	\$10,687,535
78th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$ 4,955,601
46th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 3,258,191
89th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 651,365
78th in tenant farm population.....	1925	2,102
85th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 628,425
61st in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 293,450
54th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 142,800

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Jackson County had eight churches for white people, or one for each 712 of the entire white population; in 1884, eight churches, or one for each 823 of the white population; in 1890, eight churches, or one for each 1,085 of the white population. In 1929 sixty churches for white people were reported, or one for each 204 of the white population.

The Religious Census of the United States for 1926 credits Jackson with ten religious bodies, seventy-nine churches, and 6,089 members for the total white and colored population of the county.

According to the 1929 country church survey Jackson has sixty churches for white people and only two denominations are reported. The Baptist denomination has forty-three churches with an estimated value of \$86,500, and a membership of 4,618. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has seventeen churches estimated at \$56,300, and a membership of 1,078. The combined estimated value of the sixty churches is \$142,800, or an average of \$2,380; and the combined membership is 5,696, or an average of ninety-five per church. One of the buildings is of stone, one of brick, and the others are frame structures. Ten of the churches have some Sunday School equipment and fifty of them are one-room houses.

JOHNSTON COUNTY

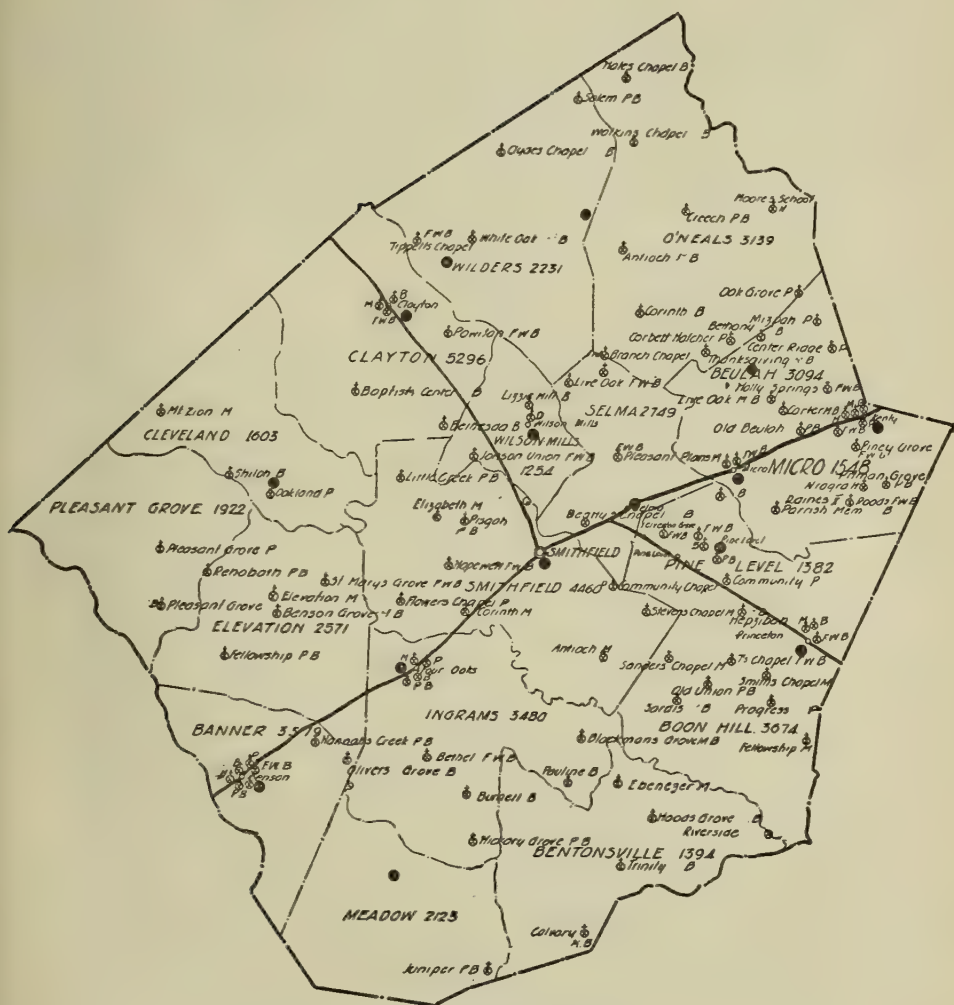
Johnston, one of the largest counties of the state, is situated on the western border of the Coastal Plains Region. The Neuse River, with some tributaries, flowing in a general south-eastern direction, furnishes drainage for the major portion of the county.

The Atlantic Coast Line trunk railway crosses the county from north to south. The Southern Railway crosses it from east to west. Numbers 10 and 22 state highways pass through the county furnishing outlets in four directions.

The 1920 census gives the following facts pertaining to the incorporated towns and their population. Smithfield, the county seat, had 1,895 population, Selma 1,601, Clayton 1,423, Benson 1,123, Kenly 827, Four Oaks 583, Princeton 403, Pine Level 373, and Micro 183.

The population of the county in 1920 was 48,998, averaging 60.7 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimate for 1926 for Johnston was 54,100. The farm population in 1925 was 36,505, composed of 29,117 whites and 7,388 negroes. Of the farm people, 16,810 lived on farms which they owned, while 19,643 lived on rented farms. The population of the county excluding towns of 1,500 and more people was 45,502, composed of 34,582 whites and 10,920 negroes.

Johnston County has an area of 807 square miles. Its ap-



JOHNSTON COUNTY

proximate land area is 516,480 acres, of which seventy-three per cent, or 377,266 actual acres, is in farm lands. Johnston's farm property value in 1925 was \$29,302,782. The value of the major crops in 1919 was \$16,856,062, but in 1924 it was cut to \$8,658,340. The 1928 major crops were estimated at \$8,274,305. Tobacco leads with a value of \$3,428,057. Johnston's cotton acreage in 1928 was 86,570 acres; it leads the state in sweet potatoes—394,956 bushels per year; it ranks second in the state in the number of mules and horses, having 10,398. Robeson County ranks highest in number of horses and mules, having 10,500. Johnston has thirty-one industrial plants with an output in 1927 of \$4,200,628.

Summary

17th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$41,925,884
1st in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$29,302,782
37th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 4,200,628
2nd in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 8,274,305
4th in tenant farm population.....	1925	19,643
13th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 4,194,750
2nd in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 2,052,142
10th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 523,800

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Johnston County had thirty-nine churches for white people, or one for each three hundred of the entire white population; in 1884, forty-six churches, or one for each 348 of the white population; in 1890, forty-seven churches, or one for each 423 of the white population. In 1929, 111 churches for white people in the open country and towns of less than 1,500 population were reported, or one for each 311 of the white rural population.

Johnston was credited in 1926 with nineteen religious bodies, 214 churches, and 20,735 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

According to the 1929 country church survey eight denominations are represented in the county. There are reported 111 churches with an estimated total value of \$523,800, and a combined membership of 10,736. The average value of the church houses is \$4,719, and the average membership of the churches is ninety-seven. The Baptist leads with thirty-four houses esti-

mated to be worth \$233,900 and a total membership of 4,318. The Free Will Baptist has twenty-two churches worth \$65,500, and a membership of 3,353. The Methodist has fifteen churches estimated at \$191,500, and a membership of 1,637. Other denominations represented are the Primitive Baptist, Presbyterian, Holiness, Disciples, and Adventist. One of the church buildings is constructed of stone, eight of brick, and 102 are frame houses. Thirty of the 111 churches have some Sunday School equipment, but eighty-one are one-room houses.

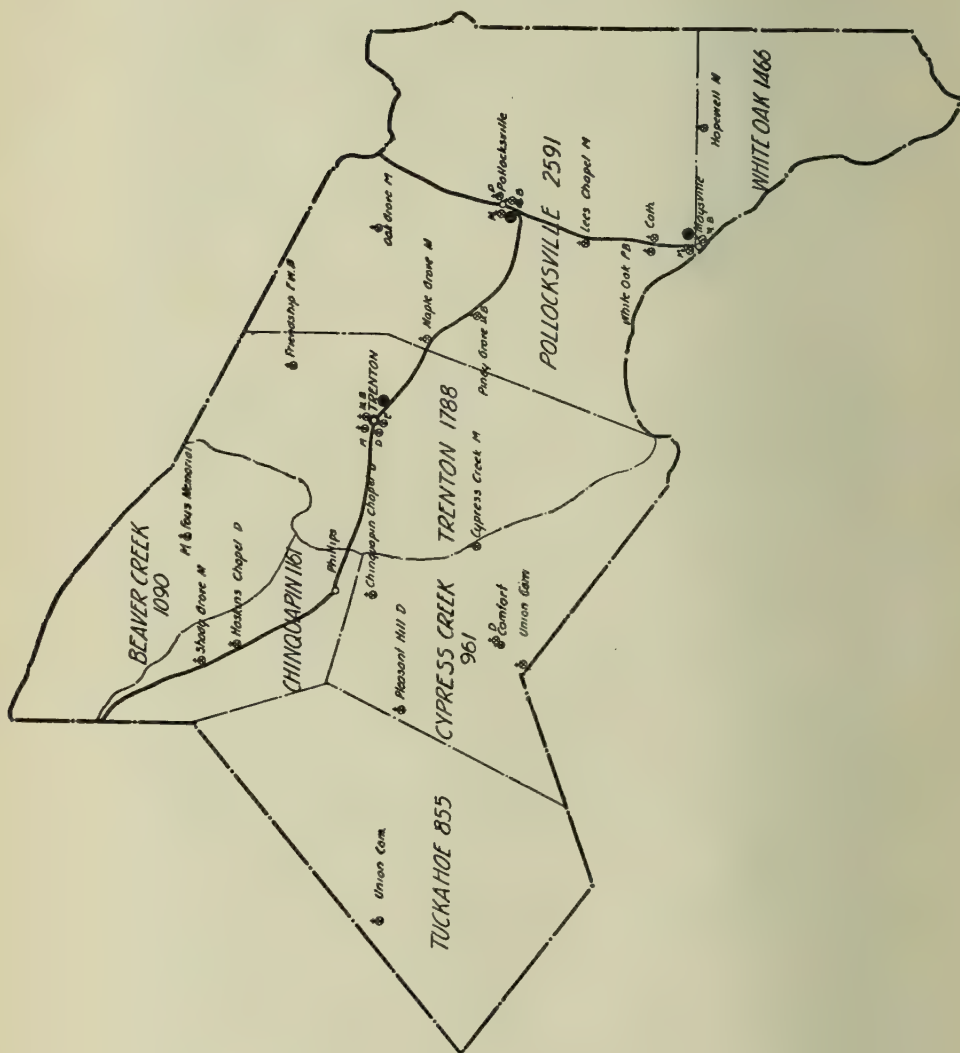
JONES COUNTY

Somewhat south of the central portion of the Coastal Plains lies the county of Jones. Only a few miles separates the south-east corner of the county from the Atlantic Ocean. The White Oak River forms part of the southern boundary. Trent River flows in a general eastward direction across the county. There being no center of population of sufficient size to be regarded as a city, the county is entirely rural. Three of its towns are incorporated; Maysville, situated in the southern area, is the largest of these. Trenton, at the center and on Trent River, ranks next in size and is the county seat. Pollocksville, in the eastern section, is the smallest of the three.

Number 30 state highway leading from Wilmington to Norfolk, Virginia, passes through Jones County, thus giving the citizens an excellent hard surface traffic outlet. In addition to this, Number 12, leading from Pollocksville to Kinston and on to the Virginia State line is another hard surface road.

The total population of the county in 1920 was 9,912, averaging 23.8 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimate of 1926 for Jones was 10,700. The farm population in 1925 was 7,569, composed of 4,280 whites and 3,289 negroes. Of the farm population, 3,013 owned their homes, and 4,546 lived on rented farms. The entire population of the county—all rural—was composed of 5,457 whites and 4,455 negroes.

Jones County has an area of 417 square miles. Its approximate land area is 266,880 acres, of which forty-four per cent



is in farm land. The actual farm land acreage is 117,411. The 1925 value of all farm property was \$5,173,787. The value of the major crops in 1928 was \$2,574,143. Tobacco is the leading crop.

Although Jones lies close to the eastern waters, its commercial fishing returns little revenue. Neither is Jones an industrial county; it has four enterprises making an output in 1927 of \$241,264.

Summary

91st in total property valuation.....	1928	\$6,426,376
76th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$5,173,787
87th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 241,264
47th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$2,574,143
47th in tenant farm population.....	1925	4,546
88th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 582,750
69th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 260,500
91st in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 58,100

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Jones County had thirteen churches for white people, or one for each 180 of the entire white population; in 1884, thirteen churches, or one for each 247 of the white population; in 1890, fourteen churches, or one for each 277 of the entire population. In 1929 twenty-seven churches for the white people were reported, or one for each 202 of the white population.

Jones was credited in 1926 with ten religious bodies, fifty-one churches, and 5,557 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

There are eight religious bodies and twenty-seven churches reported in the 1929 country church survey, with a total membership of 2,775, which is an average of 102 per church. The Methodist denomination leads with eleven churches and a membership of 1,136. Other denominations represented are the Disciples, Baptist, Free Will Baptist, Primitive Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Catholic.

The total estimated value of church property of the white people in Jones County is \$58,100. Five churches report Sunday School equipment, and twenty-two are one room houses.

All the churches reported are of frame construction. The average value per church house is \$2,152.

LEE COUNTY

Lee County is situated on the eastern border of the Piedmont Plateau, and is one of North Carolina's smallest counties. It takes its name from General Robert E. Lee and was formed in the first decade of the twentieth century. The trunk line of the Atlantic Coast Line crosses the county and two of the main north and south highways also traverse it, Numbers 50 and 75. These are the chief routes for tourists going to Florida and New York. Numbers 60 and 53 also serve the county. Rarely if ever do we find a people better situated for transportation facilities than are the dwellers of Lee County.

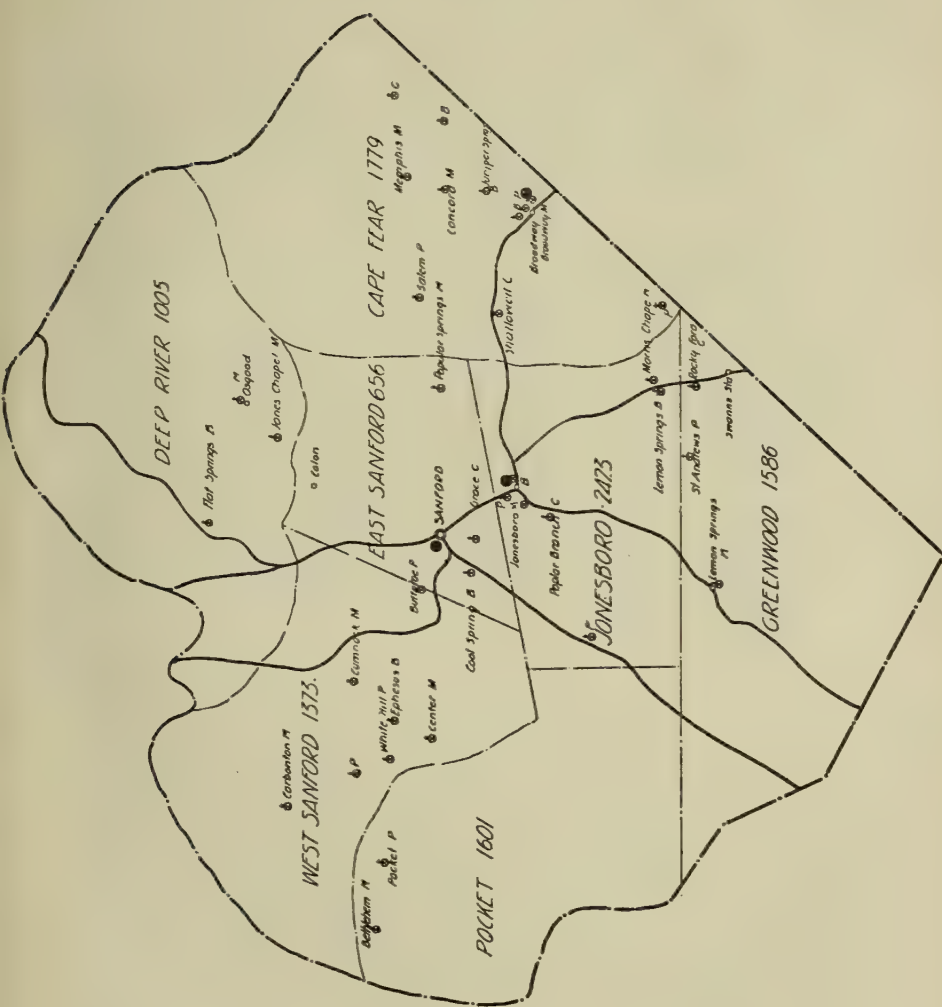
Sanford, the county seat, is the only city. Its population in 1920 was 2,977. Jonesboro and Broadway are the other towns which have been incorporated.

The county's population in 1920 was 13,400, averaging 51.3 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimated the 1926 population at 14,800. The farm population in 1925 was 8,689, composed of 5,886 whites and 2,803 negroes. Of these farmer folk, 5,177 lived on their own farms, and 3,504 lived on rented farms. The rural population was 10,423, composed of 7,328 whites and 3,095 negroes.

Lee County has an area of 261 square miles. Its approximate land area is 167,040 acres, with 69.1 per cent, or 115,479 actual acres, in farm lands. The value of all farm property in 1925 was \$6,235,104, and the value of its major crops in 1928 was \$1,514,984. Cotton ranks first, tobacco second, and corn third. Lee is one of two leading coal producing counties of the state. There are twenty-eight industrial enterprises reported as rendering an output in 1927 of \$2,400,907.

Summary

56th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$15,204,068
72nd in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$ 6,235,104
55th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 2,400,907
65th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 1,514,984



62nd in tenant farm population.....	1925	3,504
59th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 1,456,875
87th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 192,000
82nd in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 79,950

Rural Church Data

Lee County was formed too late to be included in Branson's *Business Directory*. In 1929 there were reported thirty-two churches for white people in the open country and towns of less than 1,500 population, or one for each 229 of the rural white people.

Lee was credited in 1926 with sixteen religious bodies, seventy-six churches, and 11,042 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

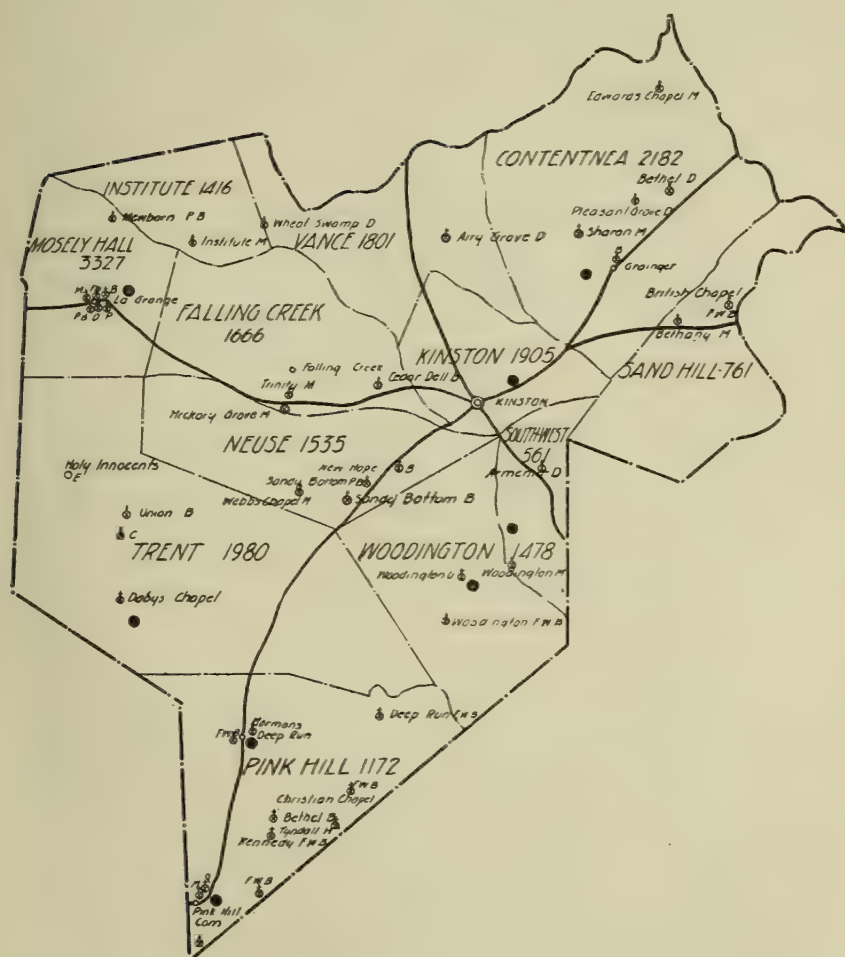
According to the 1929 country church survey four denominations reported, having thirty-two churches, valued at \$79,950, and a combined membership of 3,973. The Methodist denomination leads in churches, members, and church property. Others in order are Presbyterian, Disciples, and Baptist. The average membership per church is 124, and the average value of church buildings is \$2,498. One of the churches is constructed of brick, the others are frame houses. Eleven of the churches have Sunday School rooms and twenty-one are one-room houses.

LENOIR COUNTY

Situated at the heart of the Coastal Plains area is Lenoir County. Flowing from west to east are the waters of the Neuse River, dividing the county into almost two equal parts. Bisecting the county are three of the state's excellent highways, Numbers 10, 11, and 12. These roads, focusing at Kinston, lead out in six different directions. Railroad service is given by the Atlantic Coast Line and the Norfolk-Southern.

Lenoir has three incorporated centers. Only one of these in 1920 could be ranked as a city; this one is Kinston, the county seat. The other towns are La Grange and Pink Hill.

The total population of the county in 1920 was 29,555, averaging 75.8 persons per square mile. The United States



LENOIR COUNTY

Census estimate of 1926 for Lenoir was 34,100. The farm population in 1925 was 15,728, composed of 8,889 whites and 6,839 negroes. Four thousand, six hundred and sixty-three of the farm people owned their farms while 11,046 lived on rented farms. The rural population was 19,784 of which forty-six per cent were negroes.

Lenoir County has an area of 390 square miles. The approximate land area is 249,600 acres. Sixty-seven and five-tenths per cent of this area, or 168,599 acres, constitutes the farm lands. The value of all farm property in 1925 was \$13,443,684. The value of the major crops in 1928 was \$5,542,612. Tobacco is the leading crop, having a value of \$3,679,283. Lenoir County is credited with twenty-nine manufacturing enterprises furnishing a 1927 output of \$2,463,252.

Summary

32nd in total property valuation.....	1928	\$27,761,758
26th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$13,443,684
53rd in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 2,463,252
10th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 5,542,612
17th in tenant farm population.....	1925	11,046
31st in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 2,858,625
47th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 373,881
90th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 60,100

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Lenoir County had seventeen churches for the white people, or one for each 288 of the white population; in 1884, twenty-one churches, or one for each 346 of the white population; in 1890, twenty-one churches, or one for each 405 of the white population. In 1929 there were found thirty-eight churches for the white people outside towns of 1,500 and more population, or one for each 282 of the rural white population.

Lenoir was credited in 1926 with twenty-one religious bodies, 115 churches, and 13,721 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

According to the 1929 country church survey eleven denominations reported with thirty-eight churches valued at \$60,100, and a combined membership of 2,448. The Methodist leads in churches, members, and church house value. Others following are Baptist, Free Will Baptist, Disciples, Primitive Baptist,

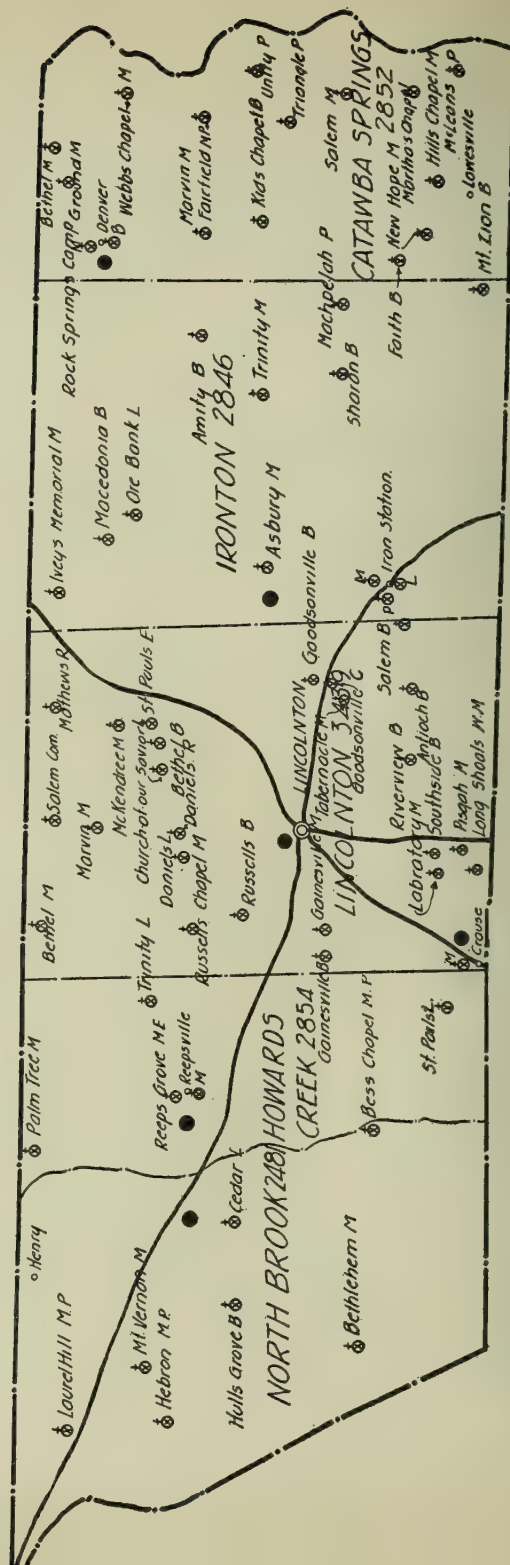
Community, Holiness, Universalist, Mormon, and Episcopal. The average church membership is sixty-four, and the average church house value is \$1,582. There are two brick churches reported and thirty-six are frame houses. Two churches are reported to have Sunday School rooms, thirty-six being one-room houses.

LINCOLN COUNTY

Lincoln County is situated in the southwest portion of the Piedmont Region of the state. Gaston lies at the south, Cleveland at the west, Catawba at the north, and the boundary line of the east is the crooked Catawba River. Tributaries of the Catawba cut across the central part of Lincoln County. The state highways which serve the people of the county are Numbers 27, 16, and 206. There are four incorporated towns, Crouse, Iron Station, and Denver, being small centers. Lincolnton, the county seat, is a small city with a population of 3,390 in 1920.

The population of the county in 1920 was 17,862, averaging 59.7 persons per square mile. The 1926 United States Census estimate was 18,400 population. The farm population in 1925 was 12,512, composed of 11,044 whites and 1,468 negroes. Of the farm population, 7,866 owned the farms on which they lived and 4,644 lived on rented farms. The total rural population was 14,472, all of which were whites except 1,697 negroes.

Lincoln County has an area of 299 square miles. The approximate land area is 191,360 acres. Eighty-one and eight-tenths per cent of this total, or 156,464 actual acres, comprises the land in farms. The value of the major crops for 1928 was \$2,159,320. Cotton represents more than half the value of the total major crops; corn and wheat rank next respectively. The 1927 industrial output exceeded the value of all major crops; there were reported in 1927 thirty-two industrial establishments with an output of \$5,425,726.



LINCOLN COUNTY

Summary

55th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$15,750,201
43rd in farm property valuation.....	1925	\$10,243,027
33rd in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 5,425,726
56th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 2,159,320
45th in tenant farm population.....	1925	4,644
44th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 1,974,000
51st in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 362,000
38th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 187,000

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Lincoln County had twenty-six churches for white people, or one for each 262 of the entire white population; in 1884, twenty-eight churches, or one for each 291 of the white population; in 1890, twenty-eight churches, or one for each 358 of the white population. In 1929 fifty-nine churches were reported, or one for each 216 of the rural white population.

Lincoln was credited in 1926 with fourteen religious bodies, ninety-five churches, and 11,169 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

According to the 1929 country church survey eleven religious bodies were reported with fifty-nine churches valued at \$187,000, and with a combined membership of 6,068. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, leads in number of churches, value of churches, and number of members. Other denominations represented are Baptist, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Methodist Protestant, Reformed, Christian, Community, Wesleyan Methodist, Episcopal, and Methodist Episcopal. The average church membership is 103, and the average value of church houses is \$3,169. Twelve of the churches are built of brick and forty-seven are of frame construction; nine of them have Sunday School rooms, fifty being one-room houses.

MCDOWELL COUNTY

McDowell County is situated in the Mountain Region of the state, lying on the slope of the Blue Ridge. The eastern portion of the county is at the very foot of the beautiful mountain range. The western boundary runs along the top of the



McDOWELL COUNTY

ridge. This fact is appreciated by one who travels westward on the Southern Railroad or on Number 10 state highway from Marion to Asheville. The steepest climb lies between Old Fort and Ridgecrest. In addition to Number 10, already referred to, the other roads which serve the transportation needs of the county are Numbers 19, 104, 194, and 105. Many natural features of this county have attracted much interest and attention of visitors and natives. Linville Falls, just at the extreme north where the county lines form a sharp point, is one of these. Little Switzerland, Lake Tahoma, and Lake James, Round Knob, and other places of interest are to be found in this county.

McDowell is a rural county since there is no city within its borders. Of the four incorporated towns, Marion, the county seat, is the largest. In 1920 the population of Marion was 1,784. Other places according to size are Old Fort, at the foot of the mountains, Nebo, which lies on the east side, and Glenwood, toward the southeast.

The population of the county in 1920 was 16,763, averaging 37.8 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimated the 1926 population at 18,900. The farm population in 1925 was 7,675, all of whom were white except 545 negroes. Of the farmer folk, 5,950 lived on their own farms and 1,721 on rented farms. The population outside Marion was 14,979, of which 13,182 were whites and 1,797 were negroes.

McDowell County has an area of 443 square miles. Its approximate land area is 283,520 acres, of which 45.3 per cent, or 128,433 actual acres, comprises the land in farms. The total value of farm property in 1925 was \$4,095,534. In 1928 the value of the major crops was \$609,910. Corn leads in importance. Limestone and mica are the chief mineral products. McDowell has twenty-five industrial plants furnishing an output in 1927 of \$8,001,835.

Summary

47th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$20,171,228
87th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$ 4,095,534
27th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 8,001,835
91st in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 609,910
83rd in tenant farm population.....	1925	1,721

67th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 1,202,250
11th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 1,000,000
48th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 166,350

Rural Church Data

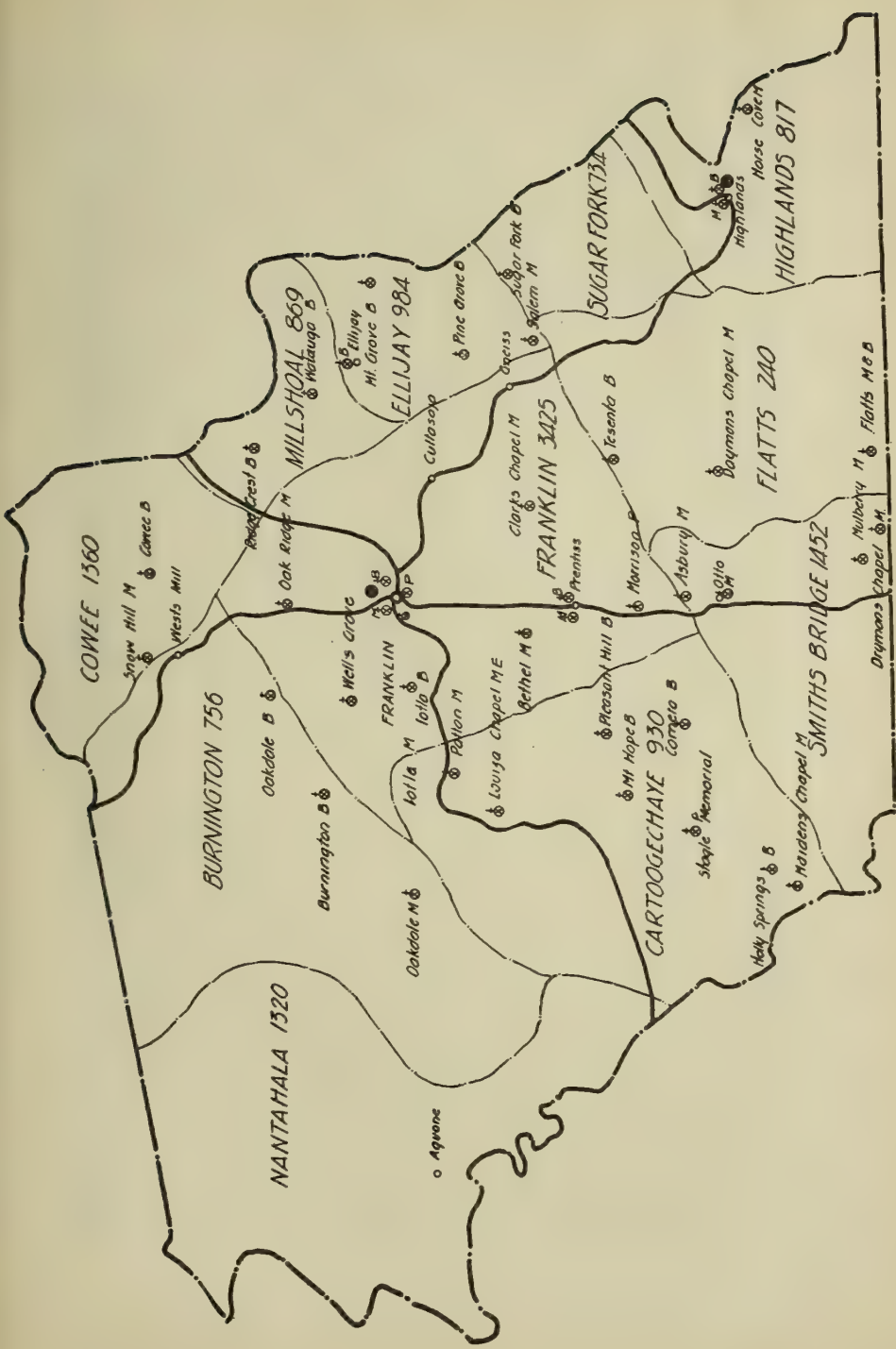
In 1872 McDowell County had nineteen churches for white people, or one for each 306 of the entire white population; in 1884, twenty-four churches, or one for each 330 of the white population; in 1890, twenty-two churches, or one for each 414 of the white population. In 1929 fifty-five churches for white people were reported, or one for each 241 of the white population.

McDowell was credited in 1926 with eleven religious bodies, seventy-one churches, and 6,654 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

According to the 1929 country church survey six denominations reported, having fifty-five churches, whose total estimated value is \$166,350, and whose combined membership is 4,644. The Methodist and Baptist denominations are of approximately equal rank. Other denominations reporting are Presbyterian, Holiness, Primitive Baptist, and Methodist Protestant. The average church membership is eighty-four, and the average church house value is \$3,024. Two churches are of brick, one of stone, and fifty-two are of frame construction. Thirteen of the churches have some Sunday School equipment but forty-two are houses of the one-room type. Four of the reported churches, totaling in value \$59,000, are in the towns of Old Fort, East Marion, Clinchfield, and Nebo. The remaining churches average in value \$2,066.

MACON COUNTY

Over in the rugged mountains of the southwest section of North Carolina is situated Macon County. The state of Georgia lies directly at the south. The Little Tennessee and the Nantahala Rivers are chief among the county's mountain streams. Both these possess shallow waters except after downpours of rain when they swell rapidly. Numbers 285 and 28



COWEE 1360

BURNINGTON 756

NANTAHALA 1320

MILLSHOAL 869

FRANKLIN

FRANKLIN 3425

CARTOOGECWAYE 930

SMITHS BRIDGE 1452

FLATTS 240

HIGHLANDS 817

MACON COUNTY

state highways cut across the county north to south and east to west respectively. Number 286 connects Macon's county seat with that of Swain County which lies to the north.

This county is entirely rural, having no city within its borders. Franklin is the county seat with a population in 1920 of 773. The only other incorporated town is Highlands in the southeast section of the county.

The total population in 1920 was 12,887, averaging 25.1 persons per square mile. The estimate of the United States Census was 13,400 population in 1926. The farm population in 1925 was 9,408, composed of 9,130 whites and 278 negroes. Of the farm population, 7,843 owned their farms and 1,563 lived on rented farms. The entire population was rural, composed of 12,422 whites and 465 colored people.

Macon County has an area of 513 square miles. Its approximate land area is 328,320 acres, of which 49.3 per cent, or 162,017 actual acres, constitutes the land in farms. The value of all farm property in 1925 was \$4,336,527. The value of the major crops in 1928 was \$671,243, of which corn ranks first and furnishes one-half the total value. The taxable property of Macon County in 1928 amounted to \$7,719,239, more than half of which was farm property. Industry is represented by twelve plants with an annual output of \$408,444.

Summary

87th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$7,719,239
85th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$4,336,527
77th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 408,444
88th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 671,243
85th in tenant farm population.....	1925	1,563
89th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 556,500
84th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 205,430
42nd in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 179,200

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Macon County had twenty-seven churches for white people, or one for each 228 of the entire white population; in 1884, twenty-five churches, or one for each 295 of the white population; in 1890, twenty-eight churches, or one for each 337 of the white population. In 1929 fifty churches for the white

people were reported, or one for each 248 of the white population.

Macon was credited in 1926 with nine religious bodies, seventy-one churches, and 7,007 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

According to the 1929 country church survey there are four religious bodies represented among the white people of Macon County, with fifty church houses, whose total estimated value is \$179,200, and whose combined membership is 5,237. The Baptist denomination leads with twenty-five churches valued at \$84,000, and 3,335 members. The Methodist follows with nineteen churches, valued at \$75,400, and 1,603 members. The Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian are the other bodies represented. Two examples of consolidation are found in the Methodist denomination. Snow Hill and River View congregations have united to erect a beautiful brick house at Snow Hill. Oak Ridge and Bethel Methodist churches also combined in the hope of building more adequately. Two of the fifty churches are built of stone, four of brick, and the others are of frame construction. Eleven of them have some Sunday School equipment, thirty-nine being one-room houses. The average membership is 104, and the average value of the church houses is \$3,584. If, however, five churches in Franklin and Iotla towns are subtracted, the actual average value of the buildings would be \$1,226. The five churches referred to are estimated to have a value of \$114,000, leaving only \$55,200 for the forty-five remaining churches.

MADISON COUNTY

Madison County is situated in the extreme western portion of North Carolina. If one should begin at the North Carolina-Tennessee state line where it touches Virginia at the north and follow it to the Georgia state line at the south, one would have passed the half-way mark somewhere on the western boundary of Madison County. The county is rich in scenic beauty, having a panoramic splendor of wooded mountains and sparkling streams, which satisfies the keenest artistic tastes of natives



and travelers. The French Broad is the best known of its rivers. Along this river tourists may travel on the Southern Railway leading from Asheville to Knoxville, Tennessee, or on Number 20 state highway which leads from Wilmington on the east coast to the Tennessee state line. In few places can one find more beautiful scenery than along these routes. Other state highways of the county are Numbers 209, 213, 208, and 212.

The county is entirely rural. There is no city within its borders. Marshall is the county seat, and in the 1920 census was reported to have 748 people. Hot Springs and Mars Hill are the other incorporated towns, both smaller than Marshall.

The population of the county in 1920 was 20,083, averaging 46.1 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimate of population in 1926 was 20,083, the same as in 1920. The farm population in 1925 was 14,933, composed of 14,807 whites and 126 negroes. Of its farmer folk, 10,346 lived on owned farms and 4,503 lived on rented farms. The white population of the county was 19,749, and the negro population was 334.

Madison County has an area of 436 square miles. It has a total land area of 279,040 acres, of which 82.2 per cent, or 229,449 actual acres, is in farm lands. The value of farm property in 1925 was \$8,736,234. The value of major crops in 1928 was estimated at \$1,390,164. Among the crops tobacco ranks first, and corn second. The chief mineral deposits of the county are limestone, barytes, chalk, and iron. Madison has only seven industrial enterprises, with an output of \$259,989 in 1927.

Summary

73rd in total property valuation.....	1928	\$10,409,525
55th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$ 8,736,234
84th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 259,989
70th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 1,390,164
48th in tenant farm population.....	1925	4,503
75th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 783,875
45th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 400,000
41st in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 184,675

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Madison County had thirty-four churches for white people, or one for each 231 of the entire white population; in 1884, twenty churches, or one for each 617 of the white population; in 1890, twenty-nine churches, or one for each 589 of the white population. In 1929 there were reported seventy-five churches for white people, or one for each 263 of the total white population, all of which is rural.

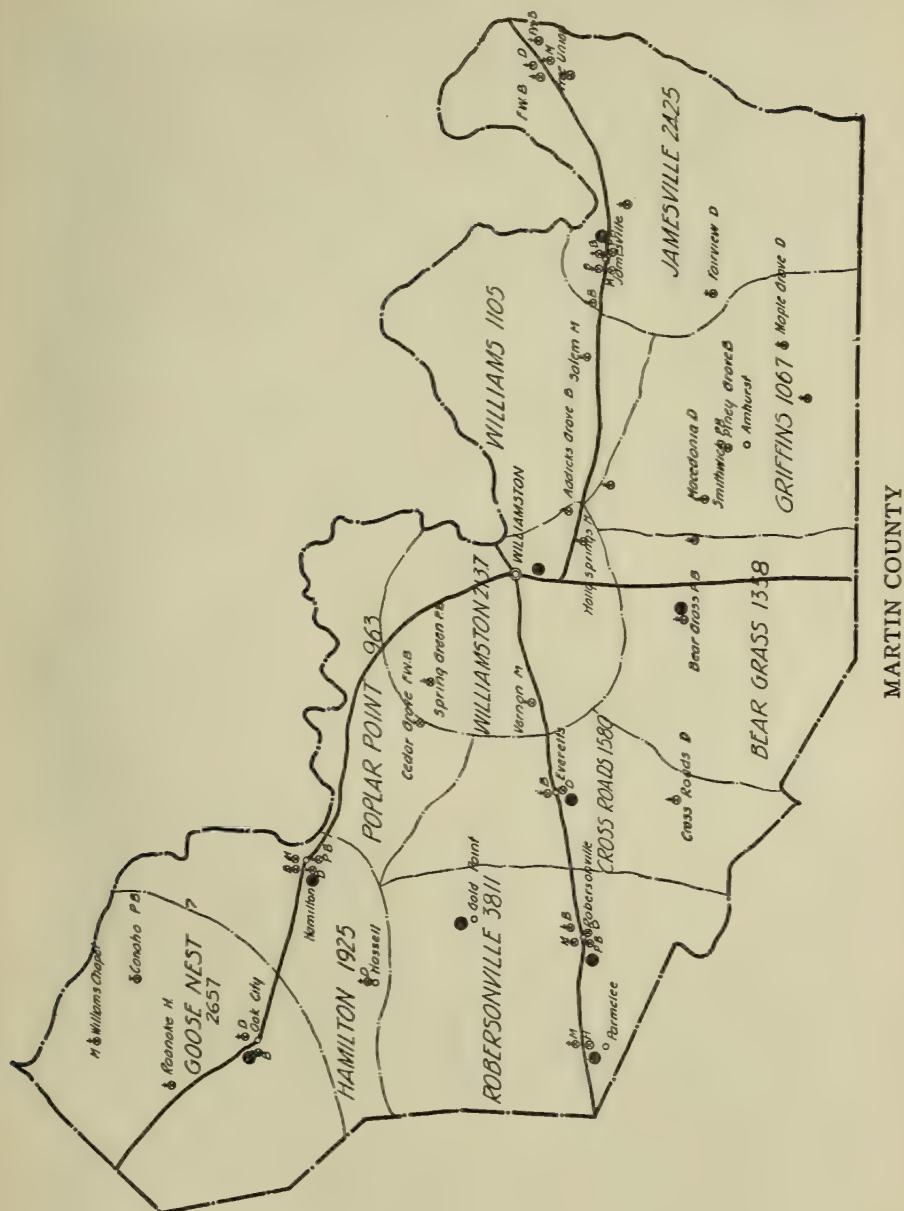
Madison was credited in 1926 with eleven religious bodies, eighty churches, and 7,419 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

According to the 1929 country church survey five denominations reported seventy-five churches, whose total estimated value is \$184,675, and whose combined membership is 7,753. The Baptist denomination leads in number of churches, in number of church members, and in church house value. The Methodist, Presbyterian, Holiness, and Free Will Baptist are the other denominations reported. The average membership of the churches is 103, and the average church house value is \$2,462. Four of the church houses are of brick, one of stone, and seventy of frame construction. Fifteen of them reported Sunday School equipment in addition to the church auditorium, but sixty are one-room houses.

MARTIN COUNTY

Martin County is situated in the Upper Coastal Plains Region, lying on the south of the rushing Roanoke River. The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad with its north and south connections serves the transportation needs of the county. In addition to the railways the state highways Numbers 90, 30, and 125 furnish wider opportunity to meet the freight and passenger needs.

The county is classified as an entirely rural area because no town reaches the 2,500 population mark. There are, however, ten incorporated towns of which Williamston, the county seat, is the largest, having 1,800 population in 1920. The following in order of population are Robersonville, Hamilton, Oak City,



Jamesville, Parmele, Everetts, Gold Point, Beargrass, and Hassell.

The total population of the county in 1920 was 20,828, averaging 47.6 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimate was 22,900 in 1926. The farm population in 1925 was 14,707, composed of 7,470 whites and 7,237 negroes. Of the farming people 6,245 lived on their own farms, and 8,326 lived on rented farms. The population of the county outside towns of 1,500 or more was 19,028, of which 9,514 are whites and 9,514 are negroes.

Martin County has an area of 438 square miles. It has an approximate land area of 280,320 acres; 60.9 per cent of this acreage, or 170,680 actual acres, composes the farm land area. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was \$11,778,170, and the value of the major crops was \$5,049,291 for 1928. Tobacco leads with \$2,663,971; peanuts follow with \$1,082,492. Martin County has very little industry. The county has nine plants with an output in 1927 of \$173,308.

Summary

53rd in total property valuation.....	1928	\$16,038,700
33rd in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$11,778,170
88th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 173,308
16th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 5,049,291
28th in tenant farm population.....	1925	8,326
55th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 1,635,375
38th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 475,213
92nd in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 58,050

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Martin County had eighteen country churches for white people, or one for each 281 of the entire white population; in 1884, twenty-six churches, or one for each 256 of the white population; in 1890, twenty-nine churches, or one for each 270 of the white population. In 1929 thirty-seven churches for white people in the open country and towns of less than 1,500 population were reported, or one for each 257 of the white population.

Martin County was credited in 1926 with fifteen religious bodies, eighty churches, and 7,841 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

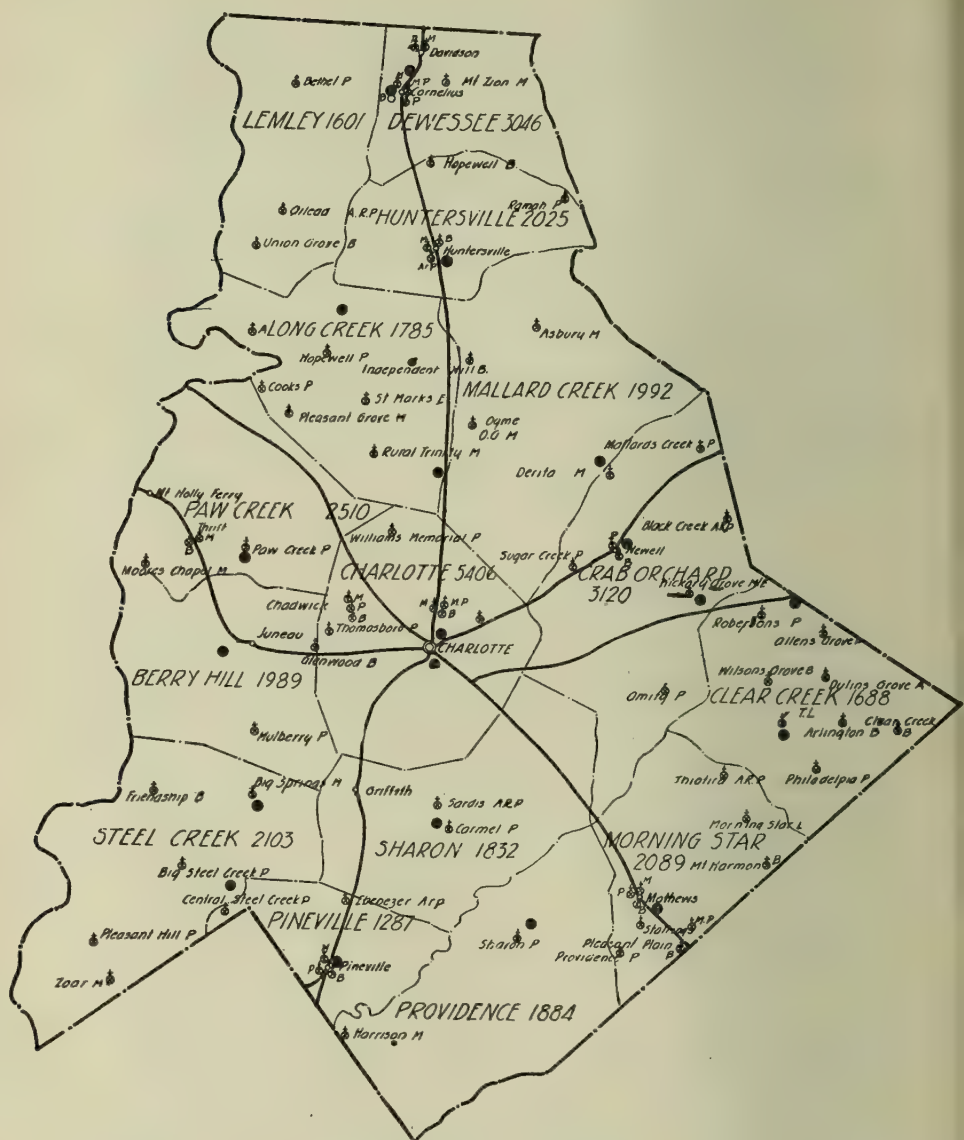
According to the 1929 country church survey there are seven denominations in the county with thirty-seven churches, a combined membership of 3,746, and a total property value of \$58,050. The Disciples leads in number of members and church house value. Other denominations following according to rank are Baptist, Methodist, Primitive Baptist, Holiness, Free Will Baptist, and Episcopal. The average membership of all the churches is 101, and the average value of church houses is \$1,569. Three of the churches are of brick; the remaining thirty-four are of frame construction. Six have some Sunday School equipment more than the regular church auditorium and thirty-one are of the one-room type. There are three brick church houses in Robersonville, Everetts, and Hamilton, whose combined value is \$30,500, or more than half the total value of the churches for white people. The thirty-four remaining churches have an average value of \$810.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY

Mecklenburg County is situated in the southwestern portion of the Piedmont Plateau. The Catawba River flowing in a general southward direction forms the western boundary line, the South Carolina state line is at the south, Cabarrus and Union counties are on the east, and Iredell is at the north. There are six incorporated centers in the county, Charlotte, the county seat, being the only one of city size. Charlotte's population in 1920 was 46,338. The other towns in order of population are Davidson, Cornelius, Huntersville, Pineville, and Matthews.

Mecklenburg has been greatly favored by excellent facilities for transportation. Charlotte perhaps has better railroad outlets than any other North Carolina city. Lying as it does on the trunk line of the Southern Railroad and with its many roads in other directions, Charlotte is well situated for a distributing point for a large area in North and South Carolina.

In addition to the railroad advantages, there are four of the state's best highways crossing the county and focusing at Char-



MECKLENBURG COUNTY

lotte. These are Numbers 20, 15, 26, and 27. Other roads in the county are 74, 261, and 271.

The population of the county in 1920 was 80,695, averaging 135.2 persons per square mile. This average is greatly increased now because of a rapidly growing city population. The United States Census estimate for 1926 was 89,800. The farm population in 1925 was 22,394, composed of 13,793 whites and 8,601 negroes. Of the farm population, 9,698 owned their farms while 12,669 lived on rented farms. The total rural population in 1920 was 34,357, of which 22,341 were whites and 12,016 were negroes.

Mecklenburg has an area of 597 square miles. Its approximate land area is 382,080 acres, of which seventy-two per cent, or 274,912 actual acres, comprises the farm land. The value of all the farm property in 1925 was \$24,117,227. The value of the major crops in 1928 was \$4,197,163. The value of the cotton crop represents more than half the total value of the county crops. Corn ranks second with wheat third. The county has more than 8,000 milk cows though Buncombe leads the state in this product.

Mecklenburg ranked second in number of industrial enterprises but sixth in output in 1927. The total output in that year was \$52,851,356.

In Mecklenburg County are located Queen's College for women and Davidson College, an institution for men, owned by the Presbyterian denomination.

Summary

3rd in total property valuation.....	1928	\$195,603,077
4th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$ 24,117,227
6th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 52,851,356
21st in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 4,197,163
15th in tenant farm population.....	1925	12,669
2nd in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 13,907,250
7th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 1,267,850
2nd in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 727,000

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Mecklenburg County had twenty-nine churches for the white people, or one for each 468 of the white population; in 1884, forty-two churches, or one for each 426 of the white

population; in 1890, fifty-two churches, or one for each 445 of the white population. In 1929 seventy-six churches for the white people of the open country and towns under 1,500 population reported, or one for each 294 of the rural white population.

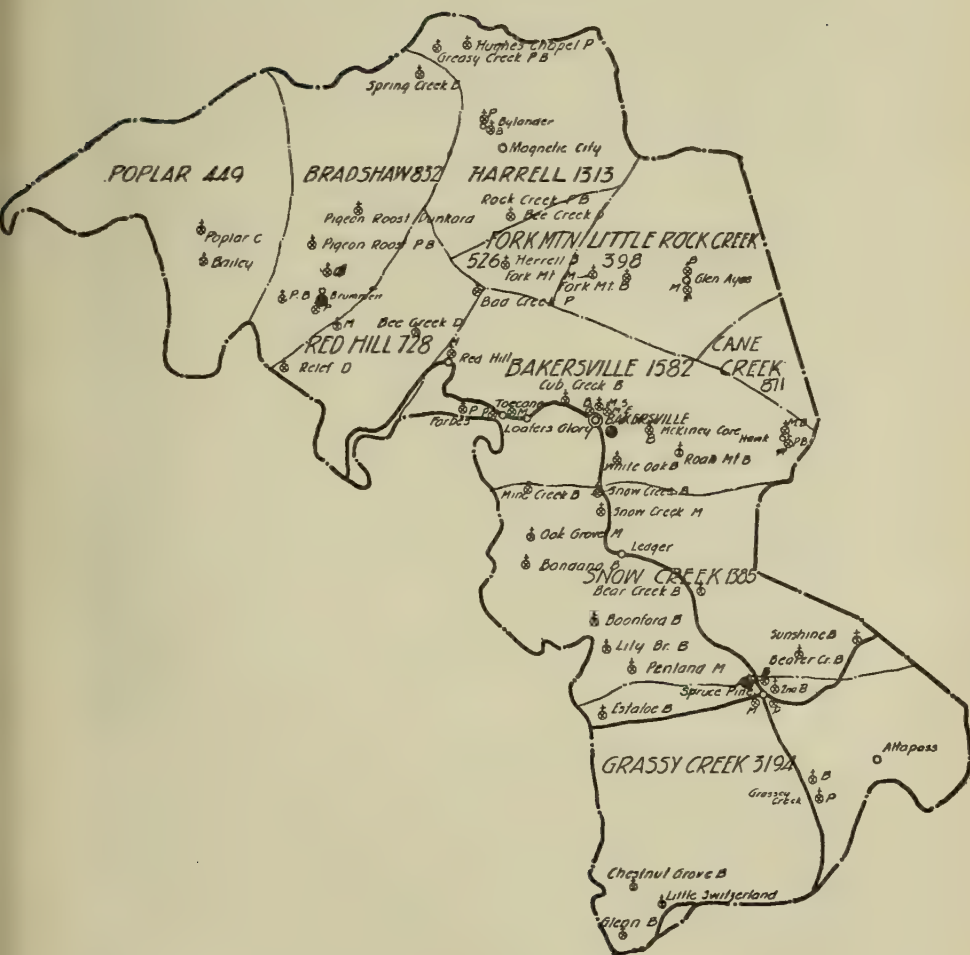
Mecklenburg was credited in 1926 with thirty-one religious bodies, 236 churches, and 58,632 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

According to the 1929 country church survey ten denominations reported, having seventy-six church houses whose estimated value is \$727,000, and whose combined membership is 14,474. The Presbyterian leads in number of churches, members, and church house value. The Baptist ranks second in number of churches and members but the Methodist ranks second in church house value. Other denominations represented are the Associate Reformed Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Adventist, Lutheran, Holiness, Methodist Protestant, and Episcopal. The average church membership of all the reporting churches is 190, and the average church house value is \$9,565. In the towns under 1,500 population are a number of the more valuable church houses which help to raise the average materially. Thirty-two of the churches are brick, one of stone, and forty-three of frame construction. Forty-four of them have Sunday School equipment, and thirty-two are one-room houses.

MITCHELL COUNTY

Mitchell, among the smaller counties of North Carolina, lies on the Tennessee state line north of Yancey and west of Avery County. Toe River, which carries its waters into Tennessee, forms the southern boundary line. The state highway system extends Numbers 69, 197, and 19 into the county. All these roads for the most part are hard surfaced. There is no city in Mitchell and only two incorporated towns, Bakersville, the smaller of the two and the county seat, and Spruce Pine, whose population in 1920 was 717.

The population of the county in 1920 was 11,278, averaging 52.9 persons per square mile. The 1926 United States estimate



MITCHELL COUNTY

does not include Mitchell County. The farm population in 1925 was 7,840, composed of 7,808 whites and thirty-two negroes. All the farm population lived on farms which they owned except 809 who lived on rented farms. Of the entire population, all of which is rural, 11,222 were whites and fifty-six were negroes.

Mitchell County has an area of 213 square miles. Its approximate land area is 136,320 acres, 70.9 per cent, or 96,595 actual acres, constitute the land in farms. The 1925 value of farm property was \$4,468,021. The major crop value in 1928 was \$624,310.

The county ranks second in the state in mining. It ranks first as a clay producing county. It leads in feldspar industries, having twenty-one of a total of sixty-one plants in the state. The chief deposits are clay, mica, feldspar, granite, and quartz. In 1926 the value of these products amounted to \$1,038,316. Mitchell has sixteen industrial plants with an output in 1927 of \$979,788.

Summary

81st in total property valuation.....	1928	\$8,989,895
83rd in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$4,468,021
69th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 979,788
90th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 624,310
92nd in tenant farm population.....	1925	809
90th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 483,525
73rd in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 246,175
49th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 163,800

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Mitchell County had forty-nine churches for white people, or one for each ninety-one of the entire white population; in 1884, forty-eight churches, or one for each 186 of the white population; in 1890, forty-seven churches, or one for each 262 of the white population. In 1929 fifty-two churches for white people were reported, or one for each 215 of the white population.

Mitchell was credited in 1926 with ten religious bodies, fifty-nine churches, and 5,774 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

According to the 1929 country church survey, six religious

denominations reported fifty-two churches, having 5,064 members, and a total church house value of \$163,800. The Baptist denomination leads in church members and church house value. The Methodist follows second. Other denominations represented are Presbyterian, Disciples, Primitive Baptist, and Christian. The average membership of all Mitchell's churches of white people is ninety-seven and the church house value is \$3,150. The churches of Spruce Pine and Bakersville help to run up the average considerably, although the population of these towns respectively was only 717 and 332 in 1920. There are five brick churches among those reporting and forty-seven frame houses. Seven churches have some Sunday School equipment, forty-five being one-room buildings.

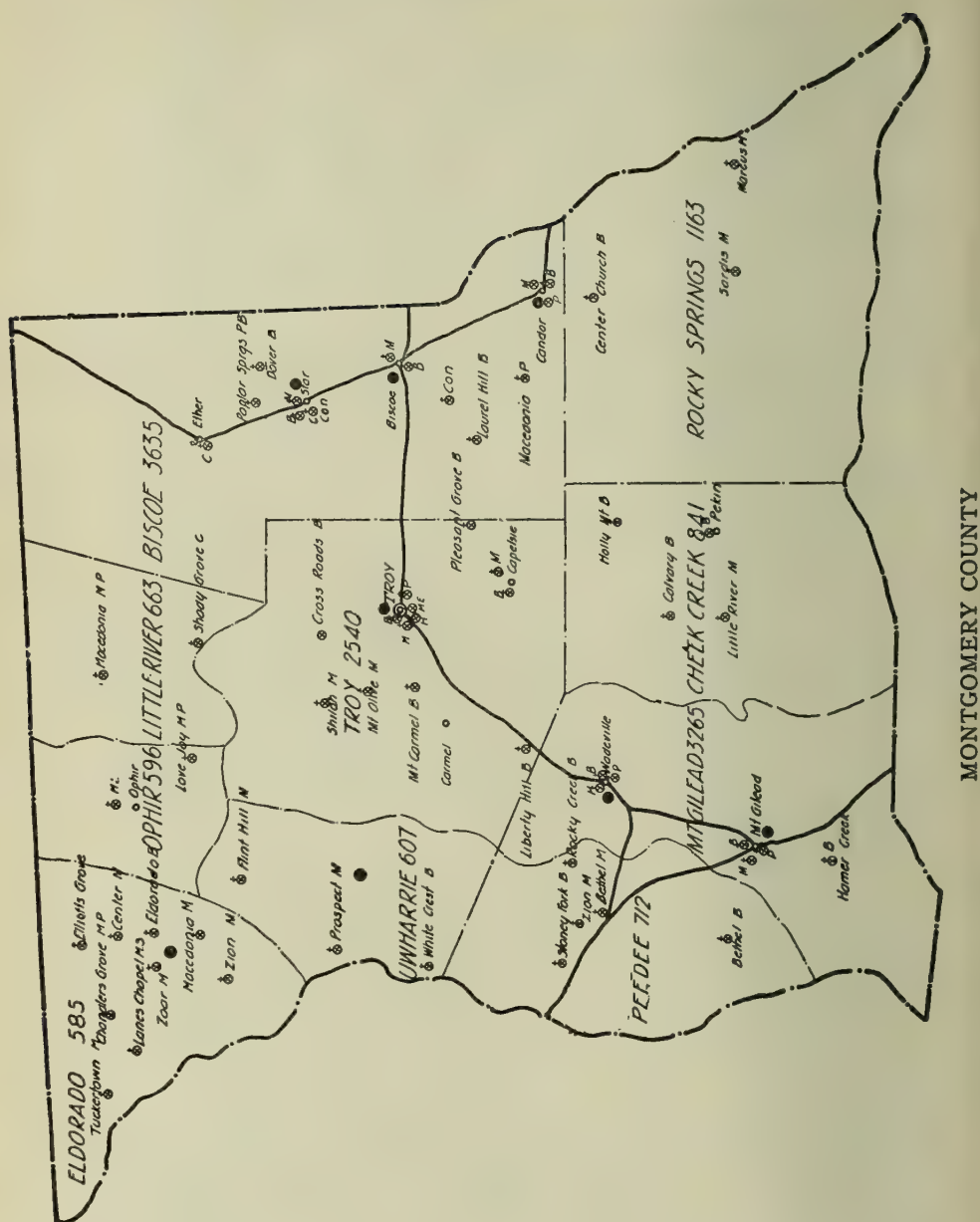
MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Montgomery is one of the Piedmont group of counties situated in the southeastern portion. The Yadkin River, flowing generally south, forms the western boundary line. The Yadkin and Rocky River unite at the southwest corner of Montgomery. Several tributaries of the Yadkin and Pee Dee cut across the county and help to give it proper drainage. The Yadkin especially has been used extensively by the power companies in the creation of electrical energy with which to run various industrial plants of the state.

Montgomery has no city within its area and hence is classed as a rural county. There are five incorporated towns ranking in size as follows: Troy, the county seat, whose population in 1920 was 1,102, Mt. Gilead, Biscoe, Star, and Candor.

The county's state highway advantages are indicated in the following numbers of roads which enter it from one direction or another: 74, 75, 70, 512, 515, 51, and 109.

The total population in 1920 was 14,607, averaging 29.3 persons per square mile. The United States Census 1926 estimate was the same as that of 1920. The farm population in 1925 was 9,379, composed of 7,088 whites and 2,291 negroes. Of the farm population, 5,917 lived on the farms they owned



and 3,437 lived on rented farms. The county's population was composed of 11,322 whites and 3,285 negroes.

Montgomery County has an area of 498 square miles. Its approximate land area is 318,720 acres, of which 50.9 per cent, or 162,320 actual acres, is the land in farms. The total value of farm property in 1925 was \$6,043,509, and the value of the major crops for 1928 was reported to be \$1,169,618. The county is in the central peach area of the state, the three counties of Montgomery, Moore, and Richmond representing this region. Of the more stable crops, cotton ranks highest.

There are twenty-one industrial enterprises in the county whose output in 1927 was \$2,709,063. The output of its industrial plants is thus greater than that which comes from agriculture.

Summary

50th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$18,125,877
73rd in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$ 6,043,509
51st in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 2,709,063
75th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 1,169,618
64th in tenant farm population.....	1925	3,437
61st in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 1,386,000
21st in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 650,000
22nd in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 284,400

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Montgomery County had twenty-six churches for white people, or one for each 206 of the entire white population; in 1884, twenty-nine churches, or one for each 236 of the white population; in 1890, twenty-nine churches, or one for each 309 of the white population. In 1929 sixty churches for white people were reported, or one for each 189 of the white population.

Montgomery was credited in 1926 with seventeen religious bodies, ninety-five churches, and 7,937 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

According to the 1929 country church survey, Montgomery reported nine denominations, sixty churches valued at \$284,400, and a combined church membership of 5,524. The Baptist denomination leads in number of churches and number of members, though the Methodist leads in value of buildings. Other

denominations represented are Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Christian, Congregational, Holiness, and Primitive Baptist. Thirteen of the churches are of brick construction and forty-seven are frame houses. Twenty-five have some Sunday School equipment, the remaining thirty-five being one-room buildings. The average church membership is ninety-two and the average value of church houses is \$4,740. It may be noted, however, that when eight of the churches in the towns of Candor, Star, Biscoe, Troy, and Mt. Gilead are deducted, the average value of the fifty-two remaining churches is \$998. The combined value of these eight churches is \$232,500, making an average of \$29,062 per church.

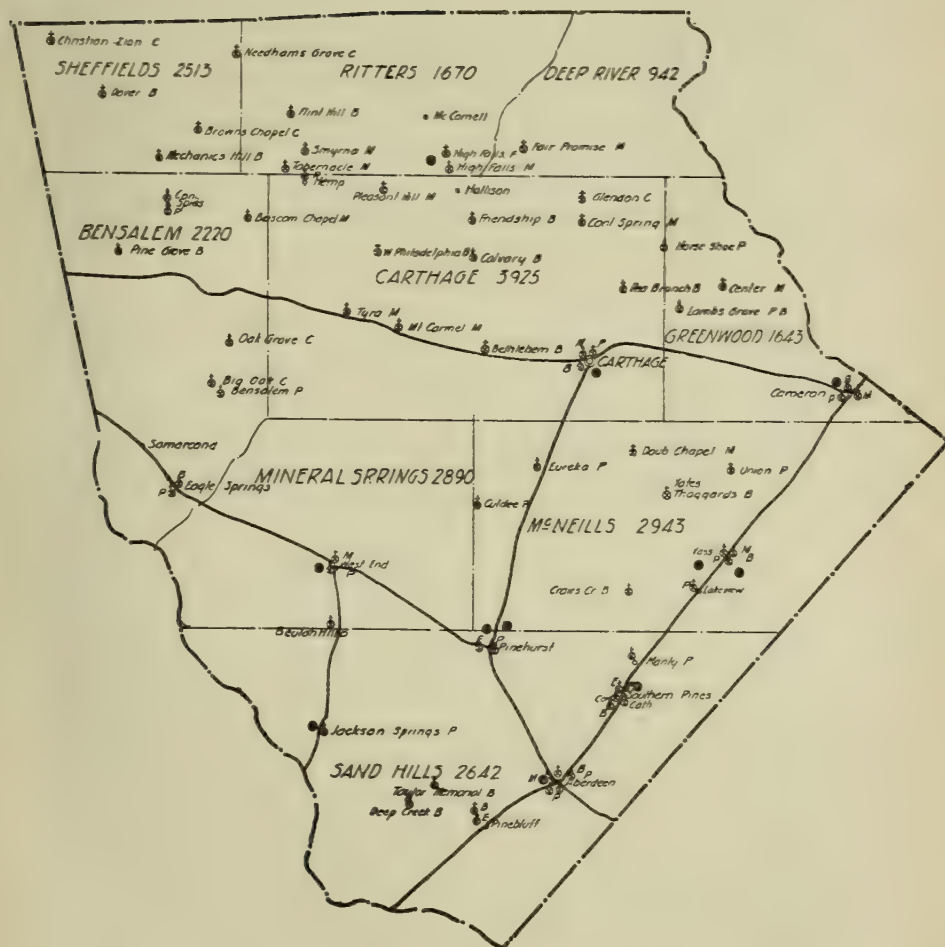
MOORE COUNTY

Moore County is situated in the southeast portion of the Piedmont Plateau Region. The county seat is Carthage lying near the center of the county. Carthage was the largest of Moore's towns according to the 1920 census. Other incorporated towns in order are Aberdeen, Southern Pines, Vass, Cameron, Pinebluff, Manly, and Keyser. Pinehurst, not incorporated, lying in the southern portion of the county, is a favorite resort and sports center for people from various sections of the United States.

The tributaries of the Cape Fear and Lumber rivers furnish the chief drainage for the county.

The trunk line of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad passes across the county and in addition there are shorter lines which serve the transportation needs of the region. The state highways in the county are Numbers 75, 50, 74, 70, and 702. Numbers 50 and 75 are the main highway connections with the states north and south of Carolina.

The population of Moore County in 1920 was 21,388, averaging 33.5 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimated the population of Moore County in 1926 at 24,300. The farm population in 1925 was 11,804, composed of 8,549 whites and 3,255 negroes. Of its farm population, 8,458 lived on farms which they owned and 3,300 lived on rented farms.



MOORE COUNTY

The total population of the county was composed of 15,006 whites and 6,382 negroes.

Moore County has an area of 639 square miles. Its approximate land area is 408,960 acres, of which 49.5 per cent, or 202,429 actual acres, represents the land in farms. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was \$8,157,516. The value of the 1928 major crops was \$1,975,998. Among the major crops, tobacco furnishes the greatest value. One of Moore County's greatest money producing crops is peaches. This county lies in the concentrated peach area of the state. Moore County had thirty-four industrial plants, with an output in 1927 of \$1,504,030.

Summary

35th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$26,826,819
60th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$ 8,157,516
62nd in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 1,504,030
59th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 1,975,995
68th in tenant farm population.....	1925	3,300
27th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 3,100,125
68th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 260,650
8th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 584,900

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Moore County had twenty-seven churches for white people, or one for each 334 of the entire white population; in 1884, thirty-four churches, or one for each 337 of the white population; in 1890, forty-two churches, or one for each 332 of the white population. In 1929 the white people in the open country and towns under 1,500 population reported sixty-four churches, or one for each 234 of the rural white population.

Moore was credited in 1926 with seventeen religious bodies, 121 churches, and 14,069 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

According to the 1929 country church survey, nine religious bodies reported sixty-four churches with total value estimated at \$584,900, and combined membership of 8,917. The Methodist denomination leads in number of church members, the Presbyterian leads in the number of church houses, and the Episcopal leads in value of church houses, though only three churches are included in the estimate. Other denominations

represented in the report are Baptist, Christian, Congregational, Primitive Baptist, Catholic, and Friends. The average membership of the churches is 139. The average value of the church houses is \$9,139. Nine of the churches, whose values range from \$10,000 to \$150,000, are in the towns of Vass, Aberdeen, Pinehurst, Southern Pines, and Carthage. The average value of these nine churches is \$54,444. The average value of the remaining fifty-five churches, scattered almost entirely throughout the open country, is \$1,725. Twenty-seven of the churches have Sunday School equipment, but thirty-seven are one-room houses. Thirteen of the total number are built of brick, and the remaining fifty-one are frame houses.

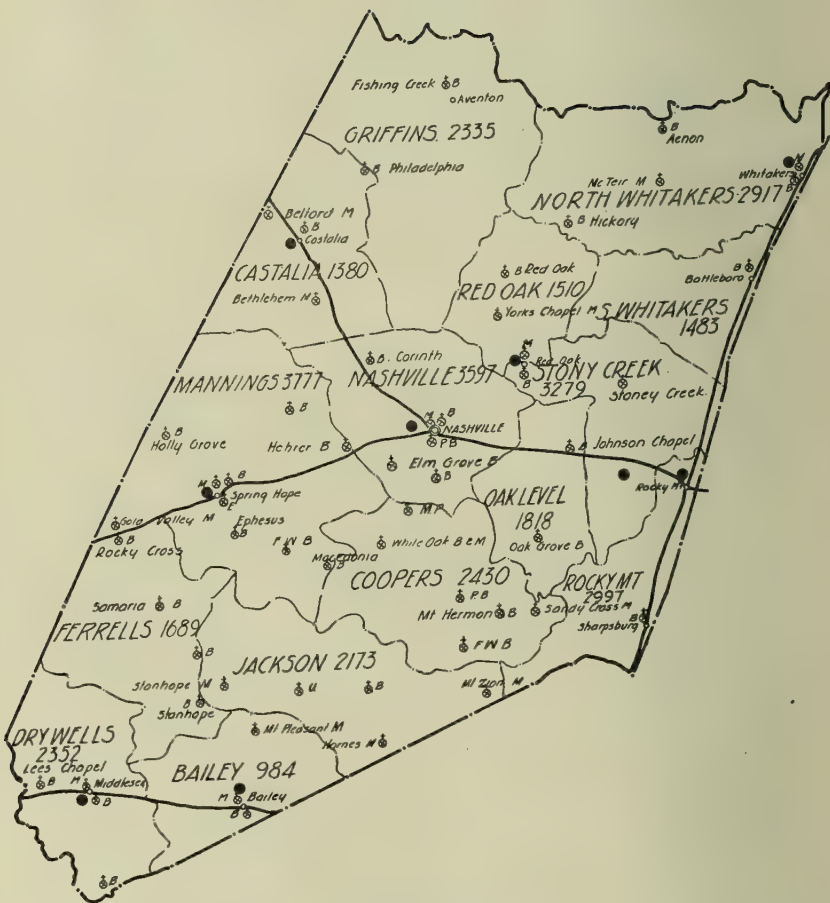
NASH COUNTY

Nash County is situated in the Coastal Plains Region of the state somewhat to the northwest. The two forks of the Tar River cross the county, flowing in an eastwardly direction, one in the northern portion, the other in the southern.

The Atlantic Coast Line trunk railway, running north and south, skirts the eastern boundary line of the county. This road is paralleled by Number 40 state hard surface highway. The Coast Line extends a branch road out from Rocky Mount to Nashville, the county seat of Nash County. The Norfolk-Southern Railroad from Raleigh to Norfolk touches the southern side of the county. This road is paralleled by Number 91 highway. The other state highways not thus far mentioned are Numbers 90, 43, 58, and 56.

Nash County has eleven incorporated centers. Rocky Mount, the only city, is situated on the eastern boundary and its population is divided somewhat equally between Nash and Edgecombe counties. The other towns in order of population are Spring Hope, with 1,221 population in 1920, Nashville, the county seat, Rocky Mount Mills, Middlesex, Bailey, Castalia, and Westray. Nash shares the population of Sharpsburg, Whitakers, and Battleboro with adjacent counties as it does that of Rocky Mount.

The population of the county in 1920 was 41,061, averaging



NASH COUNTY

70.1 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimated the population of Nash in 1926 at 46,000. The farm population in 1925 was 30,022, composed of 15,392 whites and 14,630 negroes. Of the farm people, 9,411 lived on the farms they owned and 20,593 lived on rented farms. The total rural population was 34,694. Of these 19,955 were whites and 14,739 were negroes.

Nash County has an area of 586 square miles. The approximate land area is 375,040 acres, 68.9 per cent of which is in farm lands, amounting to 258,430 actual acres. The value of all farm property in 1925 was \$21,612,052. The major crop value in 1928 was \$7,586,525. Among the major crops, tobacco ranks first and cotton second.

Nash County has twenty-two industrial establishments whose 1927 output was \$3,364,694.

Summary

25th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$32,907,938
10th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$21,612,052
45th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 3,364,694
5th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 7,586,525
3rd in tenant farm population.....	1925	20,593
18th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 4,047,750
17th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 731,975
21st in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 311,500

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Nash County had twenty-one churches for the white people, or one for each 302 of the entire white population; in 1884, nineteen churches, or one for each 495 of the white population; in 1890, forty-four churches, or one for each 276 of the white population. In 1929 fifty-three churches for the rural white people were reported, or one for each 376 of the rural white population.

Nash was credited in 1926 with seventeen religious bodies, 119 churches, and 18,150 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

According to the 1929 country church survey there are seven religious bodies and fifty-three churches with a total membership of 6,029, which is an average of 113 per church.

This membership represents about one-third of the rural white population of the county. The Baptist leads with thirty churches and 4,290 members; the Methodist ranks second with sixteen churches and 1,523 members. Other denominations are Methodist Protestant, Free Will Baptist, Primitive Baptist, Episcopal, and Universalist.

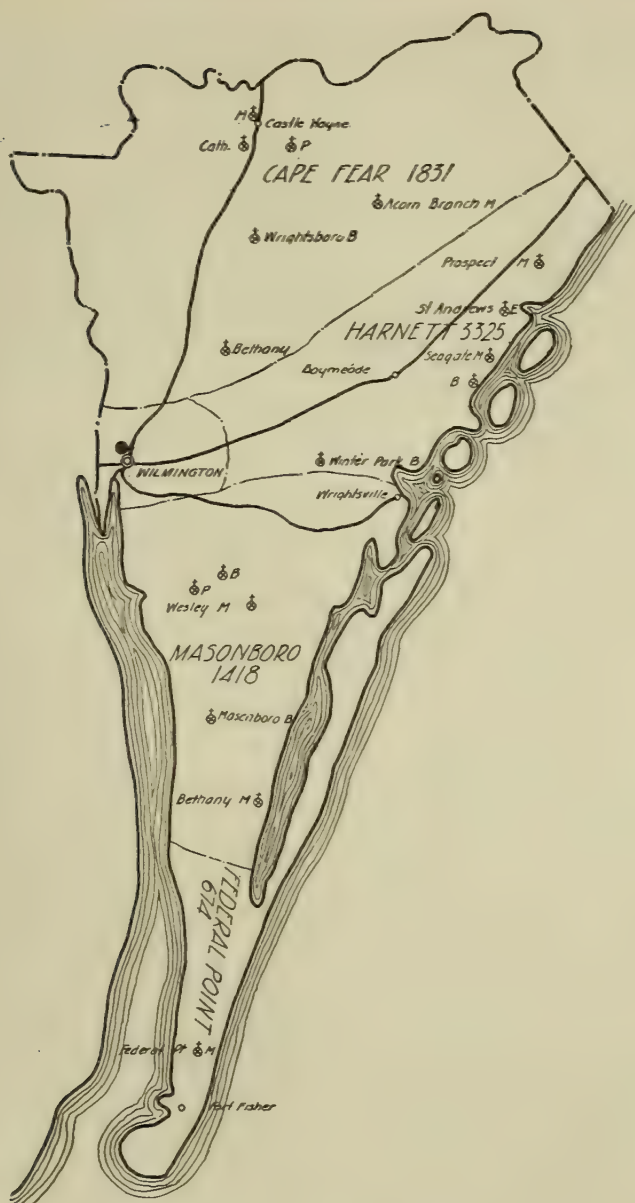
The survey showed that there are nine brick churches in the county. Forty-four of the churches are frame structures. Eighteen of the churches report Sunday School equipment other than the one-room house, the remaining thirty-five being churches of the one-room type. The total estimated value of the church buildings is \$311,500. The average value of the church houses is \$5,877. Eight of the best church houses are in the towns of Nashville, Spring Hope, Bailey, Battleboro, Red Oak, and Whitakers. These average \$22,625. The remaining forty-five churches average \$2,900 in value.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY

One of the smallest of North Carolina's counties is New Hanover. It is situated at the southeastern corner of the state and, with the exception of a few miles of imaginary line at the northeast separating it from Pender County, the entire county has a water boundary. The county is in the shape of a wedge with its wider portion at the north. The northeast branch of the Cape Fear River forms part of the northern and western boundary, the larger Cape Fear furnishing the remainder of the western boundary. The Atlantic Ocean lies at the east and south.

Wilmington, the county seat, with a population in 1920 of 33,373, is the only city. Wrightsville Beach, with a population of twenty in 1920, is incorporated.

Number 20 state highway is one of the leading east to west thoroughfares of the state; beginning at Wrightsville Beach on the Atlantic, it leads through Wilmington to the Tennessee line. Number 40 state highway, beginning at Wilmington, leads out north near the track of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.



NEW HANOVER COUNTY

Number 30 is the third hard surface road in the county and extends north along the coast to New Bern and Norfolk.

Vessels of almost any size may enter the Wilmington port, hence the city has come to be the largest export center of the state.

The population of the county in 1920 was 40,620, an average of 188.1 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimated the 1926 population at 46,400. The farm population in 1925 was 1,873, composed of 1,344 whites and 529 negroes. Only 321 of its farm population lived on rented farms. The rural population was 7,247, composed of 4,226 whites and 3,021 negroes.

New Hanover has an area of 216 square miles. Its total approximate land area is 138,240 acres, but only 12.7 per cent of it, or 17,504 actual acres, is in farm land. The total farm property value in 1925 was \$1,873,550. The value of the major crops ranges lower than all other counties except Dare; the value in 1928 was \$132,882. Truck farming furnishes a greater revenue than do the usual staple crops.

The county has sixty industrial enterprises with a 1927 output of \$11,912,234.

Summary

9th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$59,344,687
97th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$ 1,873,550
20th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$11,912,234
99th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 132,882
99th in tenant farm population.....	1925	321
22nd in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 3,685,500
89th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 171,400
69th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 106,500

Rural Church Data

In 1872 New Hanover County had nineteen churches for the rural white people, or one for each 329 of the white rural population; in 1884, five churches, or one for each 392 of the white rural population (Pender County formed from New Hanover County, 1875); in 1890, seven churches, or one for each 247 of the white rural population. In 1929 sixteen churches were reported, or one for each 264 of the rural white population.

New Hanover was credited in 1926 with twenty-one religious bodies, ninety churches, and 22,985 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

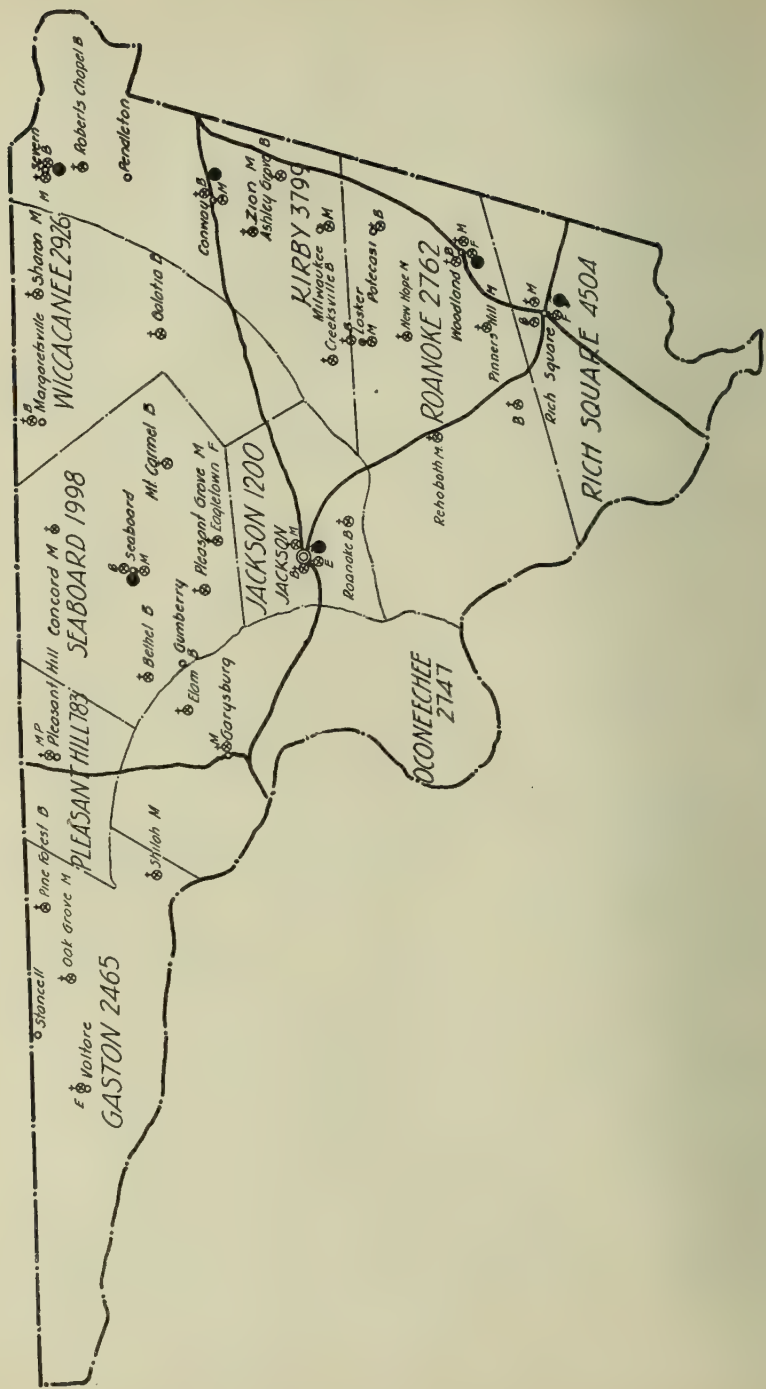
According to the 1929 country church survey there were five denominations reported, having sixteen churches valued at \$106,500, whose combined membership was 1,473. The average number of members per church is ninety-two, and the average church house value is \$6,656. Four of the churches are in Castle Hayne and Winter Park whose total value is \$72,000, or an average of \$18,000. The remaining twelve churches average \$2,875. The religious bodies represented in the report are Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Catholic. Six of the churches are built of brick and ten are frame houses. Eight have some Sunday School equipment and eight are of the one-room type.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

Northampton is one of the Coastal Plains counties lying at the north, with the Virginia state line furnishing the northern boundary. It stretches along the state line at a greater distance than does any other county of North Carolina. The Roanoke River furnishes the west and southwestern boundary line of the county. A tributary of the Chowan River is one of Northampton's sources of drainage. The state highways which enter the county are Numbers 48, 12, 481, 305, and 40.

Northampton has nine incorporated towns but none of them are of city rank. Jackson, the county seat, is the largest according to the 1920 census, having then 597 people. Others following in order are Rich Square, Woodland, Conway, Severn, Garysburg, Milwaukee, Lasker, and Margaretsville.

The total population of the county in 1920 was 23,184, averaging forty-six persons per square mile. The United States Census estimate for 1926 was 23,800. The farm population was 19,011 in 1925, composed of 6,319 whites and 12,692 negroes. Of the farm population, 6,185 owned the farms on which they lived and 12,826 lived on rented farms. Of the



NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

total population, which is all rural, 9,360 are whites and 13,824 are negroes.

Northampton has an area of 504 square miles. Its approximate land area is 322,560 acres, 57.5 per cent of which, or 185,549 actual acres, represents the farm land. The value of all farm property in 1925 was \$12,091,140; the value of the major crops varies from four to six and one-half million dollars. The 1928 major crops were estimated at \$4,972,863. Cotton is the high ranking crop. Peanuts rank second.

Northampton has very little industry, only six plants are reported, with an output in 1927 of \$273,582.

Summary

60th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$14,437,208
32nd in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$12,091,140
83rd in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 273,582
17th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 4,972,863
14th in tenant farm population.....	1925	12,826
47th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 1,816,500
32nd in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 536,206
20th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 320,900

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Northampton County had sixteen churches for white people, or one for each 389 of the entire white population; in 1884, eighteen churches, or one for each 443 of the white population; in 1890, twenty-one churches, or one for each 434 of the white population. In 1929 forty-three churches are reported, or one church for each 218 of the white population.

Northampton was credited in 1926 with nine religious bodies, seventy-two churches, and 14,716 members for the entire white and negro population of the county.

According to the 1929 country church survey five religious denominations reported, having forty-three churches whose total value is \$320,900, and whose combined membership is 7,063. The Baptist denomination ranks first, with the Methodist coming second in number of churches, members, and church house value. Other denominations reporting are the Friends, Episcopal, and Methodist Protestant. The average membership per church of all the churches is 164, considerably

above the average in other counties. The average value of church houses is \$7,463. Seven of the more valuable houses are in the towns of Jacksonville, Seaboard, Severn, Woodland, and Milwaukee. The seven range from \$10,000 to \$30,000, an average of \$19,714. There are three churches in the open country estimated at from \$10,000 to \$20,000. One of the churches is built of stone, six of brick, and thirty-six of frame construction. The stone and all the brick except one are in towns. Thirty-one of the churches have Sunday School rooms added to the usual auditorium, and only twelve are one-room houses.

ONSLOW COUNTY

Onslow County is situated in the southeastern portion of the Coastal Plains Region of North Carolina. The Atlantic Ocean borders on the south, White Oak River forms the eastern boundary, Pender and Duplin lie on the west and Jones County at the north. New River which, because it is so large and short, looks more like a lake than a river, is situated in the central portion of the county and flows southwest into the Atlantic.

Onslow is entirely rural. There are three small incorporated towns, Jacksonville, the county seat, near the center, Richlands, at the north, and Swansboro, near the coast. Number 30 hard surfaced highway passes through the county as it extends from Wilmington to New Bern. Number 24 is the only other state highway in the county.

The entire population of the county in 1920 was 14,703, averaging 19.8 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimate for 1926 was 15,100. The farm population in 1925 was 11,118, composed of 7,974 whites and 3,144 negroes. Of Onslow's farm population 7,043 owned their own farms, while 4,061 lived on rented farms. Ten thousand, two hundred and sixty-four of the county's population are white and 4,439 are negroes.

Onslow County has an area of 743 square miles. Its approximate land area is 475,520 acres, of which forty-two per



cent, or 199,878 acres, represents the farm land. The farm property valuation in 1925 was \$5,786,225. The total value of the principal crops ranges from one-half to two and one-half million dollars. The 1928 major crops were estimated at \$2,518,834. Tobacco is the leading crop. Onslow County has five industrial enterprises, with a total 1927 output of \$294,046.

Summary

68th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$12,061,882
74th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$ 5,786,225
80th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 294,046
51st in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 2,518,834
53rd in tenant farm population.....	1925	4,061
57th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 1,475,250
79th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 217,475
77th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 88,150

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Onslow County had seventeen churches for white people, or one for each 304 of the entire white population; in 1884, nineteen churches, or one for each 347 of the white population; in 1890, nineteen churches, or one for each 389 of the white population. In 1929 forty churches were reported, or one for each 256 of the white population.

Onslow was credited in 1926 with thirteen religious bodies, seventy-three churches, and 4,814 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

According to the 1929 country church survey seven religious bodies are represented. They are, Baptist, Methodist, Primitive Baptist, Free Will Baptist, Presbyterian, Unitarians, and Disciples. They have forty church houses estimated at \$88,150. The total membership is 2,888, making an average membership of seventy-two. The average value of the church houses is \$2,203. Should the church houses at Jacksonville, Richlands, and Swansboro be deducted, the value of the remaining churches would be quite small. One of the churches is built of brick, one of concrete blocks, and thirty-eight are frame houses. Nine of them have some Sunday School equipment, but thirty-one are one-room houses.

ORANGE COUNTY

Orange County is situated in the north-central portion of North Carolina, in the rising uplands of the Piedmont Region. A number of streams cut across the county; among these are the Eno and the tributaries of Haw River. The Southern Railroad leads east and west across the central portion of the county. So does Number 10 state highway. Other state highways in the county are Numbers 75, 54, 14, and 144.

Four incorporated towns are reported by the 1920 census, none of which are cities. Chapel Hill, lying in the southeast corner, is the largest and is the seat of the University of North Carolina, an institution which is regarded as the oldest state university in the United States, with approximately 2,500 students. Hillsboro is the county seat and is situated near the center of the county. Mebane, on the western border, divides its population between Orange and Alamance. Carrboro, the fourth incorporated town, had a population in 1920 of 1,129.

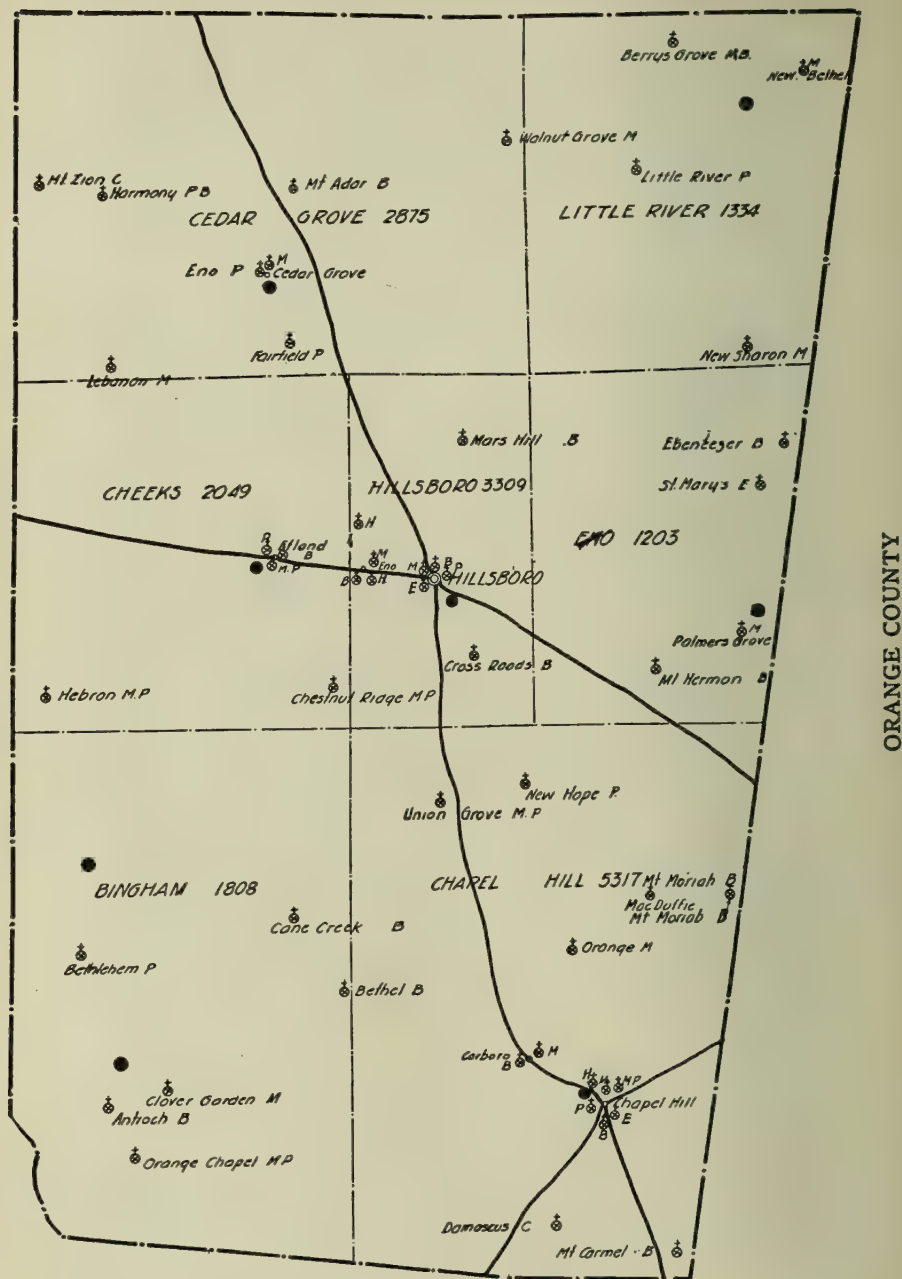
The total population of the county in 1920 was 17,895, averaging 45.9 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimated the population of Orange in 1926 at 19,800. The farm population in 1925 was 11,436, composed of 7,593 whites and 3,843 negroes. Of the farm population, 7,415 lived on farms which they owned, and 4,012 lived on rented farms. The population, all of which is rural, was composed of 12,260 whites and 5,635 negroes.

Orange County has an area of 390 square miles. The approximate land area is 249,600 acres, of which 76.1 per cent, or 189,929 actual acres, represents the farm land. The value of all farm property in 1925 was \$7,656,043, and the value of the principal crops in 1928 was estimated at \$2,241,750. Tobacco leads in importance—estimated at more than one million dollars.

There are eighteen industrial plants in Orange, with an output in 1927 of \$3,005,719.

Summary

51st in total property valuation.....	1928	\$17,959,501
64th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$ 7,656,043
48th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 3,005,719



54th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 2,241,750
54th in tenant farm population.....	1925	4,012
50th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 1,772,925
54th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 337,690
1st in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 1,028,100

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Orange County (part of Durham County included at that time) had thirty-eight churches for white people, or one for each 291 of the entire population; in 1884, (Durham still included) twenty-nine churches, or one for each 501 of the white population; in 1890, thirty churches, or one for each 323 of the white population. In 1929 fifty-five churches for white people were reported, or one for each 223 of the white population.

Orange was credited in 1926 with fifteen religious bodies, eighty-three churches, and 9,908 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

According to the 1929 country church survey Orange County had eight religious bodies among the white people, with fifty-five church houses, and 7,393 members. The church house value was \$1,028,100. In this item Orange ranks higher than any other county of the state for its rural population. The average membership per church is 134, and the average church house value is \$18,691. While the membership is slightly above the average the church house value ranks higher than any other county in the state. In the towns of Chapel Hill, Hillsboro, and Carrboro, there are eight buildings whose total estimated value is \$870,000. These churches average \$108,750 per church. When the eight town churches are deducted, the remaining forty-seven churches average \$3,364—a very good showing among the open-country churches. The Baptist denomination leads in the county, the Methodist follows second. The Presbyterian, Methodist Protestant, Episcopal, Christian, Holiness, and Primitive Baptist follow according to rank. Ten of the churches are built of brick, one of stone, and the remainder are frame houses. Nineteen of them have Sunday School equipment other than an auditorium, and thirty-six are one-room houses.

PAMLICO COUNTY

Pamlico County is situated in the southeastern portion of the state of North Carolina with a long and uneven water frontage. The great Neuse River lies at the south and Pamlico Sound at the east. Pamlico River empties its waters into Pamlico Sound just at the northeast corner of the county. Beaufort County lies at the north and Craven at the west. The altitude of the county is very little above sea level. The water front is not such as is found on the ocean, but the inland waters of the sounds, rivers, and numerous bays are more peaceful, although, if the wind comes with force from the proper direction, the surface is quite choppy and sometimes dangerous to small craft. The name of one of its coast towns is Vandemere, indicating a roving sea.

The state has constructed hard surface roads into the county, touching two of its coast towns, thus furnishing transportation facilities in addition to those offered by a branch railroad. Numbers 302 and 304 state highways benefit the economic and social life of the people who live in the county.

The county is classified as rural since there is no city within its borders. There are five incorporated towns, all of which are small trading, social, and religious centers. Bayboro, lying at the center of the county and on Bay River, is the county seat, Vandemere, lying at the east beside the converging waters of several rivers as they empty into the Pamlico Sound, Oriental, on the south by the Neuse River, Stonewall, and Hollyville, constitute the population centers of the county.

The total population of the county in 1920 was 9,060 averaging 25.9 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimate for 1926 was the same as in 1920. The farm population was 5,406, composed of 3,692 whites and 1,714 negroes. Of the farmer folk, 3,869 owned the farms on which they lived and 1,509 lived on rented farms. The total population was composed of 5,846 whites and 3,214 negroes.

Pamlico County has an area of 350 square miles. Its approximate land area is 224,000 acres, 36.9 per cent of which, or 82,603 actual acres, comprises the land in farms. The value of all farm property in 1925 was \$4,555,906, and the value of the major crops varies from one and one-quarter to two and



PAMLICO COUNTY

three-quarter million dollars. The 1928 major crops were estimated at \$1,500,577. Irish potatoes ranks far above the other crops in commercial value. Pamlico is second in the state in the production of Irish potatoes.

The county is credited with four industrial enterprises, whose 1927 output was \$76,854. It ranks sixth among the counties of the state in the size of revenue received from commercial fishing.

Summary

93rd in total property valuation.....	1928	\$5,423,749
81st in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$4,555,906
91st in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 76,854
66th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$1,500,577
87th in tenant farm population.....	1925	1,509
87th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 598,500
55th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 335,184
80th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 81,500

Rural Church Data

In 1884 Pamlico County had twelve churches for the white people, or one for each 350 of the white population; in 1890, thirty-five churches, or one for each 136 of the white population. In 1929 thirty-seven churches for white people were reported, or one for each 158 of the white population.

Pamlico was credited in 1926 with nine religious bodies, fifty-one churches, and 4,425 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

According to the 1929 country church survey, eight religious bodies for white people are reported, with thirty-seven churches valued at \$81,500, and a combined membership of 2,649. The Methodist denomination leads in number of churches and value of church houses. The Disciples, however, leads in number of church members. Other denominations represented are Free Will Baptist, Baptist, Episcopal, Primitive Baptist, Holiness, and Presbyterian. The average church membership is seventy-one, and the average church house value is \$2,203. There is a church in the little town of Oriental valued at \$20,000. If this amount should be subtracted from the total valuation, the remaining thirty-six churches average \$1,708 each. One church is built of brick, one of cement, and

thirty-five are of frame construction. Three church houses have Sunday School rooms, and thirty-four are one-room buildings.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY

Pasquotank is one of the small counties of the northeastern section of the state, and among that group the names of which perpetuate Indian terms. The county's shape is a narrow strip of land extending from northwest to southeast, with the Pasquotank River lying at the northeast and Perquimans County at the southwest. Albemarle Sound is directly at the south.

The transportation needs of the county are served by boat lines from Elizabeth City along the Pasquotank River to northern and southern centers, the Norfolk-Southern Railway, extending across the county from Raleigh to Norfolk, Virginia, and two state highways, Numbers 34 and 342. These all help to give connection with the outside world, and the county has provided various good road avenues for the movements of its people and produce.

Elizabeth City, the county seat, with a population in 1920 of 8,925, is the only incorporated center in the county. This city is the largest and most important trading and distributing center of all the territory east of the Chowan River. The Elizabeth City colored normal school is situated in the county seat of Pasquotank.

The total population of the county in 1920 was 17,670, averaging 79.2 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimate of 1926 credited the county with 18,300 population. The farm population was 7,489 in 1925, composed of 3,835 whites and 3,654 negroes. Of its farm population, 3,857 lived on farms which they owned and 3,618 lived on rented farms. The rural population was 8,745, composed of 4,346 whites and 4,399 negroes.

Pasquotank County has an area of 223 square miles. The approximate land area is 142,720 acres, 59.9 per cent of which is in farm land. The actual farm land acres are 85,528. The total value of farm property in 1925 was \$8,779, 225. The value



PASQUOTANK COUNTY

of the principal crops ranges from one and one-half to two million dollars. The major crops for 1928 were estimated at \$1,816,412. The leading crop is Irish potatoes. The county ranks highest in number of hogs in proportion to the farmed area. It ranks first among the counties in Irish potatoes, and also in the production of soy beans.

In 1927 Pasquotank was credited with thirty-six industrial enterprises, producing a total output of \$3,710,086.

Summary

48th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$18,826,773
54th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$ 8,779,225
41st in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 3,710,086
61st in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 1,816,412
60th in tenant farm population.....	1925	3,618
54th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 1,674,750
93rd in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 150,000
95th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 48,600

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Pasquotank County had ten churches for white people, or one for each 418 of the white population; in 1884, fourteen churches, or one for each 347 of the white population; in 1890, fifteen churches, or one for each 346 of the white population. In 1929 fifteen churches were reported, or one for each 289 of the white rural population.

Pasquotank was credited in 1926 with seventeen religious bodies, fifty-five churches, and 10,609 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

According to the 1929 country church survey four religious bodies are represented, the Methodist, Baptist, Primitive Baptist, and Friends. These denominations have fifteen church houses, estimated to be worth \$48,600, and have a combined membership of 2,499. The average membership is 166 persons. The average value of church houses is \$3,240. Seven of the churches have some Sunday School equipment and eight are one-room houses. All of them are of frame construction. The percentage of church members among the rural white population is approximately fifty-seven, which is unusually high.

PENDER COUNTY

One of the large Coastal Plains counties is Pender, situated on the Atlantic Ocean, north of New Hanover and Brunswick counties and south of Duplin County. The Northeast Cape Fear River cuts across the center of the county as it flows southward into the ocean. The Black and Cape Fear rivers form portions of the western and southern boundary lines.

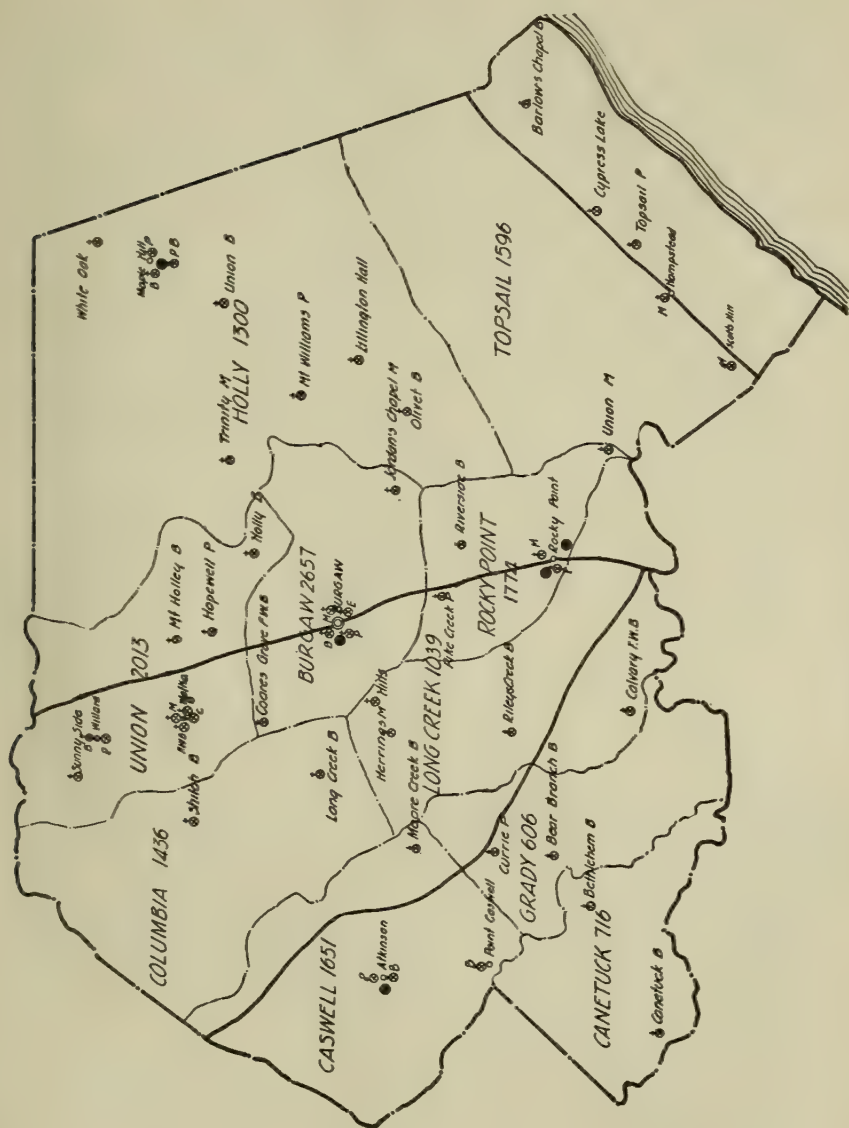
Burgaw, the county seat, is located at the center of the county with a population in 1920 of 1,040. There are two other incorporated towns, Atkinson and Watha, both of which are too small to be classed as cities. The transportation needs of the county are served by the Atlantic Coast Line Railway and the state highways Numbers 30, 40, 60, 601, and 602.

The population of the county in 1920 was 14,788, averaging 18.1 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimate of 1926 credited the county with a population the same as in 1920. The farm population in 1925 was 9,892, composed of 5,164 whites and 4,728 negroes. Of the farm people, 7,953 lived on their own farms and 1,903 lived on rented farms. The county's population is composed of 7,470 whites and 7,318 negroes.

Pender County has an area of 815 square miles. The approximate land area is 521,600, 31.4 per cent of which, is in farm land. The actual farm land acreage is 163,837. The total value of farm property in 1925 was \$4,508,095. The value of its principal crops varies from one-half to two and one-quarter million dollars. Estimates of the 1928 major crops were \$1,403,916. Tobacco leads in value. In 1927 Pender had thirteen industrial plants with an output of \$573,683.

Summary

72nd in total property valuation.....	1928	\$10,463,301
82nd in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$ 4,508,095
74th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 573,683
69th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 1,403,916
81st in tenant farm population.....	1925	1,903
71st in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 947,625
56th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 332,150
75th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 95,000



PENDER COUNTY

Rural Church Data

Branson's *Business Directory* gives no church information for Pender County. In the church survey made in 1929 fifty-two churches for white people were reported, or one for each 143 of the white population of the county.

In 1926 Pender had twelve religious bodies, ninety-one churches, and 8,002 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

Additional information furnished by the country church survey follows. Among the white people of the county, all of whom are rural, nine denominations reported fifty-two churches, whose total estimated value was \$95,000 and whose combined membership was 3,480. The Baptist leads, the Presbyterian, Methodist, Free Will Baptist, Primitive Baptist, Catholic, Episcopal, Mormon, and Unitarian follow. The average membership is sixty-seven, and the average church house value is \$1,827. Only one of the churches is estimated to be worth as much as \$10,000 and this one is in the town of Burgaw. Two of the churches are brick and fifty are frame structures. Eight have Sunday School rooms and forty-four are one-room houses.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY

Perquimans County is situated in the northeast portion of the Coastal Plains Region of the state. The name probably is that of an early Indian tribe. The first permanent settlement in North Carolina is supposed to have been made about the year 1660, probably in Durant's Neck in Perquimans County, lying between the Perquimans and Little rivers. The oldest land title is thought to be a conveyance from the King of the Yeopim Indians to George Durant, dated 1662.

Albemarle Sound lies at the south. Perquimans River is the chief stream that passes through the county, cutting somewhat through the center and flowing southeast into the sound. The elevation is low in many parts of the county but the soil is fertile and when well drained produces abundantly.



Hard surface state highways Numbers 342 and 321 pass through the county furnishing transportation facilities in addition to the water and railway service.

Hertford, the county seat, situated on the Perquimans River, had in 1920 a population of 1,704. The only other incorporated town is Winfall which has a small population.

Perquimans County had a population in 1920 of 11,137, averaging 44.2 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimates for 1926 gave the county a total population of 11,200. The farm population in 1925 was 6,885, composed of 3,934 whites and 2,951 negroes. Of the farm population, 3,373 lived on farms which they owned and 3,493 lived on rented farms. The population of the county exclusive of the town of Hertford is 9,433, of which 4,811 are whites and 4,622 are negroes.

The county has an area of 252 square miles. The approximate land area is 161,280 acres, of which 50.2 per cent is in farm land. The actual acres in farm land are 80,961. The total value of the farm property is \$4,916,793. The value of the chief crops varies from one-quarter to two and one-quarter million dollars. Estimates of the 1928 major crops were \$1,560,918. Cotton ranks first in value. Perquimans ranks high among the state's counties in the production of soy beans.

Perquimans County has seven industrial plants, with an output in 1927 of \$1,761,621.

Summary

84th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$8,040,620
79th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$4,916,793
60th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$1,761,621
63rd in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$1,560,918
63rd in tenant farm population.....	1925	3,493
73rd in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 924,000
83rd in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 207,116
83rd in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 78,000

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Perquimans County had twelve churches for the white people, or one for each 329 of the white population; in 1884, twelve churches, or one for each 399 of the white population; in 1890, fifteen churches, or one for each 314 of the white

population. In the church survey of 1929 sixteen churches for the white people exclusive of the town of Hertford were reported, or one for each three hundred of the white rural population.

The Religious Census of the United States for 1926 credited Perquimans with nine religious bodies, forty-five churches, and 7,637 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

Reference to the investigation of the churches of white people in Perquimans County outside of Hertford town made in 1929 reveals the following data: three religious bodies reported sixteen church houses worth \$78,000 and a combined membership of 2,463. The average membership per church was 154, and the average value of church houses was \$4,875. The denominations reporting were Methodist, Baptist, and Friends. Ten of the sixteen church houses had some Sunday School equipment. All the buildings are frame houses.

PERSON COUNTY

Person County is situated in the north-central portion of the Piedmont Plateau Region of the state. The Virginia state line is the northern boundary, Granville County lies at the east, Caswell at the west, while Durham and Orange lie at the south. The map of Person County appears to be almost a perfect square.

The state highways which serve the transportation needs of the county are Numbers 13, 57, and 144. Several small streams in the county flow in a general eastern direction till they meet to form the Tar and Neuse rivers. In 1920, Roxboro, the county seat, was the only incorporated town.

The population of the county in 1920 was 18,973, averaging 48.5 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimate for 1926 gave the county 20,100 population. The farm population in 1925 was 14,310, composed of 7,768 whites and 6,542 negroes. Of the farm population, 5,745 lived on farms which they owned, and 8,558 lived on rented farms. The rural population, exclusive of those who lived in the town of Rox-



PERSON COUNTY

boro, was 17,322, of which 10,047 were whites and 7,275 were negroes.

Person County has an area of 391 square miles. The approximate land area is 250,240 acres, of which 85.3 per cent is in farm land. The actual farm land acres are 213,357. The total value of farm property in 1925 was \$9,730,991. The value of major crops in 1928 was \$3,487,075. Of the principal crops, tobacco is far in the lead in value, \$2,670,032 being the estimate for the 1928 crop.

The county had eight industrial establishments whose output in 1927 was \$2,192,103.

Summary

63rd in total property valuation.....	1928	\$12,916,139
49th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$ 9,730,991
58th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 2,192,103
28th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 3,487,075
26th in tenant farm population.....	1925	8,558
58th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 1,470,000
85th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 200,000
72nd in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 96,100

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Person County had twenty-seven churches for the white people, or one for each 224 of the white population; in 1884, twenty-four churches, or one for each three hundred of the white population; in 1890, twenty-four churches, or one for each 343 of the white population. In the church survey of 1929 thirty-two churches for the white people in the open country and towns under 1,500 population were reported, or one for each 314 of the white rural population.

In 1926 Person had eight religious bodies, seventy-two churches, and 9,565 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

The 1929 investigation contains further data. Among the white people outside the town of Roxboro, three denominations reported, having thirty-two churches, whose total estimated value was \$96,100 and whose combined membership was 3,258. The Methodist leads in the number and value of churches, but the Baptist leads in the number of members. The Primitive

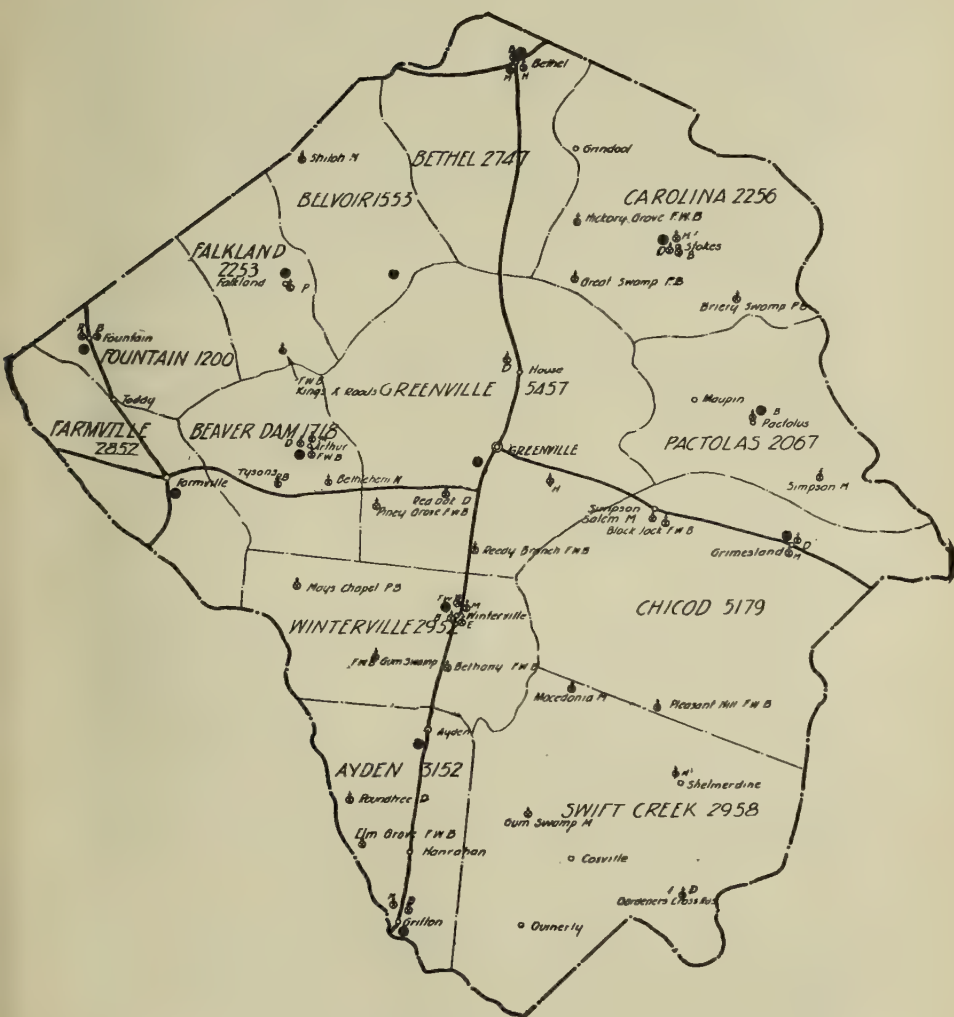
Baptist is the other denomination reporting. The average membership of the churches is 101, and the average value of church houses is \$3,003. One of the churches is built of brick and is situated at Brooksdale. This church is estimated at a value of \$15,000—greater than any other rural church house in the county. All the other churches are frame buildings. Seven of the churches have Sunday School rooms, and twenty-five are one-room houses.

PITT COUNTY

Pitt County is situated in the central area of the Coastal Plains, and is one of the most productive of the agricultural counties of the state. Tar River is the chief stream, though there are others which help to give proper drainage to the soil. Boats of small size may ply westward up the Tar River as far as Greenville, thus furnishing an inexpensive means of freight transportation. The county is served by the Atlantic Coast Line and the Norfolk-Southern railways. In addition to these the county is given further transportation advantages in the state highways Numbers 91, 11, 301, 12, and 90.

Pitt County has fourteen incorporated towns. Robeson is the only county which has more. Greenville, the county seat, situated near the center of the county and on the bank of the Tar River, is the largest of the towns, and the only one which may be classed as a city. Farmville is the place of next largest size; then in order follow Ayden, Bethel, Winterville, Grimesland, Grifton, Fountain, Pactolus, Falkland, Stokes, Arthur, Shelmerdine, and Oakley. These places are trading and educational centers for the convenience of the neighboring people of the county. The East Carolina Training School for Teachers is located at Greenville.

The population of the county in 1920 was 45,569, averaging 72.7 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimate of population for 1926 gives the county 51,700. The farm population in 1925 was 35,415, composed of 16,048 whites and 19,367 negroes. Of the farm population, 8,955 lived on farms they owned, and 26,365 lived on rented farms.



PITT COUNTY

In the proportion of tenant farmers Pitt ranks highest among the counties of the state. The rural population excluding the towns of 1,500 or more, such as Greenville, Farmville, and Ayden, was 36,344, of which 17,809 were whites and 18,535 were negroes.

Pitt County has an area of 627 square miles. The approximate land area is 401,280 acres, of which 61.9 per cent is in farm land. The actual farm land acreage is 248,313. The value of all farm property in 1925 was \$22,678,576, and the value of the principal crops in 1928 was \$11,754,512.

Among the counties Pitt ranks first in the total income from major farm products. It is interesting to note that the farm income of Pitt is larger than the total amount reported by the eight counties comprising the Northern Mountain Region of the state; tobacco leads among the crops of Pitt, having a reported value in 1928 of \$8,631,575. The income from this one crop is greater than the total crop values of any other county in the state.

In 1927 Pitt had twenty-nine industrial establishments with an annual output of \$2,378,864.

Summary

11th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$49,356,275
8th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$22,678,576
56th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 2,378,864
1st in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$12,754,512
1st in tenant farm population.....	1925	26,365
10th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 4,525,500
31st in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 552,950
35th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 195,000

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Pitt County had seventeen churches for the white people, or one for each 521 of the white population; in 1884, thirty-four churches, or one for each 314 of the white population; in 1890, thirty-nine churches, or one for each 338 of the white population. In the church survey of 1929 forty-five churches for the white people in the open country and towns under 1,500 population were reported, or one for each 395 of the white rural population.

In 1926 Pitt had seventeen religious bodies, 145 churches, and 18,291 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

In the 1929 investigation eight denominations reported forty-five churches, whose total estimated value is \$195,000 and whose combined membership is 3,632. The Methodist leads in number of churches, members, and church house value. Others reporting are Disciples, Baptist, Free Will Baptist, Primitive Baptist, Holiness, Presbyterian, and Episcopal. The average membership per church is eighty and the average value of church houses is \$4,333. There are three churches in the towns of Bethel and Falkland whose average value is \$28,333. The remaining forty-two churches average \$2,619. Eight of the churches are built of brick and thirty-seven are frame structures. Five of the buildings have some Sunday School equipment other than the church auditorium, but forty of them are one-room houses.

POLK COUNTY

Polk County is situated in the southeastern portion of the Mountain Region of the state, not far from the line which divides the Piedmont Plateau from the Mountain Section. South Carolina lies directly at the south. The topography is rugged and beautiful. Along many of the mountain coves flow sparkling streams and the mountain sides are wrapped with a foliage that is varied in kind.

The state highways entering the county are Numbers 19, 191, and 192. Number 19 leads south to Spartanburg, South Carolina, and north to Johnson City, Tennessee.

The county is in the rural class because no city is found within its boundaries. It has three incorporated towns, Tryon, near the South Carolina line, is the largest, with a population in 1920 of 1,067; Saluda, in the southwest corner, ranks next in size; and Columbus, near the center, is the county seat.

The population of Polk County in 1920 was 8,832, averaging 35.2 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimated the population in 1926 to be 9,600. The farm pop-



POLK COUNTY

ulation in 1925 was 5,952, composed of 5,087 whites and 865 negroes. Of its farm population, 3,885 lived on the farms they owned and 2,067 lived on rented farms. The total population is composed of 7,335 whites and 1,497 negroes.

Polk County has an area of 251 square miles. The approximate land area is 160,640 acres, of which 60.9 per cent is in farm land. There are 97,805 acres in the farm land area. The value of all farm property in 1925 was \$3,874,871. The value of the principal crops for 1928 was estimated at \$898,550. Polk had fourteen industrial plants furnishing an output in 1927 of \$1,679,307.

Summary

86th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$7,941,328
88th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$3,874,871
61st in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$1,679,307
81st in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 898,550
79th in tenant farm population.....	1925	2,067
81st in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 677,250
76th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 225,000
78th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 85,500

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Polk County had eleven churches for the white people, or one for each 303 of the white population; in 1884, sixteen churches, or one for each 244 of the white population; in 1890, sixteen churches, or one for each 300 of the white population. In 1929 there were thirty-six churches for white people in the open country and towns of less than 1,500 population, or one for each 204 of the white population.

In 1926 Polk had eleven religious bodies, forty-eight churches, and 4,429 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

In the country church investigation of 1929 six denominations reported thirty-six churches, with total estimated value at \$85,500 and a combined membership of 3,477. The Baptist leads all other denominations in number of churches, number of members, and in church house value. Other denominations are, Methodist, Presbyterian, Dunkard, Episcopal, and Congregational. The average membership of the churches is ninety-six, and the average church house value is \$2,430. Four of the

churches are of brick and thirty-two are of frame construction. Eight of them reported some Sunday School equipment, twenty-eight are one-room houses.

RANDOLPH COUNTY

Considered either from east to west or from north to south, Randolph County lies in the center of the Piedmont Plateau Region of North Carolina. When one looks at the portion of the state map where this county is situated, one is inclined to feel that Randolph and Guilford are twin counties. They are of about the same area and shape—Guilford lying directly at the north—and it was from this county that Randolph was formed in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Randolph seems to be a sort of divide for the water that falls upon its surface. The streams on the western side flow into the Yadkin and Pee Dee rivers and those on the east wind their way into the Lumber and Cape Fear rivers.

Randolph is well supplied with state highways. Numbers 70, 62, and 90 cross the county passing through the county seat. Number 60 crosses the northeast corner, and Number 77 leads out northwest.

The county has ten incorporated centers. Asheboro, the county seat, had a population in 1920 of 2,559. This is the only city of Randolph. Other towns are Randleman, Ramseur, Liberty, Franklinville, Trinity, Worthville, Seagrove, Archdale, and Staley.

The population of the county in 1920 was 30,856, averaging 38.4 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimate of 1926 gave the county 31,800. The farm population in 1925 was 21,649, composed of 19,281 whites and 2,368 negroes. Of the farmer folk, 17,466 lived on owned farms and 4,158 lived on rented farms. The population outside the towns of Asheboro and Randleman is 26,330, of which 23,434 are whites and 2,896 are negroes.

Randolph County has an area of 803 square miles. The approximate land area is 513,920 acres, of which 79.6 per cent is in farm land. The actual farm land acres are 409,113. The



RANDOLPH COUNTY

value of all farm property in 1925 was \$16,332,748. The value of the principal crops varies from two and one-quarter to three million dollars. The 1928 crops were estimated at \$2,534,700. Corn ranks first in importance, tobacco second, wheat third, cotton fourth, and soy beans fifth. In 1927 Randolph had sixty-one industrial establishments with an annual output of \$9,545,674.

Summary

34th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$27,364,031
20th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$16,332,748
23rd in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 9,545,674
49th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 2,534,700
52nd in tenant farm population.....	1925	4,158
26th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 3,307,500
15th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 785,441
24th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 274,710

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Randolph County had thirty-four churches for white people, or one for each 439 of the white population; in 1884, fifty churches, or one for each 355 of the white population; in 1890, fifty-two churches, or one for each 420 of the white population. In the survey made in 1929 covering all churches for white people in the open country and towns under 1,500 population, 120 churches reported, or one for each 195 of the white rural population.

The Religious Census of the United States for 1926 credited Randolph with seventeen religious bodies, 177 churches, and 22,753 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

In the 1929 investigation of country churches outside the towns of 1,500 and more people, there were reported twelve denominations of the white people, 120 church houses, whose total value is estimated at \$274,710, and whose combined membership is 9,479. The Methodist leads in churches, members, and church house value. Other denominations reporting are Methodist Protestant, Baptist, Christian, Friends, Holiness, Wesleyan Methodist, Lutheran, Primitive Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Congregational, and Universalist. Ten of the churches are of brick and 110 of frame construction. Twenty-

four of them have some Sunday School equipment other than an auditorium, and ninety-six are one-room houses. The average membership of the churches is seventy-nine, and the average church house value is \$2,289. Five of the most valuable church houses ranging from \$10,000 to \$30,000 are in the towns of Archdale, Trinity, and Franklinville.

RICHMOND COUNTY

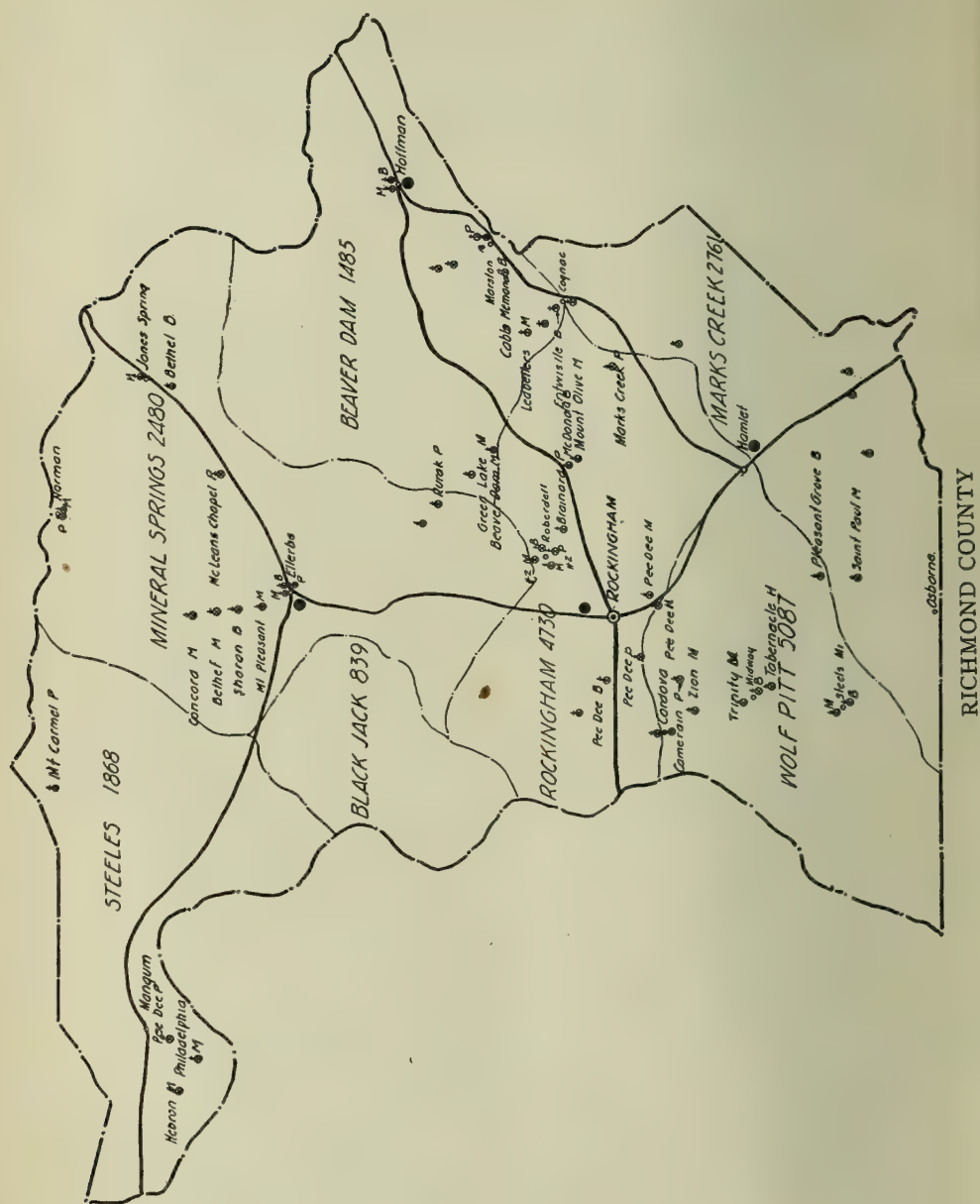
The most extreme southeastern county of the Piedmont Region is Richmond County. South Carolina lies directly at the south, the Lumber River forms the northeast boundary, and the Pee Dee forms the entire western boundary.

Richmond County has excellent railway facilities. In addition to the railway service the state highway system extends some of its main roads into the county. Number 20 crosses it, leading east and west, Numbers 50 and 75 lead out north and south, Number 204 serves the southeast section, and Numbers 512 and 51 serve the north and northwest areas of the county respectively.

There are seven incorporated towns in the county. Rockingham, the county seat, had a population in 1920 of 2,509, and Hamlet had 3,808. Other places not of city rank are Pee Dee, Roberdel, Ellerbe, Lewarae, and Hoffman.

The county's population in 1920 was 25,567, averaging 49.1 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimate for 1926 was 29,500. The farm population in 1925 was 13,527, composed of 5,288 whites and 8,239 negroes. Of its farmer folk, 4,600 owned the farms on which they lived, and 8,782 lived on rented farms. The rural population was 19,250, of which 10,709 were whites and 8,541 were negroes.

Richmond County has an area of 521 square miles. The approximate land area is 333,440 acres. Forty-six and six-tenths per cent represents the farm land area, which amounts to 155,288 acres. The value of all farm property in 1925 was \$8,227,934. The value of the principal crops varies from two to four million dollars. The 1928 major crops were estimated at \$2,978,981. Cotton ranks first, and corn second. Richmond



is one of three ranking peach producing counties of the state. In 1927 Richmond County had thirty-three industrial establishments with an annual output of \$10,915,158.

Summary

27th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$31,202,479
59th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$ 8,227,934
21st in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$10,915,158
41st in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 2,978,981
25th in tenant farm population.....	1925	8,782
35th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 2,656,500
39th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 459,815
62nd in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 118,375

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Richmond County had thirteen churches for the white people, or one for each 491 of the white population; in 1884, twenty-eight churches, or one for each 290 of the white population; in 1890, twenty-eight churches, or one for each 392 of the white population. In the survey made in 1929 covering all the churches for white people in the open country and towns under 1,500 population, forty-nine churches were reported, or one for each 218 of the white rural population.

In 1926 Richmond County had twenty religious bodies, 126 churches, and 16,431 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

The 1929 country church investigation shows that four denominations reported, with forty-nine churches valued at \$118,375, and with a combined membership of 4,297. The Methodist leads in number of churches, number of members, and value of buildings. Other denominations reported are Baptist, Presbyterian, and Holiness. The average church membership was eighty-seven and the average church house value was \$2,416. Three of the houses are built of brick and forty-six are frame structures. Seventeen of them have Sunday School rooms, but thirty-two are one-room houses.

ROBESON COUNTY

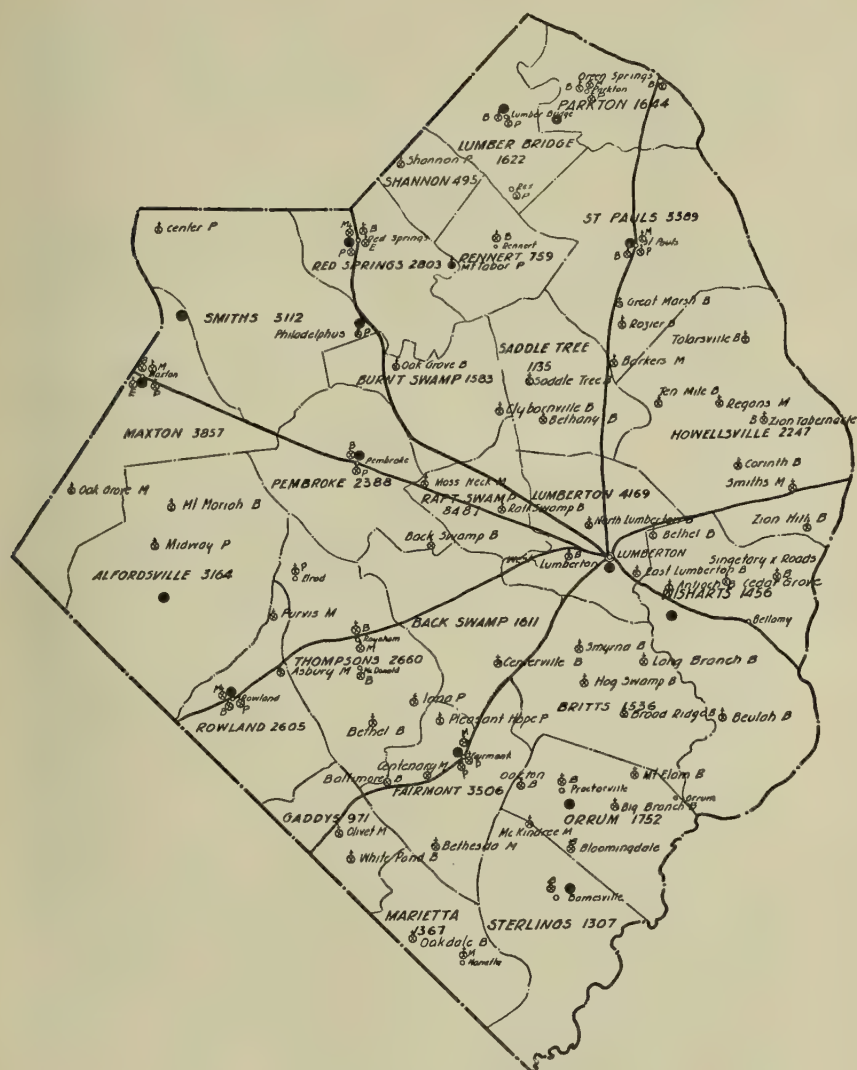
Robeson, the largest county in the state, is situated in the southwestern portion of the Coastal Plains Region. The state line between North Carolina and South Carolina is Robeson's southwest boundary line. Lumber River, flowing in a south-eastward direction, crosses the county and helps to form the eastern boundary.

Three leading highways cross the county, Numbers 20, 22, and 70, and Numbers 71, 201, and 211 extend into the county. These supplement the railway service in supplying Robeson's transportation needs.

Robeson leads the state in the number of incorporated towns. There are seventeen of these, and only one of them is of city rank, according to the 1920 census report. Lumberton, the county seat, had in 1920 a population of 2,691. The other towns by rank of population are as follows, Maxton, St. Paul, Red Springs, East Lumberton, Fairmont, Rowland, Parkton, North Lumberton, Pembroke, Rennert, Proctorville, Lumber Bridge, McDonalds, Orrum, Marietta, and Buie.

The 1920 population of the county was 54,674, averaging 55.2 persons per square mile. The population of Robeson was omitted from the United States Census estimate for 1926. The farm population in 1925 was 39,027, composed of 15,402 whites and 23,625 negroes. The county ranks first in the number of negroes on farms. Of the population on farms, 13,298 owned the farms on which they lived, and 25,651 lived on rented farms. In the number of tenant farmers Robeson ranks second. The rural population was 51,983, of which 32,332 were white and 19,651 were colored.

Robeson County has an area of 990 square miles. The approximate land area is 633,600 acres, of which 50.2 per cent is in farm land. The farm land contains 318,173 acres. The value of all farm property in 1925 was \$24,788,774. In the farm property valuation Robeson ranks third, Johnston and Wake counties ranking first and second respectively. The value of its principal crops ranges from five to twenty million dollars. The 1928 crops were estimated at \$8,088,347, which gives Robeson third place among the counties of the state in total income from major crops. Cotton leads with a value of



ROBERSON COUNTY

\$3,452,904, tobacco following with \$2,565,684, and corn third with \$1,184,940.

Robeson and Johnston lead in the number of horses, having more than ten thousand each. In 1927 Robeson had 97,888 acres in cotton at an estimated value of \$4,203,898. Robeson had in 1927 thirty-eight industrial plants and an annual output of \$6,069,527.

Summary

20th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$38,574,100
3rd in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$24,788,774
31st in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 6,069,527
3rd in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 8,088,347
2nd in tenant farm population.....	1925	25,651
23rd in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 3,570,500
8th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 1,218,275
7th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 611,600

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Robeson County had twenty-four churches for the white people, or one for each 370 of the white population; in 1884, fifty churches, or one for each 238 of the white population; in 1890, forty-seven churches, or one for each 353 of the white population. In the survey made in 1929 covering all the churches for white people in the open country and towns of less than 1,500 population, eighty-seven churches were reported, or one for each 371 of the white rural population.

In 1926 Robeson had eighteen religious bodies, 220 churches, and 29,061 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

The rural church survey reported four religious bodies in the county with eighty-seven churches, valued at \$611,600, and with a combined membership of 12,521. The Baptist denomination leads in number of churches, number of members, and value of church buildings. Other denominations represented are Methodist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal. The average church membership is 144 and the average church house value is \$7,030. Thirteen of the churches valued at \$368,000 are in the towns of Maxton, Red Springs, Rowland, Parkton, Fairmont, St. Pauls, and Lumberton. These average \$28,308 per church. The average value of the remaining seventy-four

churches is \$3,292. Fifteen of the houses are of brick, one of stone, and seventy-one of frame construction. Forty-five churches are equipped with Sunday School rooms, and forty-two are one-room houses.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

Rockingham is situated in the northwest section of the Piedmont area of the state. The state of Virginia lies at the north, Caswell County at the east, Guilford at the south, and Stokes at the west.

Of the five incorporated towns, only one is a city, Reidsville, with a population of 5,333 in 1920. Mayodan, Leaksville, Madison, and Stoneville are the other centers. Wentworth, reported as not incorporated, is the county seat.

The Southern Railway trunk line passes through Rockingham County from north to south. The state highways in Rockingham are Numbers 70, 65, 77, 708, and 709.

The streams in the northern portion of the county flow east toward the Roanoke River while those of the south lead southward to make up the waters of Haw and Cape Fear rivers.

The population of the county in 1920 was 44,149, averaging 76.3 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimate for 1926 gave the county 49,300. The farm population in 1925 was 18,300, composed of 14,186 whites and 4,114 negroes. Of the farm population, 8,959 owned the farms on which they lived and 9,306 lived on rented farms. The population exclusive of the towns of Reidsville, Leaksville, and Mayodan, which are over 1,500, is 35,324, and is composed of 27,553 whites and 7,771 negroes.

Rockingham County has an area of 579 square miles. The approximate land area is 370,560 acres, 79.4 of which is in farm land. The actual land in farms is 294,120 acres. The value of farm property in 1925 was \$12,882,532. The value of the principal crops varies from three to six million dollars. The 1928 crop of tobacco was estimated at \$2,394,790. This is the leading crop, having a larger value than the combined

income from all other crops. The total crop value for 1928 was \$3,697,374.

Rockingham County was credited in 1927 with thirty-eight industrial establishments, whose output was \$69,434,742.

Summary

15th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$43,791,176
27th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$12,882,532
4th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$69,434,742
26th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 3,697,374
24th in tenant farm population.....	1925	9,306
15th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 4,129,125
12th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 989,750
58th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 133,300

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Rockingham County had twenty-two churches for the white people, or one for each 431 of the white population; in 1884, twenty-five churches, or one for each 497 of the white population; in 1890, forty-five churches, or one for each 337 of the white population. In the survey made in 1929 covering all the churches for white people in the open country and towns under 1,500 population, sixty-eight churches are reported, or one for each 405 of the rural population.

In 1926 Rockingham had seventeen religious bodies, 146 churches, and 15,086 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

In 1929 nine denominations reported sixty-eight churches, valued at \$133,300, with a combined membership of 4,470. The Methodist leads in number of churches, number of members, and value of buildings. Other denominations represented are Baptist, Primitive Baptist, Episcopal, Holiness, Disciples, Christian, Presbyterian, and Methodist Protestant. The average church membership is sixty-five, and the average church house value is \$1,960. One of the churches is built of brick and sixty-seven are of frame construction. Ten have some Sunday School equipment, but fifty-eight are one-room houses.

ROWAN COUNTY

Rowan County is situated in Piedmont Carolina. The Yadkin River, which is being used so extensively in the development of electrical energy, furnishes the northern and eastern boundary line.

The Southern Railway trunk line from north to south crosses the county and extends shorter lines from Rowan into other North Carolina counties. Salisbury is an important junction of this road and Spencer is the site of the Southern Railway shops. In addition to the railway facilities, the state highway Number 10—the longest of the state system—crosses the county from east to west. Number 80 leads out north and south and Number 15 extends toward the southwest.

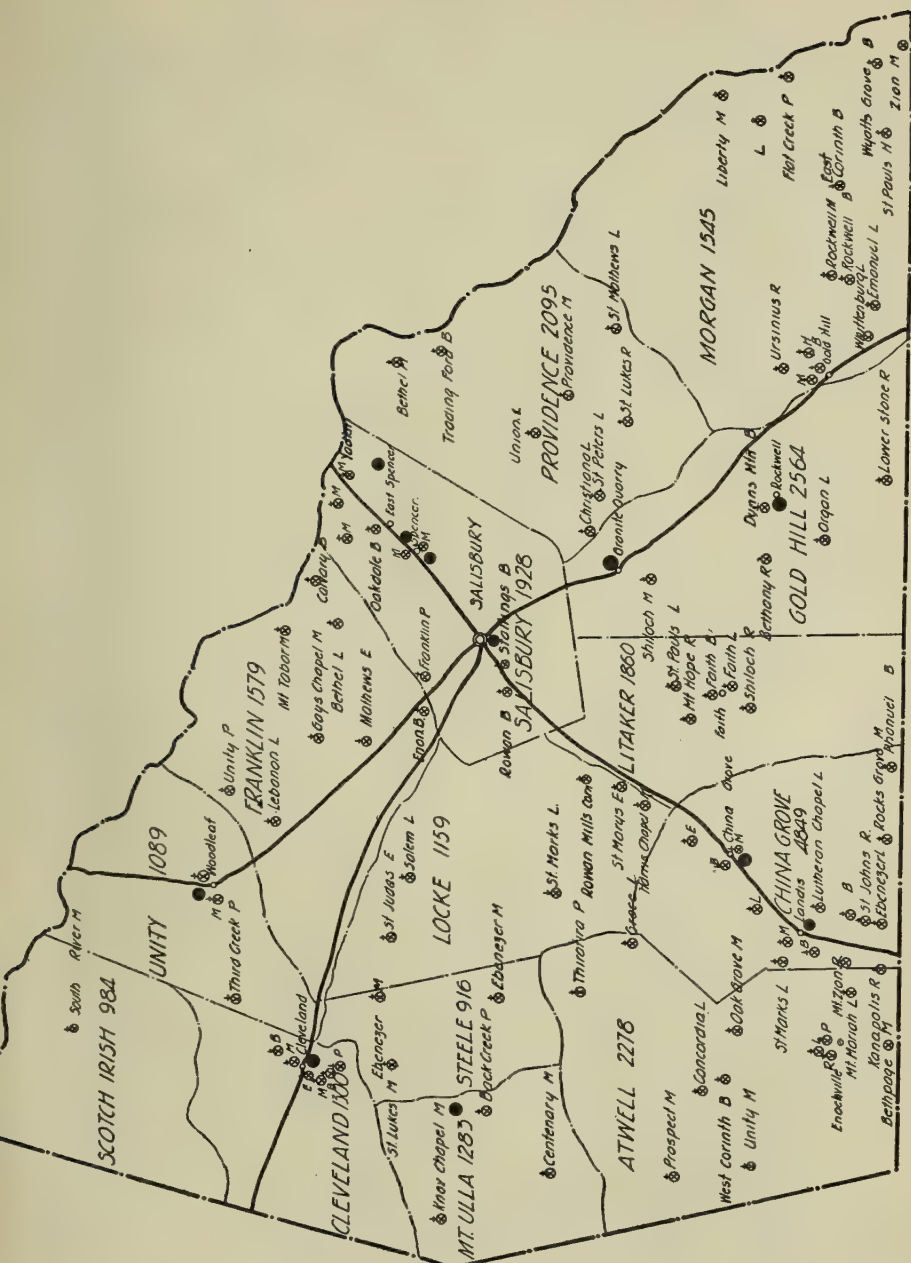
Rowan has ten incorporated towns. Salisbury, the county seat, is the largest, credited with 13,884 population in 1920. Spencer ranks second in size. Then come East Spencer, China Grove, Landis, Granite Quarry, Rockwell, Cleveland, Faith, and Gold Hill.

The population of the county in 1920 was 44,162, averaging 90.1 per square mile. The United States Census estimate for 1926 was 48,400. The farm population in 1925 was 18,924, composed of 15,513 whites and 3,411 negroes. Of the farm population, 12,387 lived on farms which they owned and 6,524 lived on rented farms. The county's population outside Salisbury, Spencer, and East Spencer was 25,429, of which 20,343 were whites and 5,086 were negroes.

Rowan County has an area of 489 square miles. The approximate land area is 312,960 acres of which 83.5 per cent is in farm land. The actual farm land acres amount to 261,251. The value of all Rowan's farm property in 1925 was \$16,681,564. The value of its major crops was \$3,792,740 in 1928. Cotton is the leading product of the farm. The 1928 estimate was \$1,389,852.

Rowan leads all the counties in the mining industry—chiefly brick, tile, granite, and mill stones. The value of output in 1926 was \$1,067,424.

In 1927 there were sixty-four industrial plants with an annual output of \$21,574,417.



ROWAN COUNTY

Summary

8th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$69,343,613
19th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$16,681,564
9th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$21,574,417
23rd in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 3,792,740
39th in tenant farm population.....	1925	6,524
7th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 5,838,000
14th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 800,000
4th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 649,000

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Rowan County had forty-six churches for the white people, or one for each 250 of the white population; in 1884, forty-eight churches, or one for each 283 of the white population; in 1890, fifty-seven churches, or one for each 300 of the white population. In the church survey of the county made in 1929 covering the churches for the white people in the open country and towns under 1,500 population, eighty-eight churches were reported, or one for each 231 of the white rural population.

Rowan had twenty-three religious bodies, 172 churches, and 34,164 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

In 1929 eight denominations of the white people outside incorporated towns of 1,500 or more population reported eighty-eight churches whose total value is \$639,000, and whose combined membership is 12,424. The Lutheran leads with twenty-three churches and 6,243 members, but falls to second place in value of churches, reporting \$221,300 worth of church property. The Methodist reported twenty-three church houses, but is far below the Lutheran in members and church house value. The Reformed reported ten churches, but its church house value leads all the denominations, the estimate being \$256,500. Other denominations reporting are Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Holiness, and one Community church. The average membership of all the churches is 141 and the average church house value is \$7,375. Eighteen of the churches are valued at from \$10,000 to \$75,000, averaging approximately \$27,528. Some of these are situated in towns under 1,500 population. The remaining seventy churches scattered over the

open country average \$2,478. The number of brick churches is nineteen; stone, three; and frame structures, sixty-six. Twenty-one of them have some Sunday School equipment other than a church auditorium, and sixty-seven are of the one-room type.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY

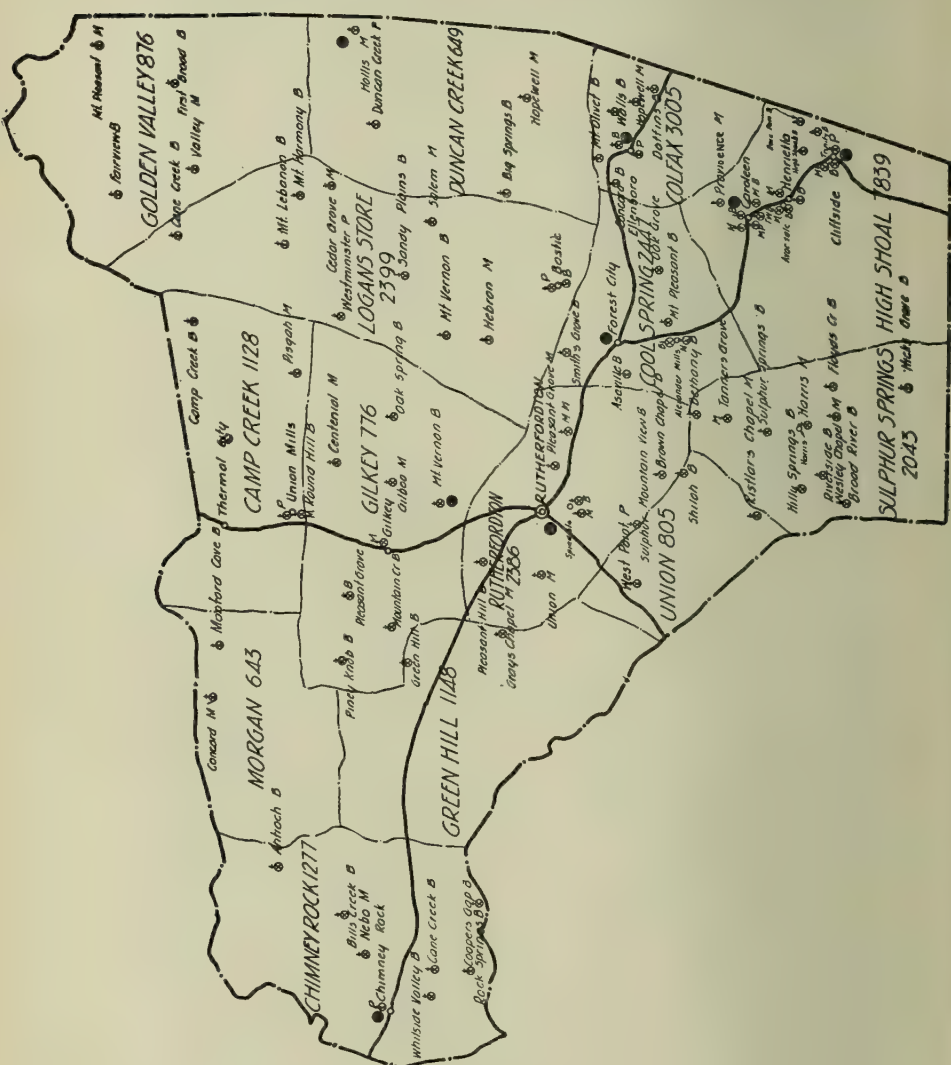
In the southeast corner of the Mountain Region of the state is the county of Rutherford. From a rolling, hilly topography on the east the surface rises to a great altitude on the western side. The water which falls in the county is carried off by streams which flow in an eastward and southeastward direction.

The county has six incorporated towns, of which Forest City, the county seat, is the largest, though it is not of city rank. Rutherfordton, Ellenboro, Bostic, Hampton, and Union Mills are the others in order of population.

Number 20 state highway crosses the county from east to west. In the western part of the county Number 20 passes through a mountain area as famous for beauty and number of tourists as any of North Carolina's mountain regions. Here are situated Chimney Rock, Lake Lure, and other places of interest. Number 19 extends north and south; Number 207 serves the southeast section of the county.

The population of the county in 1920 was 31,426, averaging 57.8 persons per square mile. The United States Census 1926 estimate was 33,500. The farm population in 1925 was 18,718, composed of 15,716 whites and 3,002 negroes. Of the farm population, 10,173 lived on the farms which they owned and 8,518 lived on rented farms. The population outside the towns of Forest City and Rutherfordton, both of which have more than 1,500, was 27,421, composed of 23,582 whites and 3,839 negroes.

Rutherford County has an area of 544 square miles. The approximate land area is 348,160 acres of which 67.9 per cent is in farm land. The value of Rutherford's farm property in 1925 was \$12,569,193. The value of the major crops in 1928 was \$2,880,599. Cotton ranks first in value of all the crops. The chief mineral deposits are mica, sand, and gravel.



The county had in 1927 thirty-seven industrial plants whose annual output was \$16,349,311.

Summary

22nd in total property valuation.....	1928	\$35,862,876
28th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$12,569,193
13th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$16,349,311
42nd in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 2,880,599
27th in tenant farm population.....	1925	8,518
30th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 2,866,500
5th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 1,287,032
13th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 487,325

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Rutherford County had thirty churches for the white people, or one for each 349 of the white population; in 1884, forty-five churches, or one for each 264 of the white population; in 1890, forty-six churches, or one for each 327 of the white population. In the survey made in 1929 covering all churches for the white people in the open country and towns of less than 1,500 population, ninety-five churches were reported, or one for each 248 of the white rural population.

In 1926 Rutherford had thirteen religious bodies, 129 churches, and 18,548 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

In 1929 among the white people outside towns of 1,500 and more population eight denominations reported ninety-five churches, whose total value was \$487,325, and whose combined membership was 13,613. The Baptist report is considerably in the lead with fifty churches, 9,489 members, and \$281,075 church house value. The other denominations following are Methodist, Presbyterian, Disciples, Methodist Protestant, Free Will Baptist, and Wesleyan Methodist. The average membership of all the churches is 143, and the average value of all the church houses is \$5,130. Eleven of the high valued churches range from \$10,000 to \$100,000. Most of these are in towns such as Spindale, Cliffside, and Avondale. The average for these is \$26,090. The remaining eighty-four churches average \$2,383. Fifteen of the churches are of brick, three of stone, and seventy-seven are of frame construction. Thirty-one of

them have some Sunday School equipment, but sixty-four are one-room houses.

SAMPSON COUNTY

Somewhat southwest of the center of the Coastal Plains Region of the state lies Sampson County. This is one of North Carolina's largest counties and among the most productive. It is a purely rural and agricultural county. The Black River flows along its western and southwestern boundary. Several of Black River's tributaries flow southward through the county.

Number 60 state highway extending from Wilmington toward the northwest crosses Sampson passing through its county seat. Number 24 crosses it also extending east and west. Numbers 23 and 102 are short extensions in the county.

The county is credited with eight incorporated towns, none of which are cities. Clinton, the county seat, is the largest, and is situated near the center. Roseboro, Garland, Salemburg, Turkey, Newton Grove, Autryville, and Parkersburg are the other towns in order of population.

The entire population of the county in 1920 was 36,002, averaging 40.6 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimate for 1926 was 40,000. The farm population in 1925 was 28,746, composed of 19,069 whites and 9,677 negroes. Of the farm people, 17,290 lived on the farms which they owned and 11,417 lived on rented farms. The population outside towns of 1,500 or more was 33,892, of which 22,369 were whites and 11,523 were negroes.

Sampson County has an area of 886 square miles. The approximate land area is 567,040 acres, of which 55.9 per cent is in farm land. The value of farm property in 1925 was \$19,799,007. In 1928 the value of the major crops was \$5,243,126. Cotton leads in crop value. In 1928 it was estimated at \$2,289,635. Some of the woodland area is in low lands from which great quantities of large blue berries are gathered and shipped in car lots to the markets east and north. Sampson's twenty-one industrial plants furnished an output in 1927 of \$1,012,379.

Summary

42nd in total property valuation.....	1928	\$21,961,722
12th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$19,799,007
67th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 1,012,379
13th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 5,243,126
16th in tenant farm population.....	1925	11,417
34th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 2,737,875
24th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 604,700
37th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 187,300

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Sampson County had thirty churches for the white people, or one for each 331 of the white population; in 1884, twenty-six churches, or one for each 513 of the white population; in 1890, thirty-five churches, or one for each 456 of the white population. In the church survey of the county made in 1929 covering all the churches for white people in open country and towns of less than 1,500, fifty-eight were reported, or one for each 385 of the white rural population.

In 1926 Sampson had seventeen religious bodies, 176 churches, and 19,585 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

The country church investigation of 1929 shows that for the white people outside Clinton, nine denominations reported fifty-eight churches, with total value of \$187,300 and combined membership of 5,288. The Baptist leads in number of churches, number of members, and in church house value. Other denominations are the Methodist, Holiness, Catholic, Universalist, Presbyterian, Primitive Baptist, Reformed, and Free Will Baptist. The average membership of the churches is ninety-one, and the average church house value is \$3,229. Three of the churches are of brick and fifty-five of frame construction. Twelve of them have Sunday School equipment, and forty-six are one-room houses. Four of the churches whose value runs highest—ranging from \$12,000 to \$40,000—average \$26,777, and all but one are situated in the towns of Salemburg and Roseboro. The remaining fifty-four churches scattered over the open area of the large county average \$1,672.

SCOTLAND COUNTY

In the southwest corner of the Coastal Plains Region is situated Scotland County. The southwest boundary is the state line of South Carolina. The northeast boundary is Lumber River.

Scotland has four incorporated towns. Laurinburg, the county seat, was credited in 1920 with 2,643 population. Other towns are East Laurinburg, Gibson, and Wagram, in order of size.

Number 20 state highway passes through the county from east to west and Number 24, from north to south. Number 203 extends into South Carolina from Laurinburg.

Scotland, formed from Richmond in 1899, takes its name from the country of the same name in Europe. A large proportion of the citizens of the county are of Scotch descent, being, what some prominent North Carolinian termed, "God-blessed Macs."

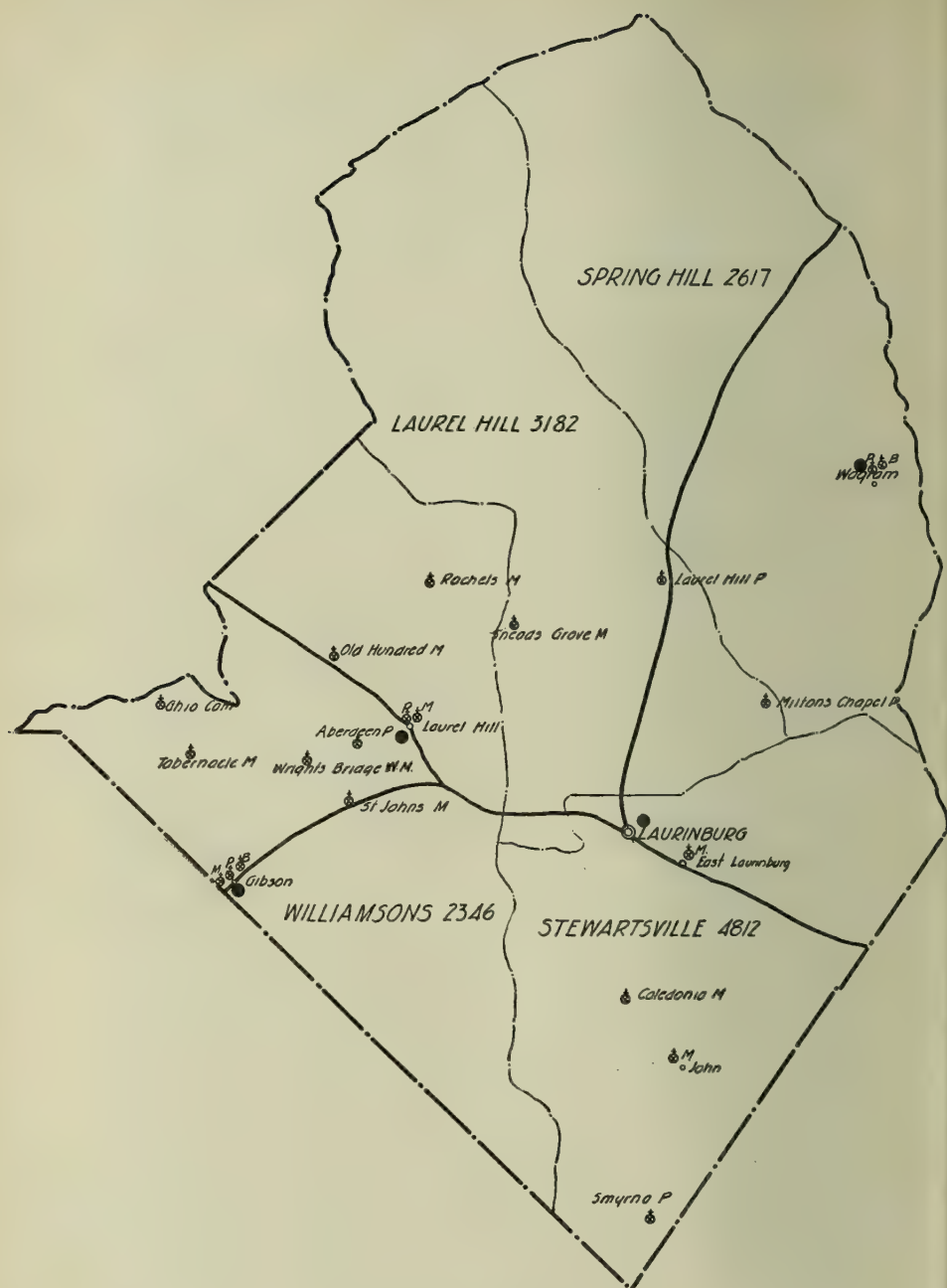
The population of the county in 1920 was 15,600, averaging 44.7 persons per square mile. The 1926 estimate of the United States Census gave the county 15,800. The farm population in 1925 was 12,256, composed of 3,192 whites and 9,064 negroes. Of the farm population, 2,439 owned the farms on which they lived, while 9,781 lived on rented farms. The rural population was 12,957, composed of 4,788 whites and 8,169 negroes.

Scotland has an area of 349 square miles. The approximate land area is 223,360 acres, of which forty-seven per cent is in farm land. The actual acres of farm land is 104,925. The value of all farm property in 1925 was \$9,353,405. The value of the major crops in 1928 was \$2,830,371. The 1928 cotton crop, estimated at \$2,002,411, was the leading crop of the county. Scotland County is a center of watermelons and cantaloupes.

Scotland County in 1927 had twenty-one industrial plants whose annual output was \$5,129,979.

Summary

54th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$15,949,352
50th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$ 9,353,405
35th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 5,129,979
45th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 2,830,371



SCOTLAND COUNTY

22nd in tenant farm population.....	1925	9,781
64th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 1,317,750
92nd in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 151,000
67th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 110,500

Rural Church Data

Scotland County was formed in 1899, and that accounts for no report from Branson's *Business Directory*. In a church survey of the county made in 1929, covering the churches for white people in the open country and towns of less than 1,500, twenty were reported, or one for each 239 of the white rural population.

In 1926 Scotland had eleven religious bodies, sixty-seven churches, and 9,064 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

In the country church survey of 1929, four religious bodies reported twenty churches, with a church membership of 1,990, which is an average of ninety-nine per church. The Methodist leads in churches and members. The Presbyterian, Baptist, and the Wesleyan Methodist are the other denominations reported. According to the survey there are four brick and sixteen frame houses. The total estimated value of the church property was \$110,500, which is an average of \$5,425 per church. Ten of the churches have Sunday School equipment and ten of them are one-room houses. Five churches, whose total value is \$78,000, are located in the towns of Gibson, Wagram, Caladonia, and Laurel Hill. The remaining fifteen church houses average \$2,166.

STANLY COUNTY

Stanly County is situated somewhat south of the center of Piedmont North Carolina in one of North Carolina's rapidly developing areas of the state. Rocky River forms the southern boundary and the Yadkin flows along the eastern boundary line. A considerable amount of water power is vested in these streams which in recent years has been harnessed and utilized for various types of service.



STANLY COUNTY

In addition to two railways, the state Highway Commission has constructed two main highways across the county. Numbers 74 and 80 lead out east, west, north, and south. Numbers 62 and 27 extend into the county for short distances. The county has an excellent system of roads which supplements the other transportation facilities.

Stanly has six incorporated towns, Albemarle, the county seat, being the only one of city proportions. The 1920 census credited Albemarle with 2,691 population. Other towns follow in order, Norwood, Oakboro, New London, Richfield, and Locust.

The population of the county in 1920 was 27,429, averaging 65.9 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimated the population in 1926 at 32,500. The farm population in 1925 was 13,251, composed of 12,312 whites and 939 negroes. Of the farm population, 9,029 owned the farms on which they lived, while 4,210 lived on rented farms. The rural population was 24,738, composed of 21,220 whites and 3,518 negroes.

Stanly County has an area of 416 square miles. The approximate land area is 266,240 acres, of which 75.2 per cent is in farm land. The actual farm land contains 200,184 acres. The value of Stanly's farm property in 1925 was \$9,253,148. The value of the major farm crops for 1928 was estimated at \$1,997,065. Cotton is the crop of first importance.

Stanly has had a rapid industrial development in recent years. Among the industries are textile and hosiery mills, flour and wood plants. One of the largest single aluminum plants in the world is at Badin, in the northeast section of the county. The State Department of Conservation and Development does not give the 1927 figures for industry.

Summary

26th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$32,899,463
51st in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$ 9,253,148
in value of manufactured products.....	1927	no report
58th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 1,997,065
51st in tenant farm population.....	1925	4,210
33rd in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 2,806,125
19th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 698,600
19th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 325,400

Rural Church Data

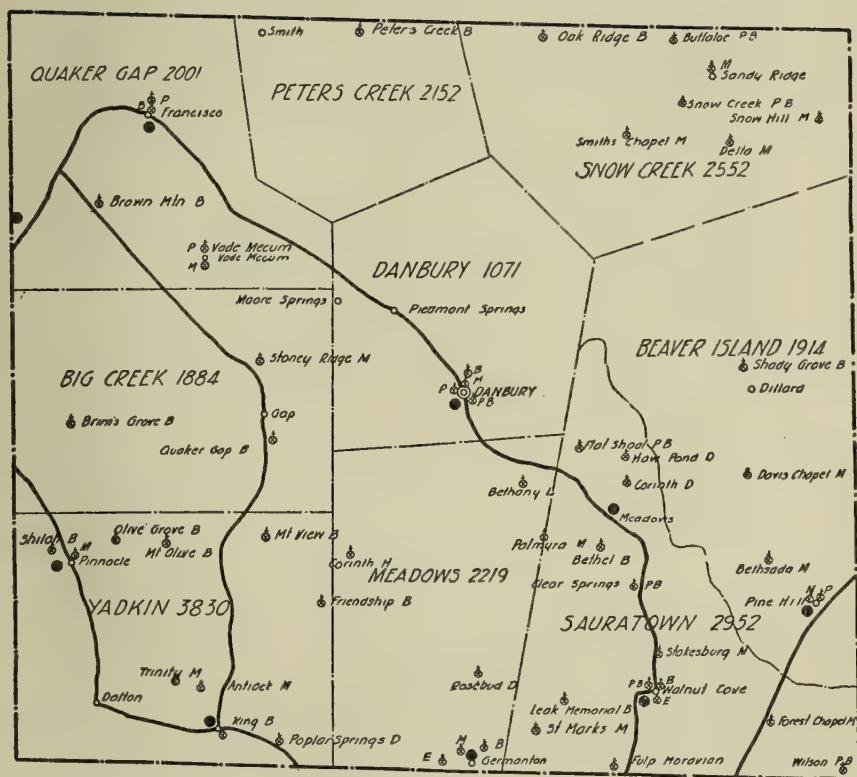
In 1872 Stanly had twenty-four churches for white people, or one for each 292 of the white population; in 1884, twenty-seven churches, or one for each 339 of the white people; in 1890, twenty-seven churches, or one for each 393 of the white population. In the church survey of the county made in 1929, covering the churches for white people in the open country and towns of less than 1,500, sixty-five were reported, or one for each 326 of the white population.

In 1926 the county had fifteen religious bodies, 109 churches, and 13,282 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

By the 1929 survey there were eight religious bodies in the county outside the city of Albemarle, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, Reformed, and Primitive Baptist. These denominations have sixty-five church houses, valued at \$325,400, and a combined membership of 8,108. The Baptist leads with twenty-nine churches and 3,920 members. The Methodist ranks second with twenty churches and 2,520 members. The average membership of all the churches is 124 and the average value of church houses is \$5,006. Here, as in many other counties of the state, it has been found that the larger memberships and more valuable church houses are in the towns, like Norwood and Badin, which are not classed as cities and yet have a large citizenship and more financial resources than the average country-side congregation. Of the sixty-five church houses, eighteen of them are constructed of brick, and forty-seven are frame buildings. Forty-three of them have at least some Sunday School equipment, and twenty-two of them are one-room houses.

STOKES COUNTY

Stokes County is situated in the extreme northwest corner of the Piedmont Plateau Region of the state. The Virginia state line is the northern boundary. The rain fall of the county is divided into two parts. Some of it follows the Dan River



STOKES COUNTY

and its tributaries to the larger Roanoke River, and some of it flows toward the south by way of the Yadkin River. It is a purely rural region, with no city and only two small incorporated towns, Walnut Cove and Germantown.

The state highways entering and serving the county are Numbers 77, 89, 66, 661, and 891.

The population of the county in 1920 was 20,575, averaging 42.9 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimated the population in 1926 at 20,900. The farm population in 1925 was 17,724, composed of 16,080 whites and 1,644 negroes. Of the farm population, 9,984 owned the farms on which they lived and 7,740 lived on rented farms. The rural population, which is the total population of the county, was composed of 18,297 whites and 2,278 negroes.

Stokes County has an area of 480 square miles. The approximate land area is 307,200 acres, of which 80.1 per cent is in farm land. The actual farm land acres are 245,949. The value of all farm property in 1925 was \$11,393,078. The value of major crops in 1928 was \$3,714,816. The tobacco crop estimate was \$2,518,295.

In 1927 Stokes had eleven industrial plants with an annual output of \$513,554. The chief mineral deposits are sand, gravel, and mica.

Summary

66th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$12,661,280
36th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$11,393,078
75th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 513,554
25th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 3,714,816
32nd in tenant farm population.....	1925	7,740
49th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 1,787,625
64th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 290,573
66th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 110,800

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Stokes County had fourteen churches for the white people, or one for each 614 of the white population; in 1884, twenty-two churches, or one for each 533 of the white population; in 1890, twenty-three churches, or one for each 625 of the white population. In a church survey made of the county in

1929 sixty churches for the white people were reported, or one for each 305 of the white population.

In 1926 the county had thirteen religious bodies, seventy-eight churches, and 6,155 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

In the country church investigation of 1929 nine denominations reported sixty church houses, with total value estimated at \$110,800, and a combined membership of 3,927. The Baptist and Methodist are the leading religious bodies reporting, the Baptist showing a slightly higher rank than the Methodist. Other bodies that reported are the Primitive Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Holiness, Lutheran, Moravian, and Disciples. The average church membership for the whole group is sixty-five and the average church house value is \$1,846. Six of the churches are of brick and fifty-four of frame construction. Eleven of them are equipped with some Sunday School rooms, but forty-nine are one-room houses.

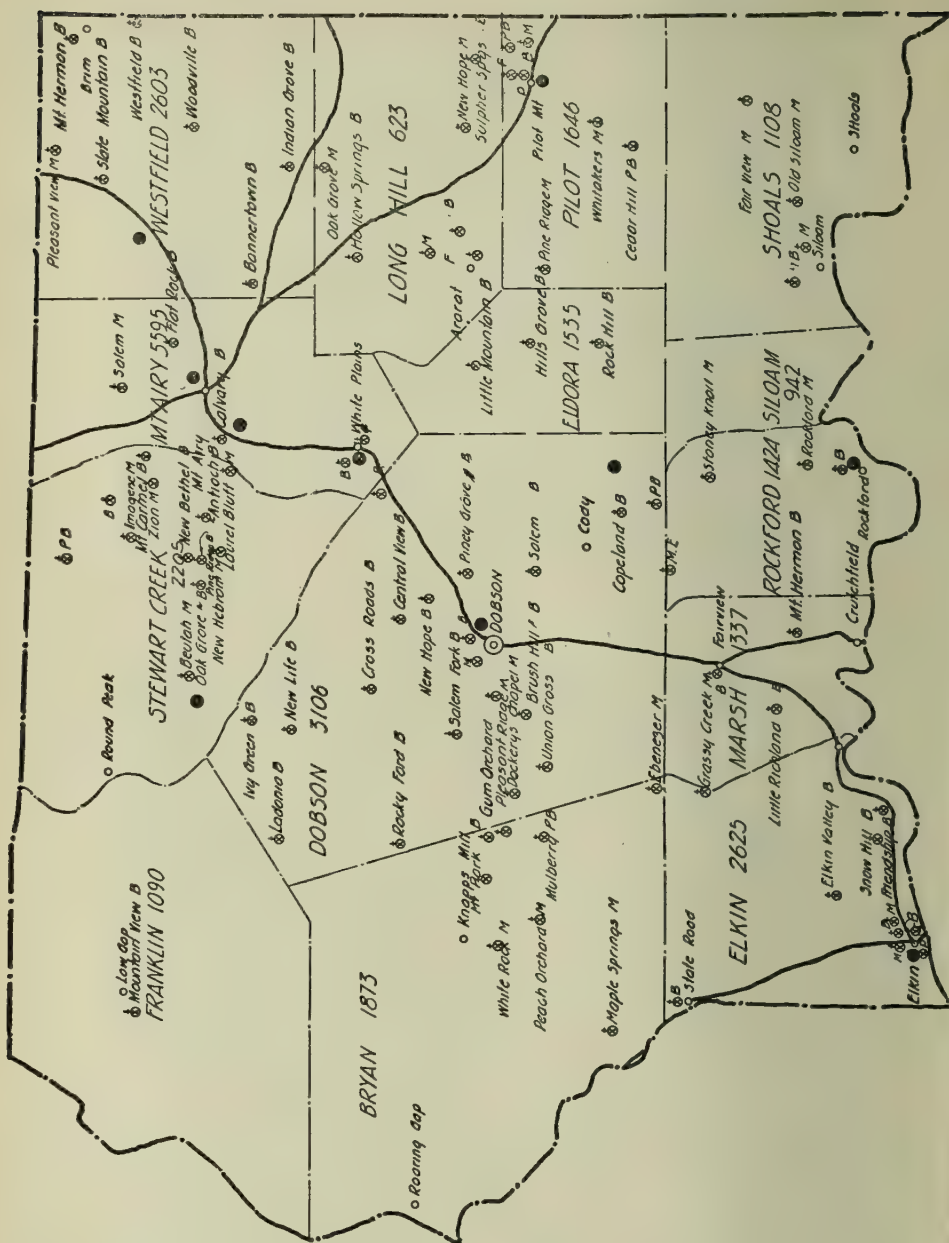
SURRY COUNTY

Surry County lies in the extreme northeast corner of the Mountain Region of the state. Stokes bounds the east, Yadkin County the south, Alleghany and Wilkes lie on the west, and the state of Virginia on the north. The altitude on the western border is much greater than that of the east, and there are numerous streams which flow down the hills in a southeastern direction till they empty into the Yadkin River, which follows the southern boundary line.

The state highways which serve the transportation needs of the county are Numbers 66, 80, 89, 26, and 268.

There are four incorporated towns, one of which is Mt. Airy, the only one that is classed as a city. The other towns are Elkin, Pilot Mountain, and Dobson, the county seat.

The population of the county in 1920 was 32,464, averaging 62.4 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimated the 1926 population at 34,300. The farm population in 1925 was 22,748, composed of 21,402 whites and 1,346 negroes. Of the farm population, 15,499 owned the farms on



which they lived; 7,212 lived on rented farms. The rural population was 27,711, of which 25,769 were whites and 1,943 were negroes.

Surry County has an area of 520 square miles. The approximate land area is 332,800 acres, of which eighty-five per cent is in farm land. The actual farm land is composed of 282,987 acres. Surry's total farm property value in 1925 was \$15,818,591. The value of the 1928 major crops is estimated at \$3,440,670. The tobacco crop for 1928 was valued at \$2,216,865. The other crops are quite small in comparison with tobacco. The chief mineral deposit is granite. In 1927 Surry had forty-five industrial enterprises whose annual output was \$8,890,227.

Summary

28th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$30,197,823
21st in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$15,818,591
24th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 8,890,227
29th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 3,440,670
36th in tenant farm population.....	1925	7,212
29th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 2,940,000
52nd in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 346,820
23rd in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 278,900

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Surry County had twenty-two churches for the white people, or one for each 440 of the white population; in 1884, sixteen churches, or one for each 827 of the white population; in 1890, twenty-six churches, or one for each 651 of the white population. In the survey made in 1929, covering all the churches for the white people in the open country and towns of less than 1,500 population, ninety reported, or one for each 286 of the rural white population.

In 1926 Surry had twenty-one religious bodies, 152 churches, and 13,525 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

In the country church investigation of 1929 nine denominations reported, having ninety churches, whose total value is \$278,900 and a combined membership of 7,331. The report shows that the Baptist denomination leads with forty-seven churches, 4,572 members, and a church house value of \$133,-

000. The Methodist is also quite strong. This denomination reported twenty-six churches, 1,425 members, and a church house value of \$131,200. Other religious bodies reported are Friends, Primitive Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Free Will Baptist, Mormon, and Episcopal. The average membership of the churches is eighty-two, and the church house value averages \$3,099. Six of the high valued buildings are estimated at \$167,000, or an average of \$27,833. Four of these are in the towns of Elkin, Pilot Mountain, and Dobson. The eighty-four remaining churches have an average value of \$1,332. Seven of the buildings are of brick, one of stone, and eighty-two are of frame construction. Thirteen of the houses have some Sunday School equipment, but seventy-seven are one-room churches.

SWAIN COUNTY

Situated in the far-western portion of the state with a rugged topography sloping generally westward is Swain County. The Tennessee state line lies at the north, Little Tennessee River forms a portion of the southern boundary, dividing Swain from Graham County. At the north and northwest tower the Great Smoky Mountains. In this region is situated the United States Reservation for Indians. The county is shaped very much like that of a blacksmith's anvil.

Swain County has no city and only three incorporated towns. Bryson City, the county seat, is the largest. Whittier follows in size, though the population is shared with Jackson County because it is situated on the boundary line which divides these counties. Almond is the third and smallest incorporated center.

Number 10 state highway, which extends from Beaufort, on the Atlantic coast, through the state to Georgia and the Cherokee County line, crosses Swain. Numbers 286 and 107 are other state roads.

The total population of the county in 1920 was 13,224, averaging 23.9 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimate of population for 1926 credited the county with



SWAIN COUNTY

15,100. The farm population in 1925 was 7,328, composed of 6,463 whites and 865 negroes. Of the farm population, 5,655 owned the farms on which they lived, and 1,673 lived on rented farms. The population is all rural, including 12,245 whites, 115 negroes, and 864 Indians.

Swain County has an area of 553 square miles. The approximate land area is 353,920 acres, of which 30.7 per cent is in farm land. The actual acres of farm land are 108,794. The value of all farm property in 1925 was \$2,845,004. The value of the major crops for 1928 was \$272,313. Corn is the chief crop. The chief mineral products are limestone and clay.

The seven industrial enterprises of the county furnished in 1927 an output of \$1,254,115.

Summary

67th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$12,619,645
93rd in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$ 2,845,004
64th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 1,254,115
97th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 272,313
84th in tenant farm population.....	1925	1,673
94th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 385,875
71st in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 250,000
84th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 77,688

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Swain had nine churches for the white people, or one for each 333 of the white population; in 1884, nine churches, or one for each 359 of the white population; in 1890, eight churches, or one for each 706 of the white population. In the 1929 survey covering all churches for white people in the open country and towns under 1,500 population, forty-seven reported, or one for each 260 of the white population.

In 1926 Swain had eight religious bodies, fifty-three churches, and 4,175 members for the total white and colored population of the county.

In the Rural Life Department survey of 1929 six religious bodies reported, with forty-seven churches valued at \$77,688, and a combined membership of 4,181. The Baptist leads with thirty-seven churches, 3,636 members, and a church house valuation of \$48,788. Other denominations represented are

Methodist, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Holiness, and Free Will Baptist. The average church membership is eighty-nine and the average church house value is \$1,653. Three of the churches, located in the town of Bryson City, are valued at \$31,000, or an average of \$10,333. The average of the remaining forty-four churches is only \$1,061. One of the churches is built of concrete blocks, and forty-six are of frame construction. Three of them have Sunday School rooms, but forty-four are one-room houses.

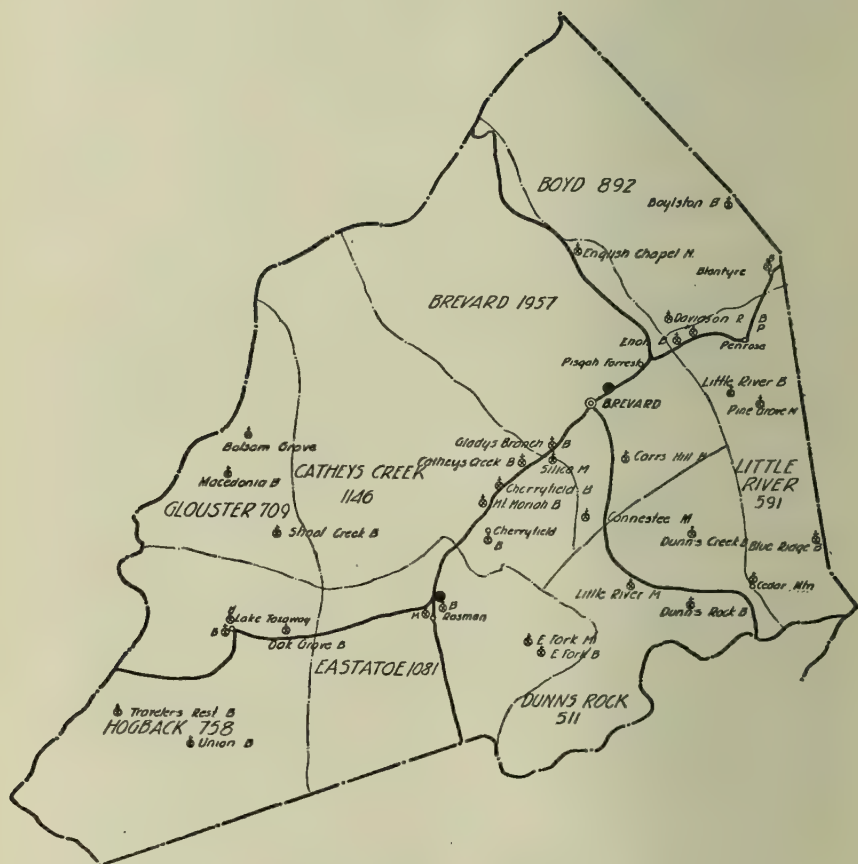
TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY

Transylvania County is situated at the southern portion of the Mountain area of the state. The state line between North and South Carolina furnishes the southern boundary. The mountain scenery of the county is known far and wide. In this region is Pisgah Forest, and the beautiful lakes—the most famous of which is Lake Toxaway—add much to its attractiveness.

State highways serving the citizens and many visitors in the county are Numbers 28, 283, and 284.

There are only two incorporated towns in the county. Brevard, the county seat, is the larger, though it cannot be classed as a city. Rosman is the other. The population of the county in 1920 was 9,303, averaging 24.5 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimated the 1926 population at 10,700. The farm population in 1925 was 4,738, composed of 4,637 whites and 101 negroes. Of the farm population, 4,138 owned the farms on which they lived, and 597 lived on rented farms. The population outside Brevard town, which has over 1,500 people, amounted to 7,645, composed of 7,110 whites and 535 negroes.

Transylvania County has an area of 379 square miles. The approximate land area is 242,560 acres, of which 36.5 per cent is in farm land. The actual acres in farm land are 88,460. The value of all farm property in 1925 was \$3,609,755. The value of major crops in 1928 was \$321,944. Corn is the leading crop.



TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY

In 1927 the county had twelve industrial establishments whose total output was \$3,552,881.

Summary

77th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$9,534,075
90th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$3,609,755
43rd in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$3,552,881
96th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 321,944
98th in tenant farm population.....	1925	597
83rd in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 656,250
41st in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 448,790
97th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 43,500

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Transylvania County had twelve churches for the white people, or one for each 268 of the white population; in 1884, twelve churches, or one for each 401 of the white population; in 1890, twenty-two churches, or one for each 244 of the white population. In the country church survey of 1929, covering all churches for white people in the open country and towns of less than 1,500 population, twenty-nine reported, or one for each 245 of the white rural population.

In 1926 the county had ten religious bodies, forty-one churches, and 4,815 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

The data for Transylvania County secured by the 1929 investigation shows three denominations reporting with twenty-nine churches, whose estimated value is \$43,500 and whose combined membership is 1,892. Three of the churches reported some Sunday School equipment and twenty-six are one-room houses. Two of the churches are constructed of brick but the others are frame houses. The denominations represented are Baptist, Methodist, and Primitive Baptist. Of these the Baptist leads in membership and number of churches. The average membership of the churches is sixty-five, and the average church house value is \$1,190.

TYRRELL COUNTY

One of the rural counties of the state is Tyrrell in the extreme east. With Albemarle Sound on the north, and Alligator River on the east and a portion of the south, the altitude is very little above sea level. Much of the territory is filled with lakes, marshes, and bays.

Number 90 state highway, a hard surface road leading from west to east across the state is extended into Tyrrell through the county seat. The population of the county is small and the county roads furnish slow means of transportation.

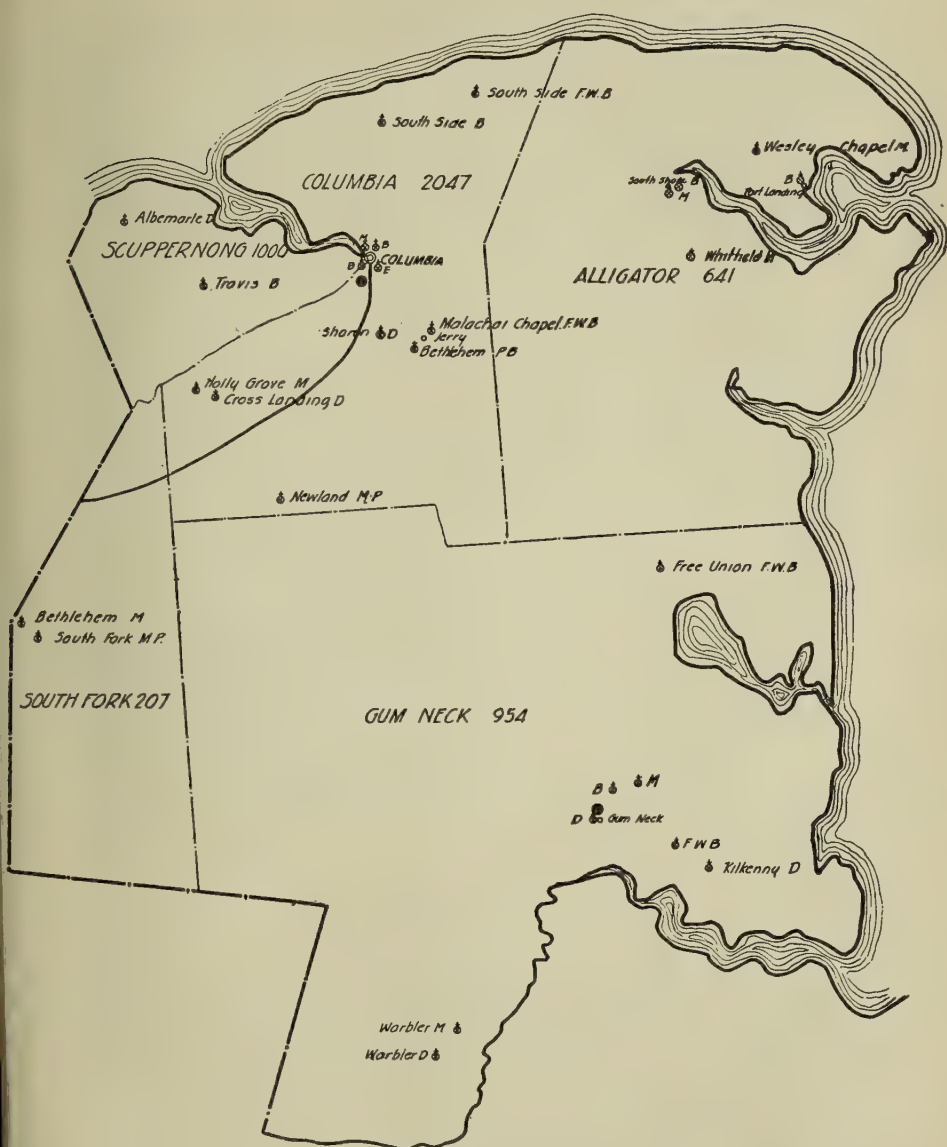
Columbia, the county seat, is the only incorporated town. The population in 1920 was 738.

The population of the county in 1920 was 4,849, averaging 12.4 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimated the 1926 population at the same as 1920. Tyrrell is the most sparsely settled county of the state. Forsyth is the most densely settled county of the state. The farm population in 1925 was 3,347, composed of 2,500 whites and 847 negroes. Of the farm population, 2,476 owned the farms on which they lived and 862 lived on rented farms. The rural population, which is the entire county, was composed of 3,373 whites and 1,476 negroes.

Tyrrell County has an area of 390 square miles. The approximate land area is 249,600 acres, of which 17.3 per cent is in farm land. The actual farm land contains 43,147 acres. The value of all farm property in 1925 was \$1,885,994. The value of the major crops in 1928 was estimated at \$931,649. Irish potatoes is the leading crop. The county had four industrial plants in 1927 whose output was \$52,968.

Summary

97th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$3,930,071
96th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$1,885,994
94th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 52,968
79th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 931,649
91st in tenant farm population.....	1925	862
97th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 362,250
96th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 103,000
94th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 50,300



TYRRELL COUNTY

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Tyrrell County had nine churches for the white people, or one for each 319 of the white population; in 1884, ten churches, or one for each 311 of the white population; in 1890, eleven churches, or one for each 272 of the white population. In the survey made in 1929 covering all churches for white people in the open country and towns of less than 1,500 population, twenty-four reported, or one for each 140 of the white population.

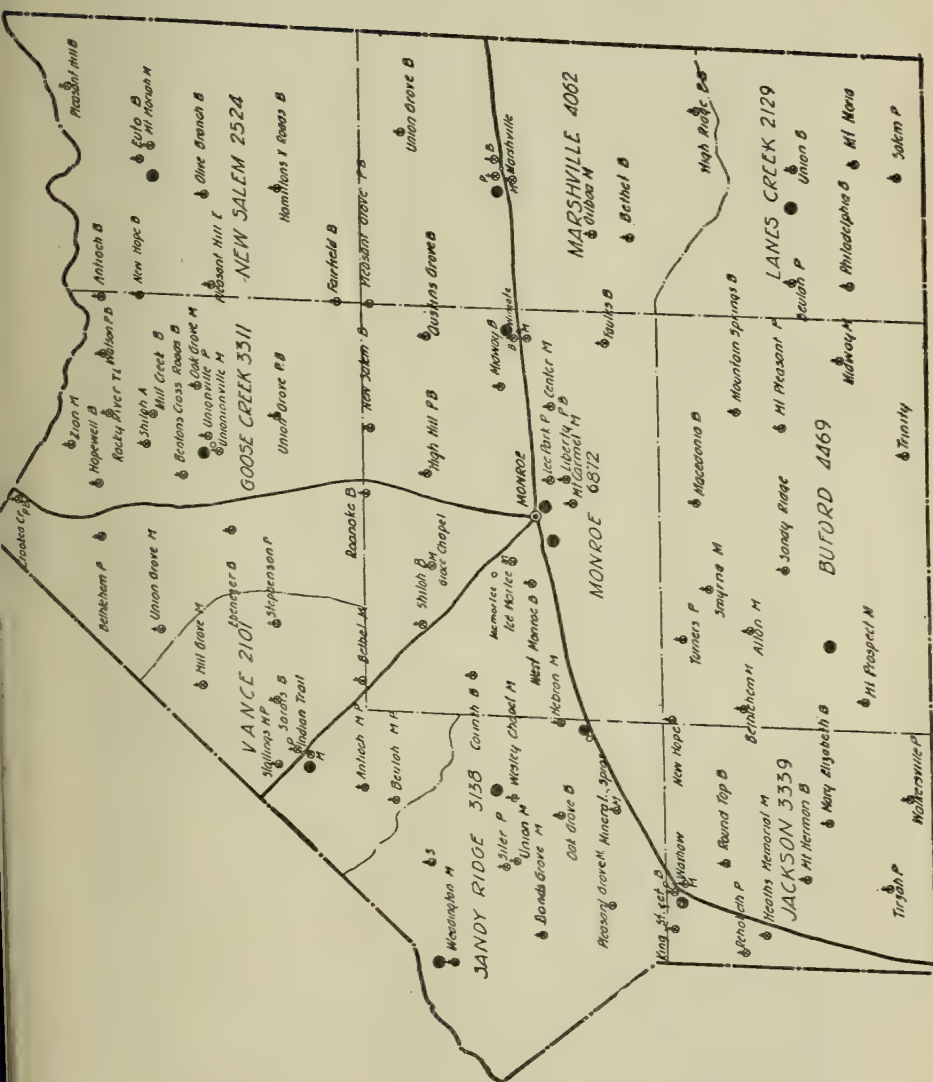
The Religious Census of the United States for 1926 credited the county with eight religious bodies, twenty-eight churches, and 2,835 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

In the 1929 country church investigation seven denominations reported, having twenty-four churches, whose total estimated value is \$50,300 and a combined membership of 1,655. The religious bodies represented are the Methodist, Disciples, Baptist, Free Will Baptist, Methodist Protestant, Episcopal, and Primitive Baptist. The average membership per church is sixty-nine and the average church house value is \$2,096. The value of the churches reported from Columbia town is greater than that represented by all other churches of white people in the county. Four of the listed churches are reported to be discontinued. One of the churches is of brick, and twenty-three of frame construction. Two of the churches have some Sunday School rooms, and twenty-two are one-room houses.

UNION COUNTY

Union County is situated in the central-southern portion of the Piedmont Region of North Carolina. The entire southern and part of the western boundary is the state line of South Carolina. Mecklenburg lies on the west, Cabarrus on the north, and Anson on the east.

Nine incorporated towns are credited to Union by the 1920 Census report. Monroe, the county seat, is the largest and the only town of city rank. The others in order of population are



Marshville, Waxhaw, Wingate, Icemorelee, Benton Heights, Indian Trail, Unionville, and Mineral Springs.

Number 20 state highway passing through the county from east to west, Number 151 crossing from north to south, and Number 25 leading out southwest, give to the county transportation facilities in addition to the railway accommodations.

The total population of the county in 1920 was 36,029, averaging 63.8 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimate of the 1926 population was 37,900. The farm population in 1925 was 26,588, composed of 20,426 whites and 6,162 negroes. Of the farm population, 12,479 owned the farms on which they lived and 14,106 lived on rented farms. The total rural population was 31,945, of which 24,325 were whites and 7,620 were negroes.

Union County has an area of 565 square miles. The approximate land area is 361,600 acres, of which 90.2 per cent is in farm land. The actual acres of farm land are 326,163. The value of all farm property in 1925 was \$18,403,487. The value of the major crops in 1928 was estimated at \$3,718,577. The 1928 cotton crop was valued at \$2,508,946, thus giving to cotton the place of first rank.

In 1927 Union had twenty-seven industrial enterprises with an output of \$3,962,452.

Summary

39th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$22,524,690
14th in farm property valuation.....	1925	\$18,403,487
39th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 3,962,452
24th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 3,718,577
10th in tenant farm population.....	1925	14,106
24th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 3,375,750
18th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 730,855
17th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 350,600

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Union County had eleven churches for the white people, or one for each 865 of the white population; in 1884, twenty-six churches, or one for each 520 of the white population; in 1890, thirty-three churches, or one for each 479 of the white population. In the survey made in 1929 covering the churches for white people in the open country and towns under

1,500 population, ninety-two were reported, or one for each 265 of the rural white population.

The Religious Census of the United States for 1926 credited the county with fourteen religious bodies, 149 churches, and 17,300 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

The 1929 investigation reported eight denominations with ninety-two churches, whose total estimated value is \$350,600 and whose combined membership is 10,737. The average church membership is 116, and the average church house value is \$3,810. The Baptist leads in number of members and value of buildings. Other denominations represented are Methodist, Presbyterian, Primitive Baptist, Methodist Protestant, Episcopal, Adventist, and Holiness. Eleven of the churches are of brick construction and eighty-one are frame houses. Thirty buildings have Sunday School equipment and sixty-two are one-room houses.

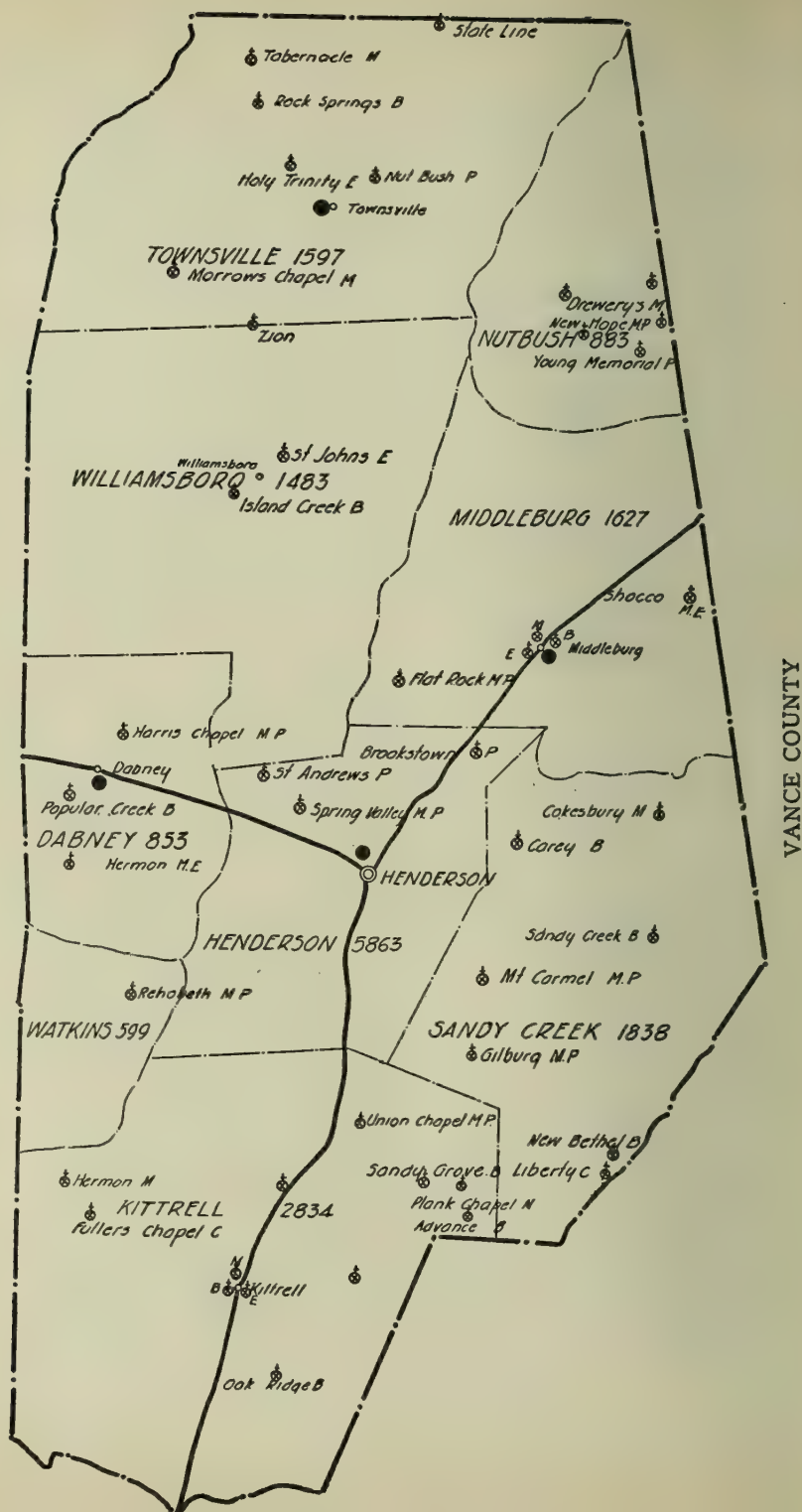
VANCE COUNTY

Vance is one of the smaller counties of the state, situated at the northeastern portion of the Piedmont Plateau. The state of Virginia lies at the north, Warren County on the east, Franklin on the south, and Granville on the west.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway passes through the county, giving excellent transportation facilities north and south. Number 50 state highway supplements the north and south traffic. Perhaps as many tourists from New York and other northern cities going south, and from Florida going north, travel along this road as any other that crosses the state. Number 57 leads out west to Granville and Person counties.

Vance has four incorporated towns: Henderson, the county seat, with a 1920 population of 5,222, is the largest; Kittrell, Townsville, and Middleburg are the others in order of size.

The total population of the county in 1920 was 22,799, averaging 81.7 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimated the population in 1926 at 25,100. The farm population in 1925 was 11,347, composed of 5,540 whites and



5,807 negroes. Of the farm population, 4,528 owned the farms on which they lived and 6,813 lived on rented farms. The rural population was 17,577, composed of 9,462 whites and 8,115 negroes.

Vance County has an area of 279 square miles. The approximate land area is 178,560 acres, of which 82.1 per cent is in farm land. The actual farm land area amounts to 146,610 acres. The value of farm property in 1925 was \$7,738,806, and the value of the major crops in 1928 was estimated at \$2,875,793. Tobacco leads by a large margin.

In 1927 Vance had twenty industrial plants whose output was \$7,461,980.

Summary

46th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$20,678,000
63rd in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$ 7,738,806
29th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 7,461,980
43rd in major farm products.....	1928	\$ 2,875,793
38th in tenant farm population.....	1925	6,813
40th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 2,124,150
46th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 384,000
65th in rural church property of whites.....	1928	\$ 112,200

Rural Church Data

In 1884 Vance County had thirteen churches for the white people, or one for each 461 of the white population; in 1890, twenty churches, or one for each 321 of the white population. In the church survey of the county made in 1929 covering the churches for all white people in the open country and towns of less than 1,500 population, thirty-five were reported, or one for each 270 of the white population.

The Religious Census of the United States for 1926 credited Vance with fourteen religious bodies, ninety churches, and 15,590 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

In the 1929 investigation six religious bodies reported a combined membership of 4,667 and thirty-five church houses, estimated to be worth \$112,200. The Baptist leads in the number of churches, number of members, and in church house value. The other religious bodies are the Methodist Protestant, Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Presbyterian, Episcopal,

and Christian. The average membership of the country churches is 133, and the average value of church houses is \$3,206. All the church houses are of frame construction. Nine of them have some Sunday School equipment, but twenty-six are one-room houses.

WAKE COUNTY

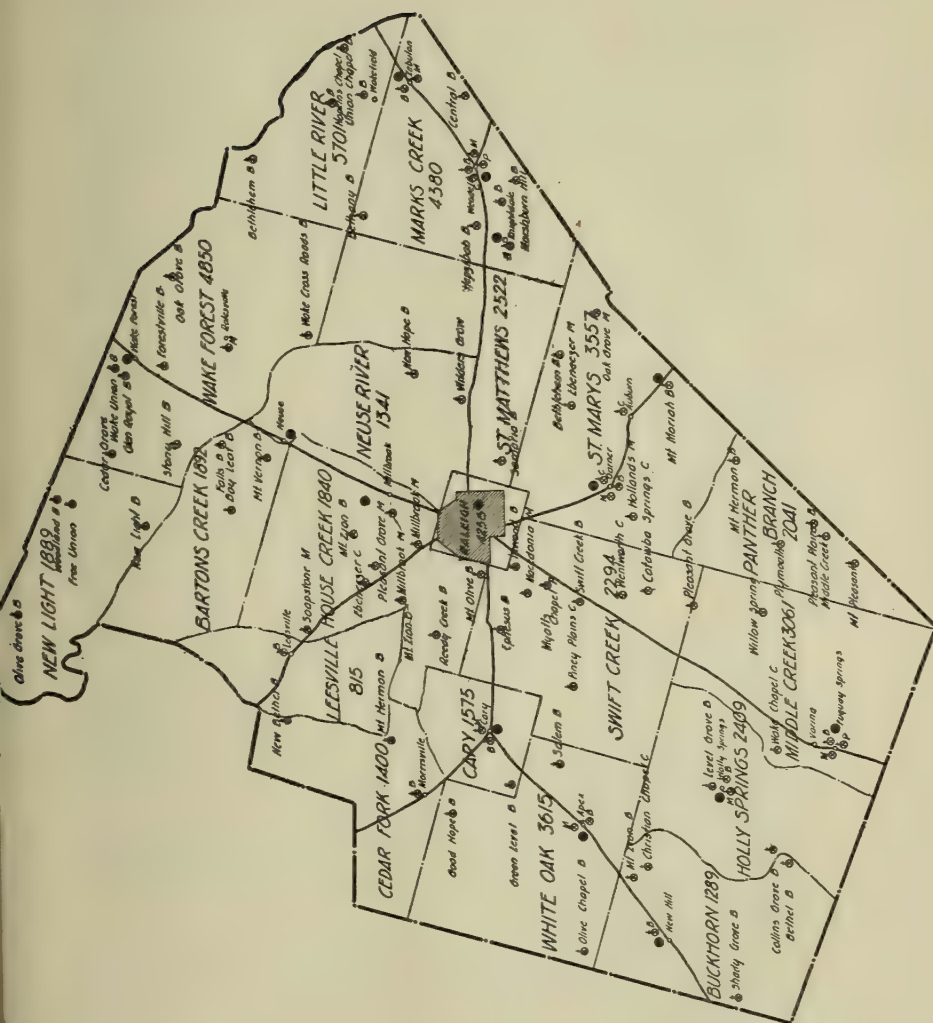
Wake County is situated in the eastern portion of the Piedmont Plateau. Raleigh, the state capital, is in Wake County. The surface of the county is a rolling upland, for the most part possessing a red soil and capable of producing a variety of crops.

There are eleven incorporated towns within the bounds of the county. Raleigh, the state capital and also the county seat, is the largest. The 1920 census credited Raleigh with 24,418. None of the other towns are classed as cities. They follow in order of population: Wake Forest, Wendell, Zebulon, Apex, Cary, Fuquay Springs, Royal Cotton Mills, Garner, Holly Springs, and Morrisville.

The railway facilities of the county are furnished by the Southern, the Seaboard Air Line, and the Norfolk-Southern. These roads give the citizens a wide connection in all directions. In addition to the railways, state highways Numbers 10, 50, and 90, three of the most important routes of the state, all pass through the county. Number 21 leads out south.

The state offices are located at Raleigh, and many of the state institutions are also within the county. The North Carolina State College, Meredith, St. Mary's, Peace Institute, and Shaw University (colored) are all located at Raleigh. As may be expected, the county is a center for many students during the academic year, and many politicians and other visitors throughout the year.

The population of the county in 1920 was 75,155, averaging 91.2 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimated Wake's population at 83,100, in 1926. The farm population in 1925 was 33,562, composed of 19,237 whites and 14,325 negroes. Of the farm population, 14,285 owned the



farms on which they lived, and 19,125 lived on rented farms. The rural population was 50,737, of which 30,071 were whites and 20,666 were negroes.

Wake County has an area of 824 square miles. The approximate land area is 527,360 acres, of which 74.8 per cent is in farm land. The actual acreage of the farm land is 394,496. The value of farm property in 1925 was \$25,983,572. Wake thus ranks second in farm property value, Johnston being the only county with a larger value. The value of Wake's major crops for 1928 was estimated at \$7,567,046. The estimate for tobacco, the leading crop for 1928, was \$4,225,874.

In 1927 Wake had sixty-nine industrial enterprises with an output of \$10,566,025.

Summary

7th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$94,206,820
2nd in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$25,983,572
22nd in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$10,566,025
6th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 7,567,046
6th in tenant farm population.....	1925	19,125
5th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$10,132,500
9th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 1,189,235
5th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 644,695

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Wake County had thirty-nine churches for the white people, or one for each 403 of the white rural population; in 1884, forty-seven churches, or one for each 412 of the white rural population; in 1890, fifty-one churches, or one for each 405 of the white rural population. In the church survey of the county made in 1929 covering churches for the white people in the open country and towns of less than 1,500 population, seventy-eight were reported, or one for each 385 of the white rural population.

The Religious Census of the United States for 1926 credited Wake with twenty-nine religious bodies, 235 churches, 46,861 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

In the investigation of 1929, four denominations reported seventy-eight churches, with total value of \$644,695, and a combined membership of 13,867. The Baptist leads with fifty-

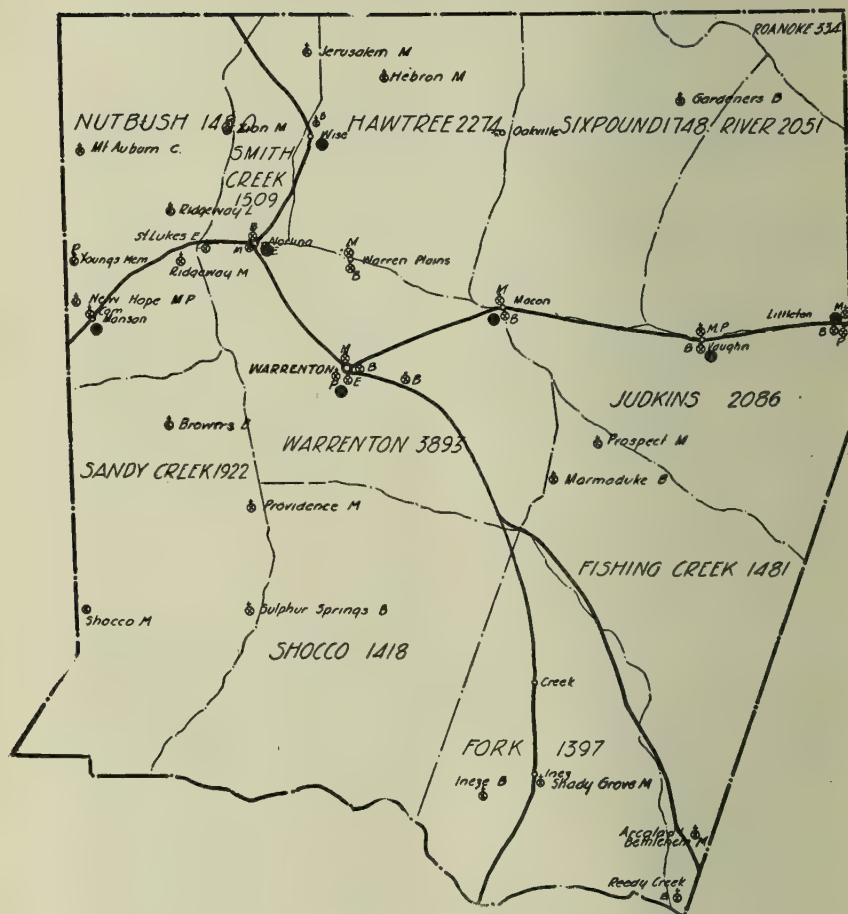
one churches, 10,570 members, and a church house value of \$452,695. Other denominations in the ranking order are the Methodist, Christian, and Presbyterian. The average membership of the reporting churches is 178—somewhat higher than the average in the other counties. The average church house value is \$8,265. Eleven of the churches ranging in value from \$10,000 to \$60,000 are in the towns of Wake Forest, Zebulon, Holly Springs, Millbrook, Cary, Apex, Wendell, and Fuquay Springs. The total value of the eleven churches is \$270,700, or an average of \$24,609. In addition to these there are nine churches ranging from \$10,000 to \$42,000 in value located in the open country and small towns, whose total value is \$159,500, or an average of \$17,722. The fifty-eight remaining churches scattered over the open country average \$3,698. It will be seen by these figures that the country church report is unusual as compared with other county reports of the state. Twelve of the church houses are of brick and sixty-six of frame construction. Forty-six of them have some Sunday School equipment, and thirty-two are one-room houses.

WARREN COUNTY

In the extreme northeast corner of the Piedmont Plateau Region, Warren County is situated. The state of Virginia lies at the north. Tributaries of the Roanoke and Tar rivers drain the land of the county. Transportation needs are met by the Atlantic Coast Line, whose main north and south line crosses the county, having an important junction at Norlina, and by the state highways Numbers 50, 48, 58, and 43.

The county has no city and is therefore one of the purely rural areas of the state. Littleton is the largest town but it lies on the eastern boundary, hence it shares its population with Halifax County. Warrenton, situated near the center of the county, is the county seat. Norlina, Vaughn, and Macon are the other incorporated towns of the county.

The population of the county in 1920 was 21,593, averaging 50.8 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimated the 1926 population at 22,500. The farm population in



WARREN COUNTY

1925 was 17,750, composed of 4,965 whites and 12,785 negroes. Of the farm population, 7,816 owned the farms on which they lived and 9,903 lived on rented farms. Of the population of the county, all rural, 7,772 were whites and 13,821 were negroes.

Warren County has an area of 425 square miles. The approximate land area is 272,000 acres, of which 72.9 per cent is in farm land. The actual acreage of farm land is 198,380. The value of farm property in 1925 was \$8,346,420. The value of the principal crops in 1928 was \$3,315,694. Cotton ranks first with a value of \$1,533,943; tobacco holds second place with a value of \$1,003,867.

Warren had twenty industrial plants in 1927 whose output was \$846,260.

Summary

62nd in total property valuation.....	1928	\$13,448,251
57th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$ 8,346,420
71st in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 846,260
32nd in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 3,315,694
21st in tenant farm population.....	1925	9,903
62nd in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 1,380,750
50th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 367,950
43rd in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 170,100

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Warren County had twenty churches for the white people, or one for each 264 of the white population; in 1884, twenty-three churches, or one for each 278 of the white population; in 1890, twenty-five churches, or one for each 235 of the white population. In the church survey of the county made in 1929 covering the churches for white people in the open country and towns of less than 1,500 population, thirty-six were reported, or one for each 216 of the white population.

The Religious Census of the United States for 1926 credited Warren with eleven religious bodies, eighty-seven churches, and 13,174 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

In the investigation of the rural churches in Warren County, made in 1929, seven denominations are represented. Thirty-six churches reported a total membership of 4,954 and a total

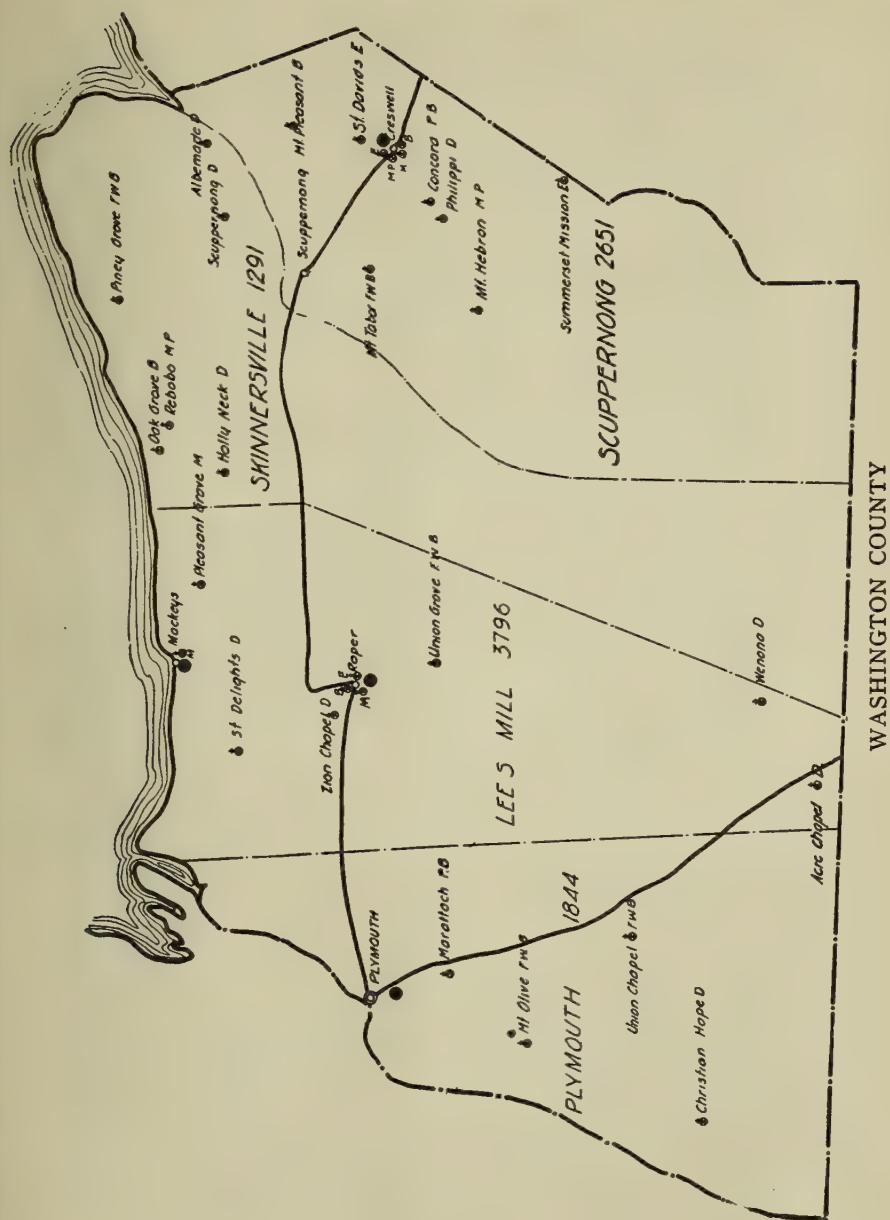
church house valuation of \$170,100. The average church membership is 146, and the average church valuation is \$5,003. Twenty-seven of the houses reporting are of frame construction, eight are of brick, and one is of stone. Fifteen of the churches have Sunday School rooms and twenty-one are one-room buildings. The Baptist denomination has fourteen churches with a membership of 2,471, and a church valuation of \$69,500. The Methodist has fourteen churches, with a membership of 1,945, and a church valuation of \$88,500. Other denominations reporting are Presbyterian, Methodist Protestant, Lutheran, Episcopal, and Christian. Five of the churches reported from the towns of Norlina, Warrenton, Macon, and Littleton have a total value of \$95,000, or an average of \$19,000. The remaining thirty-one churches average \$2,422 in value.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Washington County lies in the eastern portion of the Coastal Plains Region. Albemarle Sound bounds the county on the north, Tyrrell County on the east, Hyde and Beaufort on the south, and Martin on the west. The transportation facilities are composed of the Norfolk-Southern and Atlantic Coast Line railways, and Numbers 90 and 97 state highways. Roanoke River skirts the northwest corner just as it empties its waters into Albemarle Sound. Washington County has four incorporated towns. Plymouth on the east, the county seat, had a population in 1920 of 1,847. Roper, Creswell, and Cherry are the other towns according to population.

The population of the county in 1920 was 11,429, averaging thirty-five persons per square mile. The United States Census estimated the population for 1926 at 11,700. The farm population in 1925 was 6,337, composed of 3,716 whites and 2,621 negroes. Of the farm population, 2,867 owned the farms on which they lived and 3,380 lived on rented farms. The population outside the town of Plymouth, which has more than 1,500, is 9,582, composed of 5,347 whites and 4,235 negroes.

Washington County has an area of 327 square miles. The



approximate land area is 209,280 acres, of which 34.8 per cent is in farm land. The actual acreage of farm land is 72,844. The value of farm property in 1925 was \$4,331,091. The value of the major crops for 1928 was estimated at \$1,407,322. Among the crops peanuts rank first.

Washington had five industrial plants in 1927 whose output was \$841,051.

Summary

85th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$7,993,514
86th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$4,331,091
72nd in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 841,051
68th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$1,407,322
65th in tenant farm population.....	1925	3,380
78th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 729,750
59th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 306,350
87th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 64,500

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Washington County had fourteen churches for the white people, or one for each 267 of the white population; in 1884, fifteen churches, or one for each 304 of the white population; in 1890, nineteen churches, or one for each 261 of the white population. In the survey made in 1929 covering the churches for white people in the open country and towns of less than 1,500 people, thirty-one were reported, or one for each 172 of the white rural population.

The Religious Census of the United States for 1926 credited Washington with eleven religious bodies, fifty-three churches, and 7,171 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

In the 1929 investigation eight religious bodies reported thirty-one churches, whose total estimated value is \$64,500 and whose combined membership is 3,713. The Disciples leads in number of churches, number of members, and in church house value. Other denominations represented are the Free Will Baptist, Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, Primitive Baptist, and Christian. The average membership per church is 119, and the average church house value is \$2,081. All the churches are of frame construction. Three of them have some Sunday School equipment, but twenty-eight are one-room houses.

WATAUGA COUNTY

Watauga County is situated in the northwest corner of the Mountain Region of North Carolina. Some of the most famous places for summer visitors and tourists in all the Mountain Region of the state are in Watauga County. The streams of the county are small under normal conditions and these water courses take the rain fall away in three different directions.

Watauga has no city, and only two incorporated towns. Boone, one of these, is the county seat and was credited with 374 people in 1920. One of the normal schools of the state is situated at Boone, and in summer many visitors come to the community. Blowing Rock, the other town lying at the southern boundary, is also a summer playground.

The state highways which serve the transportation needs of the county are Numbers 60, 69, and 17. These lead out in five directions from the county seat. The population of the county in 1920 was 13,477, averaging 44.5 persons per square mile. The United States Census made no 1926 estimate of population. The farm population in 1925 was 10,914, composed of 10,859 whites and 55 negroes. Of the farm population, 9,803 owned the farms on which they lived and 1,094 lived on rented farms.

Watauga County has an area of 303 square miles. The approximate land area is 193,920 acres, of which 82.3 per cent is in farm land. The actual acreage of farm land is 159,577. The value of farm property in 1925 was \$8,425,703. The value of the principal crops in 1928 was estimated at \$596,191.

In 1927 there were eight industrial establishments with a total output of \$83,687.

Summary

80th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$9,196,322
56th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$8,425,703
90th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 83,687
92nd in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 596,191
89th in tenant farm population.....	1925	1,094
80th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 695,625
66th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 275,000
15th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 359,650

Rural Church Data

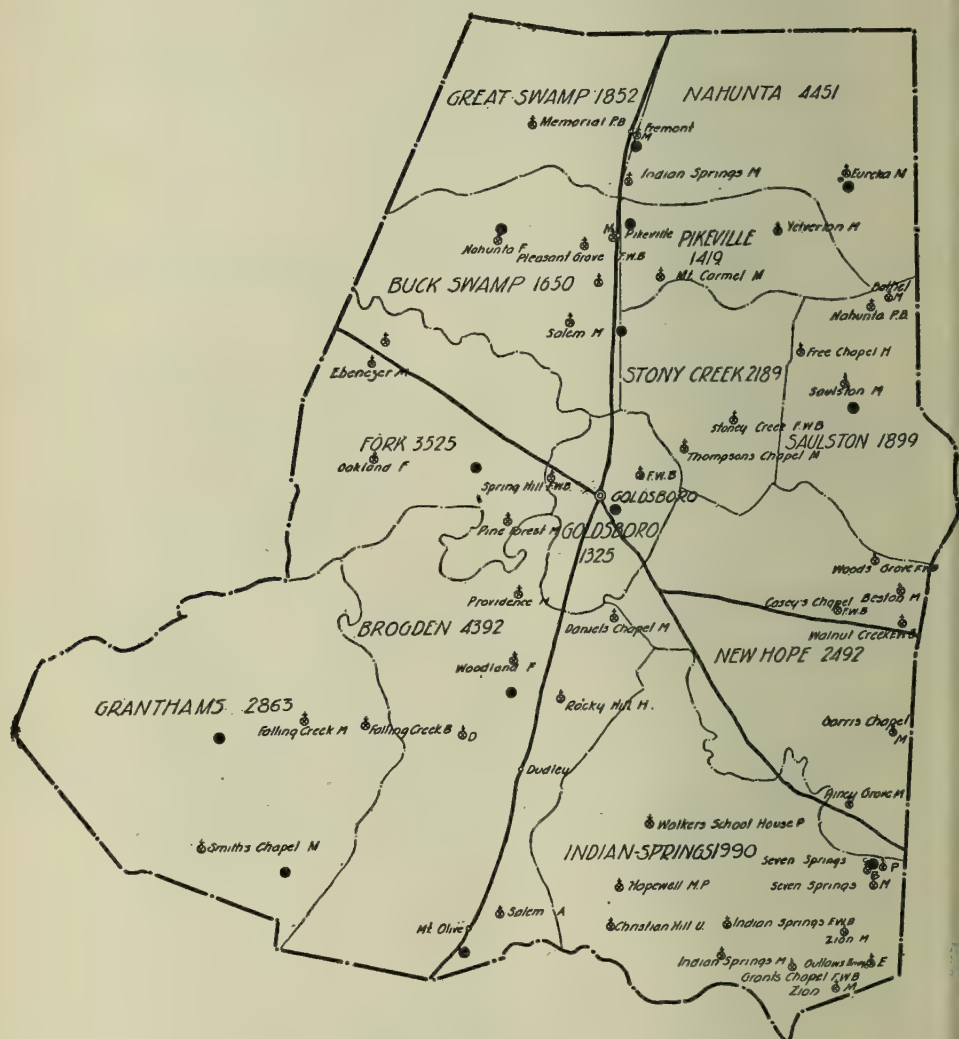
In 1872 Watauga County had thirteen churches for white people, or one for each 389 of the white population; in 1884, eighteen churches, or one for each 430 of the white population; in 1890, twenty-six churches, or one for each 391 of the white people. In the survey made in 1929 covering all churches for white people in the open country and towns of less than 1,500 population, sixty-eight were reported, or one for each 195 of the white population.

The Religious Census of the United States for 1926 credited the county with twelve religious bodies, eighty-three churches, and 7,562 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

In the investigation of the country churches in 1929, nine denominations were reported, having sixty-eight churches, whose total estimated value is \$359,650, and whose combined membership is 6,216. The Baptist leads all other denominations having more than half the entire membership and church houses. The other denominations represented are the Methodist, Lutheran, Episcopal, Christian, Presbyterian, Free Will Baptist, Adventist, and Primitive Baptist. The average membership of all the churches is ninety-one and the average church house value is \$5,289. There are seven churches in the towns of Boone and Blowing Rock with a total reported value of \$216,000, or an average of \$30,859 per church. There are two churches in the open country whose values are \$35,000 and \$15,000 respectively. The remaining fifty-nine churches average \$1,585. Five of the churches are of brick, four of stone, and fifty-nine of frame construction. Eighteen of them have some Sunday School equipment, and fifty are one-room houses.

WAYNE COUNTY

Wayne County is situated in the central portion of the Coastal Plains Region of North Carolina. The Contentnea and Neuse rivers flow in a general eastward direction across the county and the Northeast Cape Fear follows part of the southern boundary.



WAYNE COUNTY

In addition to the railway facilities, composed of the Southern, Norfolk-Southern, and Atlantic Coast Line railroads, Numbers 10 and 40 state highways cross from east to west and north to south respectively. These are two of the state's leading thoroughfares. Number 102 extends into the county from the northeast. These carriers of travel and freight supply the transportation needs of the people of the county.

Wayne County has seven incorporated towns. Goldsboro, the county seat, is the largest and is centrally located. The population in 1920 was 11,296. Mount Olive, Fremont, Pikeville, Dudley, Eureka, and Whitehall are the other towns in order of population.

The population of the county in 1920 was 43,640, averaging 76.4 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimate for 1926 was 49,000. The farm population in 1925 was 24,986, composed of 14,546 whites and 10,440 negroes. Of the farm population, 7,435 owned the farms on which they lived and 17,504 lived on rented farms. The population of Wayne outside Goldsboro and Mt. Olive, towns of more than 1,500 population, is 30,047, of which 16,826 are whites and 13,221 negroes.

Wayne County has an area of 571 square miles. The approximate land area is 365,440 acres, of which 63.6 per cent is in farm land. The actual acreage of farm land is 232,466. The value of the farm property in 1925 was \$21,075,772. The value of the major crops in 1928 was estimated at \$7,384,659. The value of the tobacco crop was \$3,693,940. Wayne is one of the important counties in Irish potatoes.

Wayne leads the state in the manufacture of brick and tile. The output for one year is reported to be 39,995,000 brick and 22,861 tons of tile.

Wayne had forty-four manufacturing establishments in 1927 with an output of \$7,897,469.

Summary

12th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$48,132,676
11th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$21,075,772
28th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 7,897,469
7th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 7,384,659
8th in tenant farm population.....	1925	17,504

16th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 4,116,000
25th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 600,000
76th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 94,600

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Wayne County had thirty-one rural churches for the white people, or one for each 323 of the rural white population; in 1884, forty-two churches, or one for each 264 of the rural white population; in 1890, forty churches, or one for each 320 of the rural white population. In the church survey of the county made in 1929 covering the churches for white people in the open country and towns under 1,500 population, forty-two were reported, or one for each four hundred of the rural white population.

The Religious Census of the United States for 1926 credited Wayne with twenty-six religious bodies, 162 churches, and 19,880 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

In the investigation of 1929 ten denominations reported forty-two churches, whose total value is \$99,600, and whose combined membership is 3,296. Forty-one of the buildings are frame structures and one is brick. Only two reported Sunday School rooms, and forty are without Sunday School equipment. The average membership is seventy-one, and the average estimated church value is \$2,252. The Methodist leads with twenty-two churches, 2,116 members, and a church house value of \$71,300. Other denominations are Primitive Baptist, Holiness, Presbyterian, Free Will Baptist, Friends, Unitarian, Methodist Protestant, and Adventist.

WILKES COUNTY

Wilkes County is situated in the northern portion of the Mountain Region of North Carolina and is one of the largest of all the mountain counties. The western portion of the county has an altitude considerably above that of the eastern area. Numerous small streams, tributaries of the Yadkin River, drain in a southeastern direction.



The state highways of the county are Number 60, crossing from east to west, Number 67, from north to south, Number 68, leading out toward the northwest, and Number 18, toward the southwest. These roads help furnish connection with the outside world.

The incorporated towns of Wilkes are Wilkesboro, the county seat, and North Wilkesboro, whose population in 1920 was 2,363. The county having no town of city rank is thus classified by the United States Census as rural.

The population of the county in 1920 was 32,644, averaging 44.4 persons per square mile. The United States Census 1926 estimate credited the county with 34,200 population. The farm population in 1925 was 26,290, composed of 24,997 whites and 1,293 negroes. Of the farm population, 21,648 owned the farms on which they lived and 4,586 lived on rented farms. The rural population outside North Wilkesboro, which has more than 1,500 people, is 30,281, composed of 28,161 whites and 2,120 negroes.

Wilkes County has an area of 735 square miles. The approximate land area is 470,400 acres, of which 78.1 per cent is in farm land. The actual acreage of farm land is 367,467. The value of all farm property in 1925 was \$12,258,356. The value of the major crops in 1928 was reported to be \$1,835,261. Among the major crops, corn ranks first in importance. Wilkes County leads the state in apple trees, and in number of colonies of bees. The county had 249,441 apple trees and 7,500 bee colonies.

Wilkes had forty industrial plants in 1927 whose output was \$5,981,178.

Summary

52nd in total property valuation.....	1928	\$16,641,485
29th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$12,258,356
32nd in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 5,981,178
60th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 1,835,261
46th in tenant farm population.....	1925	4,586
48th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 1,813,875
48th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 369,842
50th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 156,100

Rural Church Data

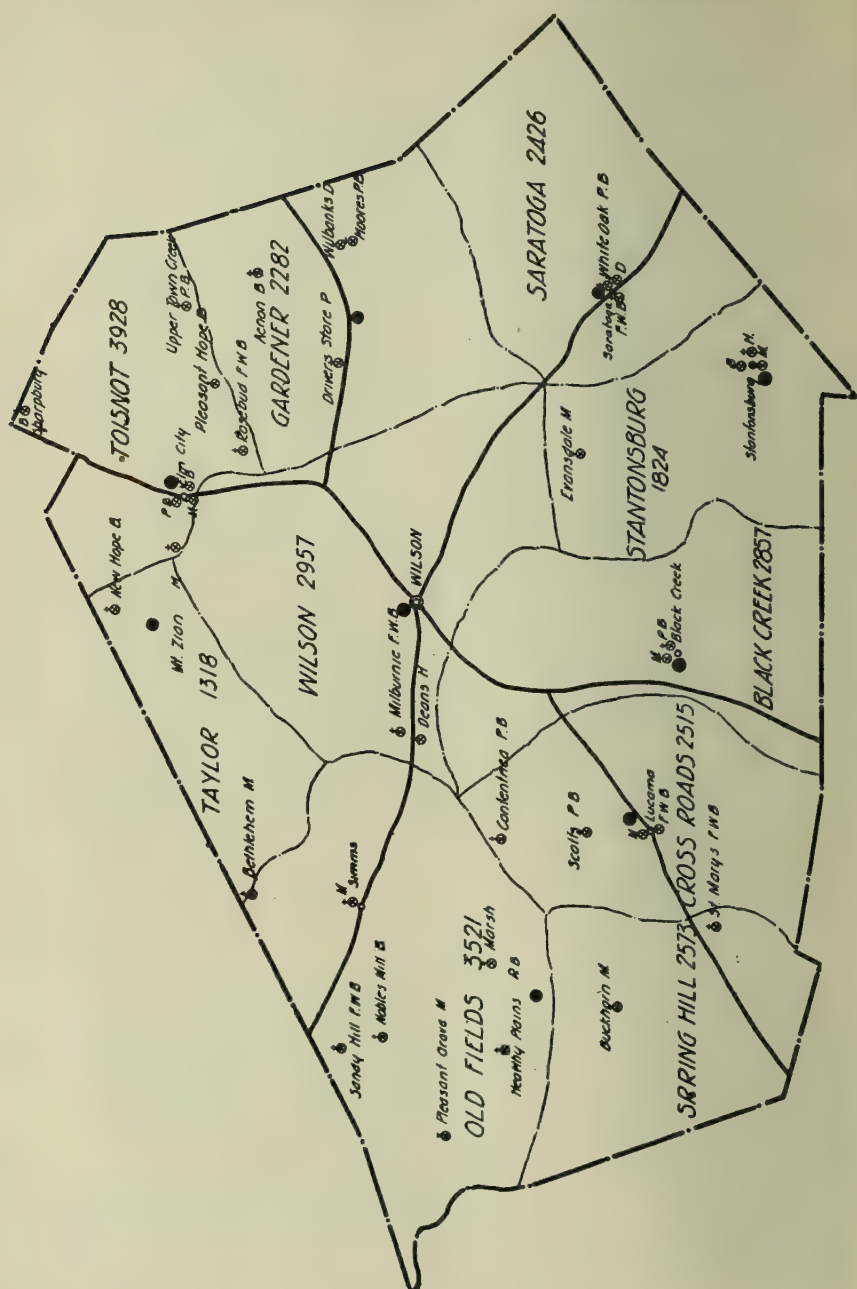
In 1872 Wilkes County had twenty-six churches for the white people, or one for each 533 of the white population; in 1884, twenty-seven churches, or one for each 639 of the white population; in 1890 twenty-six churches, or one for each 793 of the white population. In the church survey of the county made in 1929 covering the churches for white people in the open country and towns of less than 1,500 population, ninety-two were reported, or one for each 329 of the white rural population.

The Religious Census of the United States for 1926 credited Wilkes with twelve religious bodies, 160 churches, and 15,499 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

In the investigation of 1929 seven denominations reported, having ninety-two churches, whose total value is \$156,100, and whose combined membership is 9,911. The Baptist leads by a big margin, having fifty-eight churches, 7,219 members, and a church valuation of \$102,000. Other religious bodies represented are Primitive Baptist, Methodist, Adventist, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, and Mormon. The average membership for all the churches is 106, and the average church house value is \$1,695. Two of the churches are of brick and ninety are of frame construction. Five of the churches have some Sunday School equipment, and eighty-seven are one-room houses.

WILSON COUNTY

Wilson County is situated in the central-western section of the Coastal Plains. The soil is fertile and well drained, capable of producing a variety of crops. The county has six incorporated towns, only one of which ranks as a city. The city of Wilson, the county seat located near the center of the county, had a population in 1920 of 10,612. Other towns in order of size are Elm City, Stantonsburg, Sharpsburg (whose population is divided between Wilson, Edgecombe, and Nash counties), Lucama, and Black Creek.



The transportation needs of the county are served by the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, whose trunk line from north to south passes through the county seat, and the Norfolk-Southern crossing the county from east to west. Two of the state's leading highways cut across the county, Number 40, a north and south road, and Number 91, an east to west line. Extending from the city of Wilson are Numbers 42 and 22 in other directions. All the highways are hard surface thoroughfares, and carry a large amount of traffic.

The population of Wilson in 1920 was 36,813, averaging 98.7 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimate for 1926 was 42,500. The farm population in 1925 was 22,822, composed of 12,718 whites and 10,104 negroes. Of the farm population, 5,352 owned the farms on which they lived and 17,470 lived on rented farms. The population of the county outside towns of 1,500 and more is 26,201, of which 15,148 are whites and 11,053 negroes.

Wilson has an area of 373 square miles. The approximate land area is 238,720 acres, of which 73.8 per cent is farm land. The farm land is composed of 176,165 actual acres. The value of all farm property in 1925 was \$22,438,034. The value of the major crops in 1928 was \$7,862,439. Tobacco, the leading crop, was valued at \$5,101,805. Wilson is situated in the central tobacco producing area of the eastern territory of the state. The city of Wilson claims to sell more tobacco on the market than any other center of the state.

Wilson County had sixteen manufacturing establishments in 1927 with an output of \$3,918,461.

Summary

10th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$49,649,041
9th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$22,438,034
40th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 3,918,461
4th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 7,862,439
9th in tenant farm population.....	1925	17,470
11th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 4,399,500
16th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 767,380
59th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 132,700

Rural Church Data

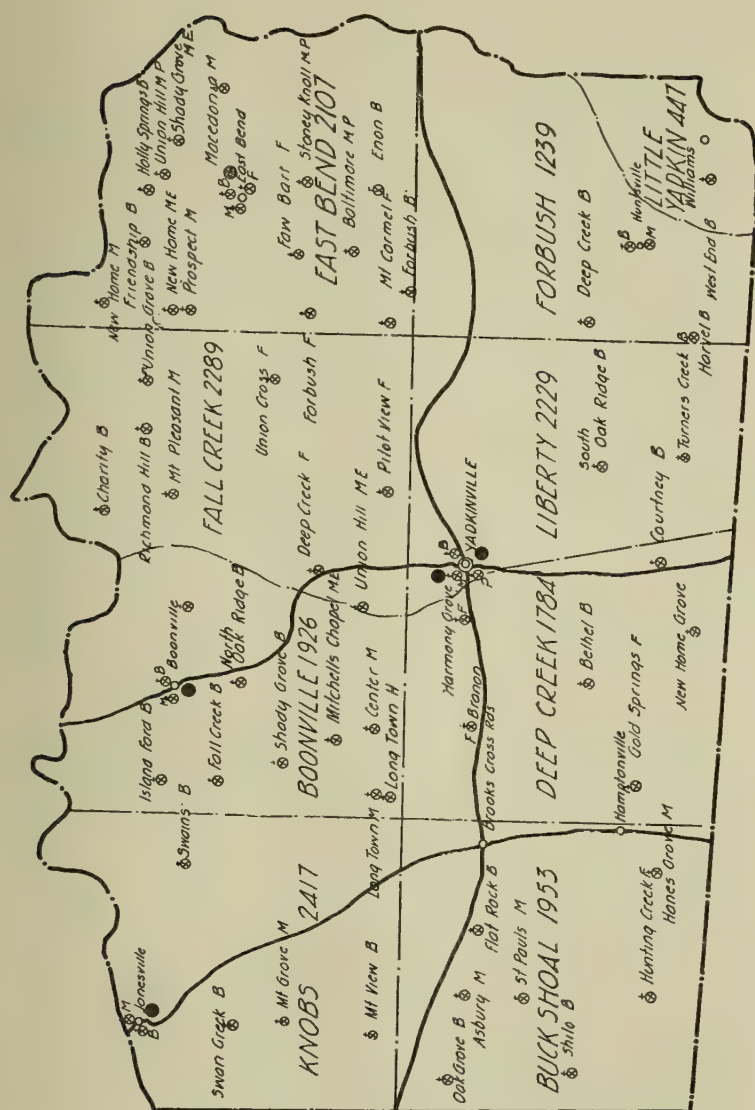
In 1872 Wilson County had fourteen rural churches for the white people, or one for each 513 of the rural white population; in 1884, twenty-three rural churches, or one for each 376 of the rural white population; in 1890, twenty-five rural churches, or one for each 435 of the rural white population. In the church survey of the county made in 1929, covering all churches for white people in the open country and towns of less than 1,500 population, thirty-seven were reported, or one for each 428 of the rural white population.

The Religious Census of the United States for 1926 credited Wilson with twenty religious bodies, 106 churches, and 12,589 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

In the country church investigation referred to above seven denominations reported thirty-seven churches, whose total estimated value is \$132,700, and whose combined membership is 2,696. The Methodist leads in number of churches, number of members, and in church house valuation. Other denominations represented are the Free Will Baptist, Baptist, Primitive Baptist, Presbyterian, Holiness, and Disciples. The average membership of the churches is seventy-three, and the average value of church houses is \$3,587. There are two churches in Elm City and Stantonsburg whose combined value is \$55,000. The remaining thirty-five churches average \$2,222. Three of the churches are of brick, and thirty-four of frame construction. Thirteen of them have some Sunday School equipment, and twenty-four are one-room houses.

YADKIN COUNTY

Yadkin County is situated in the northeast section of the Mountain Region of the state. All of the northern and most of the eastern boundary lines are furnished by the Yadkin River. This stream together with its tributaries furnishes a drainage for the entire county. The topography rises from a Piedmont altitude on the east to a mountain altitude on the west.



YADKIN COUNTY

The county is classed as rural since there is no city within the boundaries. Yadkinville, one of the incorporated towns, is the county seat. Other towns are Jonesville, East Bend, and Boonville.

Three of the state's highways cross the county: Number 60, extending east and west, and Numbers 80 and 26, extending north and south.

The population of the county in 1920 was 16,391, averaging 50.6 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimated the 1926 population at 17,000. The farm population in 1925 was 13,899, composed of 13,133 whites and 766 negroes. Of the farm population, 10,391 owned the farms on which they lived, and 3,507 lived on rented farms. The population of the county, all rural, is composed of 15,289 whites and 1,102 negroes.

Yadkin County has an area of 324 square miles. The approximate land area is 207,360 acres, of which 97.8 per cent is in farm land. The actual farm land acreage is 202,738. The value of all farm property in 1925 was \$10,323,479. The value of the major crops in 1928 was \$2,250,702. Tobacco was the leading crop, estimated at \$1,126,757. The county has twelve industrial establishments, with an output of \$291,479 in 1927.

Summary

78th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$ 9,425,702
40th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$10,323,479
81st in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 291,479
53rd in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 2,250,702
61st in tenant farm population.....	1925	3,507
60th in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 1,388,625
81st in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 211,314
55th in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 142,450

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Yadkin County had seventeen churches for the white people, or one for each 544 of the white population; in 1884, seventeen churches, or one for each 640 of the white population; in 1890, twenty-seven churches, or one for each 460 of the white population. In the church survey of the county made in 1929 covering the churches for white people in the open

country and towns of less than 1,500 population, fifty-eight were reported, or one for each 264 of the white population.

The Religious Census of the United States for 1926 credited Yadkin with fourteen religious bodies, seventy-three churches, and 8,852 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

By the 1929 investigation Yadkin reported five denominations with fifty-eight church houses estimated at \$142,450, and a combined membership of 8,106. The Baptist leads with twenty-seven churches, 4,461 members, and a church house value of \$75,500. The Methodist follows with fifteen church houses valued at \$41,450 and a membership of 1,238. The Friends come third with nine church houses worth \$13,300, and a membership of 1,707. The Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, and Holiness are other religious bodies represented. The average membership of the churches is 140 and the average church house value is \$2,463. One brick church house was reported, the others—fifty-seven—are frame. One church is reported to have Sunday School equipment and fifty-seven are one-room houses.

YANCEY COUNTY

Yancey County is situated in the central-west portion of North Carolina's Mountain Region. Touching the Tennessee state line on the northwest corner, the county extends almost half way across the state towards the South Carolina line. Toe River forms the northern and part of the eastern boundary lines. Mt. Mitchell peak, which is said to be the highest point east of the Rocky Mountains, is in this county. The topography is generally rugged and beautiful. Many summer visitors are seen in this region every year.

There is no incorporated town in the county. Burnsville is the county seat and is situated near the center of the county. Number 69 state highway is the leading avenue of transportation, crossing the county from east to west. Other state roads in the county are Numbers 104, 197, 692, and 19.

Yancey County had in 1920 a population of 15,093, averag-



YANCEY COUNTY

ing 50.6 persons per square mile. The United States Census estimate for 1926 was 17,100. The farm population in 1925 was 12,665, composed of 12,536 whites and 129 negroes. Of the farm population, 9,353 owned the farms on which they lived, and 3,308 lived on rented farms. The population—all rural—is composed of 14,821 whites and 272 negroes.

Yancey County has an area of 298 square miles. The approximate land area is 190,720 acres, of which 82.2 per cent is in farm land. The actual farm land acreage is 156,863. The value of all farm property in 1925 was \$7,258,449. The value of the principal crops in 1928 was \$827,402.

The mineral deposits of Yancey are feldspar, clay, mica, asbestos, and quartz. Yancey is reported to have twenty-one feldspar industries, ranking second in the state in this regard. The county had eleven manufacturing establishments in 1927 with an output of \$249,662.

Summary

88th in total property valuation.....	1928	\$7,627,305
67th in total farm property valuation.....	1925	\$7,258,449
86th in value of manufactured products.....	1927	\$ 249,662
85th in value of major farm products.....	1928	\$ 827,402
67th in tenant farm population.....	1925	3,308
93rd in value of automobiles.....	1928	\$ 399,000
75th in rural school property of whites.....	1928	\$ 233,893
63rd in rural church property of whites.....	1929	\$ 117,850

Rural Church Data

In 1872 Yancey County had ten churches for white people, or one for each 560 of the white population; in 1884, twelve churches, or one for each 614 of the white population; in 1890, eleven churches, or one for each 836 of the white population. In the church survey of the county made in 1929 covering all churches for white people in the open country and towns of less than 1,500 population, fifty-two were reported, or one for each 285 of the white population.

The Religious Census of the United States for 1926 credited Yancey with eight religious bodies, sixty-nine churches, and 5,890 members for the total white and negro population of the county.

In 1929 there were reported five religious bodies with 4,171 members, and fifty-two church houses estimated to be worth \$117,850. The average membership of the churches is eighty; the average value of church houses is \$2,340. The Baptist leads with twenty-nine church houses and 2,993 members. The Methodist, Presbyterian, Free Will Baptist, Community, and Methodist Protestant follow. Eight of the churches have some Sunday School equipment and forty-four are one-room houses. All the buildings are of frame structure.

CHAPTER V

STUDY OF COUNTY GROUPS

BY USING the county data displayed in the main section of Part Two as a basis, an almost endless study of comparisons and contrasts could be made. Each county makes a different showing from every other county, and yet there are noticeable similarities in those counties whose people and natural conditions are more or less alike. The purpose of this section is to present certain religious and social contrasts between one group of counties similarly situated and another group whose conditions are different.

COMPARISON OF REGIONAL GROUPS

The first group comparison is based upon the three main geographical divisions of the state, the Coastal Plains, the Piedmont, and the Mountain regions. It will be understood by one who is at all familiar with the geography, climate, soil, altitude, and the vocation of the people, that the counties of any one of these groups will reveal wide differences. There are, however, certain conditions obtaining in each of these groups that are more or less similar and from these conditions certain conclusions may be obtained.

In the Coastal Plains area forty-seven per cent of the white people in the open country and towns of less than 1,500 population belong to some church; in the Piedmont region it is forty-five per cent, and in the Mountain district it is twenty-seven per cent. The average estimated value of country church houses in the Coastal Plains is \$3,783, in the Piedmont \$3,732, and in the Mountain Region \$2,187. In the Coastal Plains counties twenty per cent of the country churches have some Sunday School equipment in addition to the auditorium, and eighty per cent of the houses are of the one-room type. In the Piedmont counties thirty-six per cent of the churches have Sunday School equipment and sixty-four are one-room buildings. In the Mountain counties sixteen per cent of the churches have Sunday School equipment, and eighty-four per cent are of the one-room type. Seven per cent of the churches of the Coastal Plains counties are

of brick and ninety-three per cent of frame construction. Fourteen per cent of the churches in the Piedmont counties are of brick and eighty-six per cent of frame construction. Six per cent of the churches in the Mountain counties are of brick, and ninety-four per cent are of frame construction.

The total estimated value of the church houses in the Coastal Plains counties represents only four and one-fifth per cent of the value of the 1928 major crops; in the Piedmont area it is nine per cent, and in the Mountain Region it is fifteen per cent. To put it another way, it can be said that if four and one-fifth per cent of the value of the 1928 major crops in the Coastal Plains counties had been given to the churches, the sum would have doubled the value of church houses. In the Piedmont section it would have required nine per cent of the total crop value and in the Mountain area fifteen per cent to double the church house value. There is very little actual difference in the average major crop value between the Coastal Plains counties and those of the Piedmont Region. There is a big decrease, however, in the Mountain counties of the state. This would indicate that the average church house value per county in the Coastal Plains is somewhat less than half that of the average Piedmont county. In the Mountain Region the average country church house value is lower than that of the Coastal Plains, but the value of major crops will average less than one-fourth that of the Coastal or Piedmont counties.

When we contrast the value of church houses with the value of automobiles, the following figures may be found: If ten and one-half per cent of the automobile value in the Coastal Plains counties in 1928 had been given to the building of churches, it would have doubled their value. Seven per cent and twelve per cent of the automobile value in the Piedmont and Mountain regions respectively would have doubled the church house value in those areas. The average county automobile value in the Coastal Plains is slightly more than that of the Mountain counties. In the Piedmont counties the average value is three times as much as in the Coastal counties. Attention should be called to the fact that the total church house value represents investments in the religious institution covering a whole generation, whereas automobile values represent investments that cover the

life of the average car which is not more than four to six years. That is to say, the present value of the churches include money that has been contributed during at least a whole generation while the present value of automobiles represents investments made during the brief period of four to six years.

There is little difference in the average value of rural white school houses in the three natural divisions of the state. The Piedmont area ranks first, the Coastal Plains second, and the Mountain Region third. When the country church house value is compared with the country school house value the following facts represent the conditions: In the Coastal Plains Region the amount of money invested in rural schools of white people is sixty-four per cent more than that invested in rural churches of white people; in the Piedmont area it is thirty-six per cent more, and in the Mountain district it is sixty-eight per cent more.

AGRICULTURAL COUNTIES VS. INDUSTRIAL COUNTIES

In order to compare the country church conditions in the agricultural areas with those in industrial regions, we are using six predominantly agricultural counties over against six representative industrial counties. It will be difficult to arrive at definite conclusions in such a study because there is some industry in the agricultural counties, and there is some agriculture in the industrial counties.

The white people in the country churches represent thirty-seven per cent of the total white rural population in the agricultural counties, and those in the industrial counties represent thirty-two per cent.

The average country church membership in the selected agricultural counties is 102 persons, while the average in the industrial counties is 116 persons. The average church house value is \$4,233 and \$5,000 in the agricultural and industrial groups respectively. Twenty-five per cent of the churches in the agricultural group have Sunday School equipment as compared with forty per cent in the industrial counties. In the matter of brick and frame construction the conditions are the same in the two groups—ten per cent of the churches are brick and ninety per cent frame.

The reported 1928 major crops value in the industrial group was less than half that in the agricultural group. The total value of the country churches of white people in the agricultural counties does not represent more than four per cent of the 1928 major crop value, but in the industrial group it is ten per cent of the crop value.

When we add the major crop value and the industrial output in each of the groups, we find that the six agricultural counties have a combined income of \$49,446,445, whereas in the industrial group the combined income is \$549,165,463. The total country church house value in the agricultural counties is approximately two and eight-tenths per cent of the combined income from agriculture and industry. In the second or industrial group of counties the country church house value is only three-tenths of one per cent of the combined income from farm and factory.

The number of country churches in the agricultural and industrial groups respectively is 331 and 326, and the total estimated church house value in the groups is \$1,401,300 and \$1,646,375 respectively. It will be seen that by the measurements which we have applied, the country church conditions in the agricultural and industrial counties are quite similar, although the farm income in the agricultural group is more than twice as much as that of the industrial group, and the factory income in the industrial counties is approximately thirty-one times as great as the industrial income of the agricultural counties. The combined income from farm and factory in the industrial group is approximately eleven times as great as the combined income in the agricultural counties. It is impossible for one to say with certainty from what source the money supporting the country churches comes. If the country churches of both groups are supported entirely from the agricultural interests, then the agricultural group of counties makes a poor showing because the churches are not quite the equal of the churches in the second group, though the farm income of the first group is more than twice as great. It may be expected that a large part of the industrial income of the counties is appropriated by the people of the city since so much of the enterprise is conducted in the city centers. The comparison thus made in

the present study does show that some of the industrial income has been applied to the support of the country church although it is proportionately a very small share.

WHOLLY RURAL COUNTIES VS. THOSE IN WHICH THERE ARE CITIES

How does the country church of the wholly rural counties compare with that of the counties in which the larger cities of the state are situated? That this question may be at least partially answered, we herewith set the counties of Buncombe, Durham, Forsyth, Guilford, Mecklenburg, and New Hanover over against the rural counties of Avery, Chatham, Davie, Greene, Onslow, and Perquimans. In the first group there are 382 churches of the white people in the open country and towns of less than 1,500 population; in the second group there are 254. The average church membership in the first group is 128; in the second group it is 97. The total value of the country churches in the first group is more than three times as great as that in the second group. The average value of church houses in the first group is \$6,692; in the second group it is \$2,845. Forty-eight per cent of the churches of the first group have Sunday School equipment; only twenty-seven per cent in the second group have such equipment. Twenty-seven per cent of the church houses in the first group are built of brick; in the second group the brick houses constitute only seven and one-half per cent. Sixteen per cent of the value of the 1928 crops in the first group would double the church house investment in the rural areas. The church house value in the second group would be doubled if five per cent of the 1928 crops should be used for that purpose. If the people who own automobiles in the first group—in both city and country—should reduce their motor car investment four and one-quarter per cent they would have enough money to increase the country church house investment 100 per cent; the car owners in the second group would have to reduce their automobile investment thirty per cent in order to double the country church house value. In the first group of counties there is more than three times as much invested in rural school houses for whites as there is in the country churches of whites; in the second group twice as much is in-

vested in such schools as there is in the churches. This comparison points to the conclusion that the country church is better provided for in those counties in which there are cities. The difference is not only reflected in the character of the church house but also in the membership of the churches. Some of the wealth of the cities may have been directed toward the rural churches or else the country people have been stimulated to greater pride in their churches on account of better church houses seen in the near-by cities. The people who live in a county where there are no beautiful church houses would naturally show less interest in erecting expensive buildings for their own use.

PROSPEROUS AGRICULTURAL COUNTIES VS. THOSE LESS WELL-TO-DO

Several marked differences in the condition of the country church may be found when we contrast certain agricultural counties that are most prosperous with others that are least prosperous. From the high ranking counties we have chosen Edgecombe, Cleveland, Johnston, Pitt, Robeson, and Wilson for our first group; from the counties of low agricultural rank, Graham, Dare, Alleghany, Brunswick, Cherokee, and Swain are taken for our second group.

In the first group the combined major crop value in 1928 was \$49,263,097; in the second group it was \$2,658,083. The first group produces approximately eighteen times as much of crop value as does the second group. The first group has practically ten times as much money invested in automobiles as does the second group. It is to be noted, however, that each of the counties of group one has at least one city within its borders, while the counties of group two have no cities, which probably means that much of the automobile value of group one is owned by people who are not classed as rural.

There are 392 country churches in group one and 228 country churches in the second group. The country church membership of the white people in the more prosperous counties is thirty-four per cent of the white rural population; in the less prosperous area it is thirty-five and one-half per cent. The average membership of the country churches is 117 and

seventy-nine in groups one and two respectively. The average value of country church houses in group one is \$5,191; in the second group it is \$1,900. Thirty-three per cent of the churches in group one have Sunday School equipment, and sixty-seven per cent are of the one-room type. Only eight per cent of the churches of group two have Sunday School equipment and ninety-two per cent are one-room houses. Fourteen per cent of the churches in the wealthier counties are of brick and eighty-six per cent of frame construction. In the less wealthy group two and one-half per cent are of brick and ninety-seven and one-half per cent of frame construction.

The country church house value represents only four per cent of the 1928 crop estimate in the counties of group one whereas the church house value represents sixteen per cent of the crops of the same year in the counties of group two. In the six counties of group one there is \$5,530,039 rural school property for whites; the rural church property for whites is \$2,035,100. In the counties of group two, \$997,116 represents the rural school property of whites and \$433,088 is the estimate for rural churches of whites.

COTTON-TOBACCO COUNTIES VS. COUNTIES WITH VARIED CROPS

In an attempt to determine the relative country church condition in the cotton-tobacco belt of the state, we are herewith comparing six counties which lie in the heart of the two-crop area with six other counties of varied type. The counties ranking high in the production of cotton and tobacco chosen for our comparison are Wilson, Greene, Pitt, Johnston, Edgecombe, and Nash. The counties outside the cotton-tobacco belt that are selected for our study are Haywood, Chatham, Guilford, Buncombe, Henderson, and Clay. In Chatham County cotton is the leading crop and tobacco ranks third. In Guilford tobacco ranks highest among the major crops but a relatively small amount of cotton is produced. The other counties of the second group do not produce any large amount of either cotton or tobacco. It will be noted also that two of the counties of group two have cities of considerable size, whereas the others are rural counties.

The combined major crop value of the first group in 1928 was \$48,968,761, cotton and tobacco furnishing practically the whole amount. In the second group, where there is a greater variety of crops, the 1928 value was \$10,473,968. Chatham and Guilford, both of which produce some cotton and tobacco, are credited with more than seven million of the total of group two.

In the six cotton-tobacco counties there are 302 churches of white people in the open country and towns of less than 1,500 population and 33,283 members, or thirty per cent of the entire rural white population. In the other six counties there are 367 churches and 33,401 members, or twenty-five per cent of the entire white rural population. The average membership of the churches in group one is 112; in group two, ninety-one. The average church house value in group one is \$4,418; in group two it is \$3,703. The total amount of church house value is practically the same in the two groups. Twenty-five per cent of the churches of group one have Sunday School equipment; in group two it is twenty-seven per cent. Ten per cent of the churches in group one are of brick construction, whereas in group two it is thirteen per cent. Two and three-fourths per cent of the agricultural income of the cotton-tobacco counties in 1928 is as much as the total value of all country churches of the territory. In group number two the church house value represents thirteen per cent of the 1928 crop estimate.

Why is it that the country church value in the cotton-tobacco counties is no greater than that of the counties with varied crops when the income from the former is more than four and one-half times larger than that of the second group? One explanation is that a large per cent of the farm population in the cotton-tobacco counties is landless. Much of the farm land of these two-crop counties is owned by persons who live in near-by cities, and they do not direct a due share of the agricultural income to the church which is supposed to serve their tenants. The tenants themselves do not take sufficient pride in the church to invest a just proportion of their own money and energy into it to make a favorable comparison with those who own their own homes in the country. It is to be said again that the people of the second group produce more of those articles

of food and feed that are used on the farm. Although the total estimated value of crops is much less that of the first group, they have more to give to the church, whereas the people of the two-crop system have to expend their money for farm and home essentials.

TENANTS VS. THE FARM OWNERS

One of the problems which has been regarded as quite serious so far as the social and religious life of the rural people is concerned is that created by farm tenancy. In order to set the situation as it appears in North Carolina more concretely before the reader we have grouped for our study six counties with a high rate of farm tenants and will contrast them with six counties having a low rate.

In our first group, composed of Wayne, Wilson, Pitt, Greene, Edgecombe, and Lenoir, the farm population is composed of 134,556 persons, of whom 101,302, or approximately seventy-five per cent, are tenants. In the second group, Transylvania, Dare, Watauga, Henderson, Carteret, and Avery, there are 37,737 people in the farm population, fifteen per cent of whom are tenants. Although the six counties with a high rate of tenancy have approximately three and one-half times as many people in the farm population as the group with a low tenant rate, the first group is well outclassed by the second group as to both the number of churches and number of church members. Group number one has 218 churches and 17,262 members; group number two has 257 church houses and 21,035 members.

A contrast of the financial conditions reveals the following facts: Group number one had in 1928 a major crop value of \$46,035,202, whereas group number two had \$3,249,570, which means that the first group had nearly fifteen times as much as the second group. In spite of this striking contrast in the financial income from the farms of the two groups, the six counties with more tenants report a country church house value of \$658,800, whereas the six counties with few tenants report a church house value of \$784,900; fourteen per cent of the churches reported by the first group have Sunday School equipment; in the second group such churches represent twenty per

cent. Seven per cent of the churches of the first group are of brick and ninety-three of frame construction; in the second group nine per cent are of brick and ninety-one of frame construction. To present the financial contrast in another manner, it may be seen that approximately one and one-fourth per cent of the 1928 crop value would buy every country church house in the six counties of the high tenant rate; whereas in the other counties the country church house value equals twenty-four per cent of the 1928 crop value.

The contrast in this study is so striking that it is not deemed necessary to make any observations or explanations. It must be true that religious interest decreases as tenancy increases.

CHAPTER VI

AN INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA OFFERED

THE AUTHOR proposes to point out here only the more obvious conditions which the information of Part Two reveals. An honest effort has been made to secure the facts and they can speak for themselves concerning the state of the country church. It is not claimed that the churches are located on the county maps with mathematical precision because it was obviously impossible to have the 100 counties of the state surveyed on the field by civil engineers, but it is maintained that even this information is reasonably accurate. Every available source has been used in assembling the material and it is herewith offered for the consideration of all those who may desire to see it, on the basis that it is a true and fair representation of the present condition of the country church of North Carolina.

EXCESSIVE NUMBER OF COUNTRY CHURCHES

The information contained in Part Two shows quite clearly that there is an excessive number of country churches for the white people of North Carolina. In the first place there is a needless multiplication of country churches from the standpoint of accessibility. Almost all the churches that were reported in the 1929 survey were erected before the advent of good roads and motor cars, and many of them were built before there was a single city in the state. When the population was all or mainly rural, the roads bad, and the transportation slow, there was an obvious need for many church houses conveniently located to furnish all citizens opportunities of religious worship. The people could go only a very short distance to church, hence church houses were needed in every community. Now, since the roads are excellent and numerous, and since the antiquated modes of travel have been supplanted by the more rapid motor conveyance, it is quite obvious that there are too many churches.

There are in North Carolina 5,226 churches for white people in the open country and towns with less than 1,500 pop-

ulation.¹ This means that, in a state whose land area is 48,740 square miles, for approximately every nine square miles of territory, there is a country church for white people outside towns of 1,500 or more population. If the country churches were evenly distributed over the land area, every country church for white people would be just three miles from four other such churches. In other words, if a circle with a radius of three miles should be drawn round one of the churches as a center it would touch four neighboring church houses. Such a distribution would locate four churches within a three mile distance of every citizen. As a matter of fact the church houses are not evenly distributed over the land area. Many of them are concentrated in villages and towns or at some cross-road site in the open country. The maps of the counties on which the country churches are located show that there are some unchurched areas, though these are few, and that there are numerous communities that are over-churched.

The sparse population in rural areas also emphasizes the unreasonableness of such excessive number of churches. With the exception of a few areas where industrial development in recent years has concentrated the population, rural North Carolina has no territory whose population is dense enough to justify the great number of churches that now exists. The average membership of all North Carolina's country churches is 106. One thousand and nineteen of the churches have less than fifty members. Three hundred and twenty of them have less than twenty-five members. In such groups very little enthusiasm can be generated, no effective organization can be set up for serving the members themselves or the community surrounding the church. There are 1,410,612 white people in North Carolina living outside of towns and cities of 1,500 and more population. This means that there is for this population a church for every 260 white people, young and old. If all the white people of the areas under consideration who are old enough should unite with the church, the average membership would be approximately doubled. There is little hope that such a result may ever be realized, but even if it should there would

¹ All figures referring to population and churches of white people of North Carolina in the open country and towns of less than 1,500 population are taken from the Duke University Rural Church Survey of 1929.

still be more churches than needed for effective service. The fact is that many of the country churches in North Carolina are growing weaker each day. In 1929 approximately one-third—445—of the rural churches of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of North Carolina reported no additions by profession of faith. Often on the blanks which the Rural Church Department used in securing data in the 1929 country church survey, churches were marked “discontinued,” “abandoned.” Enthusiasm in many of the country churches of North Carolina is gone, hope is waning, members are leaving, and the churches are dying. The church, like the family, dwindles when there are too few persons to love and serve. In the physical realm both the giant and the dwarf are abnormal creatures. Neither is able to perform the good service that is possible for a well-proportioned creature. It is equally true that the church membership may be too large or too small to achieve the largest results. What size the membership of a country church should attain in order to become most effective may be a question of dispute, but at present very many of them are undoubtedly too small.

In the third place, from the standpoint of the ministerial service which they receive, there are too many country churches in North Carolina. Under the present condition several of the churches with small memberships and little financial strength are formed into a circuit so that the minister who serves all of them may receive a supporting salary. This arrangement results in a divided ministerial interest and service which is unsatisfactory to the minister and to the people of the churches. Many of the churches get only a “once-a-month” service. Some of the circuits have as many as eight churches under the leadership of one minister. The average number of churches served by the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in North Carolina is four and one-third. The average number of members of circuits is 451. If the church members of the average circuits could be grouped into one or two churches, the minister would be able to serve them effectively, but when they are divided into four or more church organizations, there is little hope of his doing constructive work. In this circuit arrangement the rural ministry finds the most objectionable feature.

The religious training of the people, and especially of the children and youth, cannot be done effectively where the minister has too many churches with small memberships. The leaders are lacking, the enthusiasm is also lacking, and the equipment needed cannot be supplied with such small financial resources as the congregation possesses. The author believes that the average minister will be able to do his best work and achieve the largest results with a single rural organization of from three hundred to five hundred members. Under normal conditions such a membership would be able to furnish ample ministerial support and enough leaders who could be used effectively to do the work of the church.

ANTIQUATED PHYSICAL EQUIPMENT

The physical equipment needed by the country churches will always have to be measured by the ideals and plans of service which the institution may have. What the church is to do for the people should determine the equipment that it is to possess. The measure of its obligation to the individual and to society is the criterion for its instruments of service.

All the rural churches of North Carolina cannot be put in the same class with reference to physical equipment. We are in a transition period as regards both the material equipment of the churches and the service program of the institution. Practically every phase of the country church problem is in a state of flux in this day of rapid change in all rural life. During the past decade there has been evident a strong trend toward more adequate church equipment with which to serve the rural population. Hundreds of churches have been erected that point the way toward a new and higher standard. As yet there is no very definite agreement among the people, except in a general way, as to just what constitutes the best type of equipment. Practically everybody in the country now feels that the one-room type of building is insufficient. That some equipment for the conduct of religious training and service must be secured in addition to the general assembly room is almost universally accepted by the church membership, as well as by the ministerial leadership. Yet when the facts are reviewed it is discovered that of the 5,226 rural churches for white people of North

Carolina in the open country and towns under 1,500 population, 3,786 of them are one-room buildings. In the matter of physical equipment there is a marked difference between the churches of the open country and those of the towns and villages. A large per cent of the 1,440 churches which have some educational equipment is in the small towns. Here and there in the open country one of the better appointed church houses may be seen, but more progress is noted in the small centers. Taken as a whole the more backward sections of the state as regards church buildings are in the sparsely settled areas of the mountains and the extreme eastern agricultural and fishing counties.

If the country church is to serve only as a place of occasional assembly where the people of all ages and stages of development may gather to worship in what is usually termed a preaching service, as they were accustomed to do in earliest years, the one-room house, properly built and attractively kept, is sufficient. But if the church is to project and maintain a program that will develop the moral and religious capacities of its members and be of service to the community, more adequate equipment will have to be supplied. A one-room house and a cemetery constitute the total physical possessions of a large majority of open-country churches in North Carolina. In most instances the building is a crude bit of architecture which offers little or no physical atmosphere conducive to worship. Such equipment must appear to every one as wholly antiquated if contrasted with the vast opportunities for service which are offered the country church of to-day.

No country church can be regarded as well equipped which does not have facilities for the conduct of an educational service. If successful training is to be given to a congregation of mixed groups of varying ages and needs, it is quite obvious that there must be adaptation of curricula and methods of teaching. This means that the groups will have to be properly graded in accordance with individual capacities and development and separated into departments. Hence material equipment conducive to such a program is essential. Some country churches have provided suitable equipment for the educational activity of the congregation. In many of the congregations that have attempted to supply this equipment there has been a waste or at

best an unwise expenditure of money. Often rooms poorly suited to the educational purposes have been added to the church auditorium in a way which produced a less attractive appearance of the building. Some of the country churches have succeeded in securing modern equipment by building two distinct units; one of them is a church auditorium of suitable size and architectural beauty; the other is an educational unit in which are provided assembly and class rooms as well as equipment for social activities. In such a plan as this it is possible to preserve the church and educational architecture without clash, whereas in the compromise plan of adding rooms at the sides or rear of the old auditorium there is little chance of producing a good architectural effect. One of the greatest needs of the country churches of North Carolina at present is the service of a competent architect who can produce better architecture and who is familiar with the organization activities of the congregation.

One type of service which the country church should render is that of guiding the people in their associational relationships. Socializing factors are not so numerous in the country as they are in the city, and hence the country church has a distinct opportunity to provide such advantages. The church that has the necessary physical equipment is better qualified to extend the social horizons of the country people and to aid them in making new and helpful contacts. Too often the country churches of North Carolina have done more to encourage exclusiveness and individualism than they have to improve human relationships. The country church should demonstrate a spirit of fraternity and universal sympathy. In addition to the usual worship and educational meetings, the church of the country should be a center for social and vocational activities of the community. Bringing the people together under wholesome conditions and giving wise direction to their relationships is a valuable service. Suitable rooms and furnishings that will contribute to the desired results should be secured.

Every country church should provide suitable physical equipment for the recreational needs of those who dwell in rural regions. In the open country and small towns where other agencies are not functioning there is great necessity for reli-

gious guidance in recreation. The youth especially have a right to expect the church to serve them with recreational supervision. According to all the information at hand there is practically no provision made for this urgent need.

There are other opportunities for service offered the modern country church which cannot be discussed here. It is certain, however, that one of the most serious defects of the country church houses in North Carolina is the lack of physical equipment for all types of service.

In this connection it may be well to call attention to one or two other serious defects in the physical equipment of country churches in the state. It was discovered in the 1929 investigation that a vast majority of the church houses showed evidences of neglect and dilapidation. Many congregations seem to care very little or not at all for the appearance of the house they use. Such neglect is evidenced in broken windows, unpainted walls, leaking roofs, old and dangerous stove pipes inside the house, creaking doors, fallen steps, the presence of wasps and spiders in the nooks and corners of the building, dirty floors, and dusty seats. It seems incredible that so many congregations could be satisfied to have their church house remain in such an unsightly and unattractive condition, when very brief attention would work a transformation. Moreover, on the outside, are too often found unkempt church yards with poorly kept cemeteries close by. Grass and weeds grow unchecked about the house, old trees are permitted to drop their leaves and rotten limbs for permanent abode, the rains have sometimes washed the church yard into gullies and ugly ditches. Shrubs or beautiful plants are often lacking. There are few walks or drives and no suitable bulletin board to announce the name of the church. Even though the financial resources of the people may be too limited to secure all they should have in church equipment, there is no congregation that could not take care of what it already has. This unkempt condition is not universal but it is far too prevalent. There are between two and three thousand churches in North Carolina that are more or less described in the foregoing picture. "It is hard to explain why good farmers will have pure-bred cattle and scrub churches."²

² Ralph Felton, *A Christian in the Countryside* (New York, 1925).

INADEQUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT

One who has made even a casual observation of the country church conditions in North Carolina knows that the institution is not sufficiently financed. The figures compiled in the special survey made in 1929 by the Rural Church Department of Duke University are convincing. The white population of the open country and incorporated towns under 1,500, in 1920, was 1,410,612, or more than fifty-five per cent of the entire population of the state. The survey shows that the total church house value of this fifty-five per cent is \$21,493,925, while the value of churches of the entire population of the state, white and colored, in city and country, is \$82,145,888. This means that the fifty-five per cent of whites in the country, as indicated above, possesses approximately twenty-five per cent of the church house value of the commonwealth. The churches of negroes in the area covered by the survey would have a much smaller value than those of the whites, hence it can be seen that by far the greatest church property value lies in the cities.

North Carolina's total output from farm and factory in 1927 was reported to be \$1,516,185,626.³ One and one-third per cent of one year's income of the state's population is approximately equal to the total country church house value of the rural whites who compose fifty-five per cent of that population. To emphasize the contrast further, let it be remembered that the church house value under consideration does not represent one year's investment but rather investments covering two to three generations. There were 5,226 churches of whites in the area surveyed in 1929, 4,592 of which were frame buildings; 582 of them were of brick, forty-two of stone, and ten of stucco construction. Three thousand, seven hundred and eighty-six were of the one-room type, whereas 1,440 possessed some Sunday School equipment in addition to the worship auditorium. The average estimated value of the country churches was \$4,113. By way of contrast it may be stated that the average value of the city church building of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the state is \$58,106.⁴ This figure would probably be

³ Department of Conservation and Development, *North Carolina Resources and Industries* (1929), pp. 23-24.

⁴ This figure was obtained by adding the estimates in the two North Carolina Conference Journals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

a fair estimate for city churches of other denominations. There are quite a few handsome churches in many of the towns whose population is less than 1,500, and these are in the rural group. The value of the open country churches would be much less than is reflected in the figure given above. A large number of the churches range from \$1,000 to \$100 in value.

Orange is one of the best county examples with which to illustrate the difference between some of the town churches and the usual open country church. Orange County ranks first in the total of country church house value. The estimated value is \$1,028,100. The churches of Chapel Hill according to the scheme of our survey are included in the estimate, and their value alone totals \$870,000, leaving only \$158,100 for the remaining forty-eight churches of the county.

Greene, an average rural and agricultural county, had in 1928 an agricultural income of \$5,275,472.⁵ The church houses of white people in the entire county were valued at \$75,900. There are twenty-eight churches, all of which are frame except one brick house. Three of them have some Sunday School rooms and twenty-five are one-room buildings. One of the churches, which is in Snow Hill, the county seat, is estimated at \$40,000. The remaining twenty-seven average \$1,330 per church. The total value of the church houses of the white people for the entire county, representing the investments during a period of seventy-five or more years, approximately equals one and one-half per cent of one year's income from the farms.

Forsyth, one of the state's industrial counties is chosen for further illustration. Forsyth's income from agriculture in 1928 was \$3,066,662⁶ and from industry in 1927 was \$302,571,980,⁷ making a combined amount of \$305,638,642. The value of the country church houses for whites in the open country and towns of less than 1,500 population is \$624,950. Approximately one-fifth of one per cent of the annual income for the people of the county would equal the value of all country churches, ninety in number, that have been erected by the offer-

⁵ The State Department of Agriculture, *The Farm Forecaster*, July, 1929.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ Department of Conservation and Development, *North Carolina Resources and Industries*, p. 85.

ings of three generations of citizens of the county. Three of the churches are of stone, twenty-two of brick, and sixty-five of frame construction. Fifty-one of the churches have some Sunday School equipment, whereas thirty-nine are one-room houses. The same number of average city churches would serve four and one-half times as many people, but the church house value would be fourteen times as great.

Notwithstanding the fact that the foregoing figures show a rather large proportion of income to the amount invested in church houses, it needs to be stated here that many of the country congregations do not receive their proportionate part of these incomes and hence are without sufficient resources with which to build expensive places of work and worship. In one county, for illustration, where the agricultural income is more than five million dollars, seventy-seven per cent of the people who live on the farms are tenants. This means that a large proportion of the money coming from the sale of farm produce goes into the treasury of landlords who live in the cities within or outside the county. The landlords find a use for their portion of the income in their own affairs and they do not invest any appreciable part of it in country church houses for their tenant farmers. They have been residents of the rural community in days gone by, and they supported the old church then, but they moved out to get what they thought were better advantages in one way or another and have not helped to carry the financial burden of the home church. Could they reason logically they would find it economically profitable to themselves, to say nothing of the benefit to the tenants socially and religiously, if they would set aside a just proportion of the farm income to be used in promoting the religious life of the people through the local country church.

One of the most tragic of all the effects which the cityward drift of the rural people has had is the neglect which has been registered at this point. The cities have been enriched by the wealth as well as the leadership of the rural areas. The complaint is not that cities have become too rich or that the city churches have expended too much money for religious institutions, but that many rural areas have been left so desperately poor. With 80.8 per cent, or four out of every five, of the

entire population of the state still living in the country and with the proportion of wealth so disparaging to the country people, one has no difficulty in seeing that the state is facing a rather serious situation. The unfavorable conditions of so large a proportion of our people must create a social status which will have a serious effect upon society if a remedy is not found. The present situation, if continued through many years, will result in a dangerously large underprivileged class. Social and religious students would do well to become concerned with the solution of this problem before it becomes unsolvable. Just as some dire contagious disease may spread from one group to another until all are endangered, so the mental and social attitudes created in the life of a large underprivileged group will have no little influence over all the people.

If a due proportion of the wealth of the city should be wisely used in supplying the needs of the country people, particularly in social and religious affairs, it would go a long way toward the prevention of serious results for all of society. Such help rendered the country by the city could by no means be considered a mere charity, but rather as an equitable division of benefits because of service rendered. It would not be a benefaction but the payment of a debt.

Particularly is this true of the church. The city church has been extending its roots out into the country soil and gaining strength from rural men and money. These city church members in large part still gain their wealth and daily living from the farm, yet little or none of it is returned to promote the country church. The financial milk is drawn for the city church, though the cow is fed in the country. The country church is very much in the position of parents who have given a goodly heritage to the children and have left no stone unturned to train them and feed them from their own store house so that they might go into the world to give superior service to society, only to have those sons and daughters refuse to support them in old age. The country churches, like such parents, are left to eke out a miserable existence without strength, without money, without the ordinary comforts, while their children enjoy better privileges. An excellent example is furnished by Mr. J. B. Duke who in his Indenture of 1924 directed certain funds

toward the country church and the country people so that they may receive some of the returns of his successful life. It was clear in his mind that he was paying a debt. He stated that he owed much to the old circuit rider and to the little church where as a boy he attended worship. This is the kind of just due which thousands of men who have lived in the country and have been blessed by the country church should render today. Not all such people have as much wealth as Mr. Duke had, but many of them could help promote the work of a very important institution.

The evidence is just as convincing that the people who still live in the country are not meeting their obligation to the church. The country church is not supported out of the heart of the family income but rather receives only a part of the fragments of wealth which its members possess. If the church were duly magnified by its rural constituency, it would be more adequately supported. Very few of the country congregation have a satisfactory financial system, and it may justly be said that many of them have none at all. Although country people in general are not regarded as wealthy, there are enough financial resources in rural areas to make adequate provision for the promotion of the church if it could be properly appreciated and an effective financial system could be successfully operated.

NEED FOR CONSOLIDATION AND RELOCATION

Some of the more obvious conditions which the country church investigation of 1929 has suggested have just been pointed out. These conditions show quite clearly the failure of the country church to readjust itself to the changing demands of the country people. The multitude of poorly equipped, inadequately financed, and unsuitably located country churches are hopeless so far as rendering a satisfactory service to the country people of modern times is concerned. The country church scene which this study presents calls for an urgent and immediate consolidation and relocation of many rural churches in North Carolina. This statement refers to those large areas where communities are over-churched and where the lines of traffic have shifted so that the church houses are now remotely situated.

Inter-denominational consolidation is not contemplated in this discussion, though the day may sometime come when it should be expected as a natural result, but intra-denominational consolidation is now practicable and necessary in many sections. For any denomination to operate several struggling church organizations in a region where one well equipped and suitably located church could render a more satisfactory service is a policy which is wasteful and unwise.

Along with the process of consolidation must go that of relocation, because many of the old sites are inaccessible and isolated. The shifting population has in some areas left old church buildings in uninhabited territory while the people have moved out to the newly located highways.

The author does not wish to be understood as favoring the policy of locating all country churches in towns or villages nor even that they should be placed by the side of public schools, though in many cases it will be desirable to do so. There is yet good reason for many of the churches to be situated in the open country. No hard and fast rule can be applied to the locating of churches. Common sense and effective service to the people must be the guide in every case. There are some notable illustrations in the state of the effectiveness of actual consolidation of churches. But there are also many difficulties in the way of such a process in very many communities. One of the most pronounced difficulties is that of religious sentiment which clusters about the old church. Another one is the presence of the cemetery in the church yard. These difficulties will have to be overcome patiently and wisely, but the church cannot refuse to accept its obligation to serve the people who are now in need of its good offices.

That the country church of North Carolina has not measured up to its full opportunity in recent years and that it is at present failing to function effectively in the performance of its high service seems to be convincingly established by this study. It is the hope of the author that this volume may make some contribution to a readjustment of the institution and an immediate reinterpretation of its task for the new and challenging age.

APPENDIX

In assembling the data contained in the foregoing chapters of this volume it was necessary to compile a number of tables of various types. A few of these tables which appear to be most significant are presented here.

TABLES

TABLE I—FARM ACREAGE, 1925

Rank	County	Total Farm Land Acreage	Rank	County	Total Farm Land Acreage
1	Randolph	409,113	51	Northampton	185,549
2	Wake	394,496	52	Cumberland	183,880
3	Johnston	377,266	53	Wilson	176,165
4	Wilkes	367,467	54	Martin	170,680
5	Union	326,163	55	Lenoir	168,599
6	Guilford	324,231	56	Burke	166,892
7	Chatham	320,999	57	Pender	163,837
8	Robeson	318,173	58	Gaston	163,468
9	Sampson	316,778	59	Montgomery	162,320
10	Iredell	316,260	60	Macon	162,017
11	Halifax	310,312	61	Watauga	159,577
12	Davidson	303,383	62	Yancey	156,863
13	Rockingham	294,120	63	Lincoln	156,464
14	Duplin	283,037	64	Jackson	155,937
15	Surry	282,987	65	Richmond	155,288
16	Granville	281,829	66	Vance	146,610
17	Mecklenburg	274,912	67	Hertford	145,630
18	Rowan	261,251	68	Alexander	145,201
19	Cleveland	260,653	69	Davie	144,552
20	Nash	258,430	70	Craven	143,359
21	Ashe	250,778	71	Brunswick	141,170
22	Pitt	248,313	72	Hoke	140,107
23	Stokes	245,949	73	Alleghany	134,833
24	Anson	243,239	74	McDowell	128,433
25	Buncombe	237,522	75	Henderson	124,393
26	Rutherford	236,295	76	Durham	120,245
27	Alamance	234,152	77	Jones	117,411
28	Wayne	232,466	78	Lee	115,479
29	Bertie	231,618	79	Swain	108,794
30	Madison	229,449	80	Greene	108,169
31	Caswell	225,923	81	Scotland	104,925
32	Columbus	225,078	82	Gates	103,208
33	Bladen	224,701	83	Polk	97,805
34	Catawba	219,019	84	Mitchell	96,595
35	Person	213,357	85	Avery	91,930
36	Cherokee	212,865	86	Transylvania	88,460
37	Edgecombe	212,463	87	Pasquotank	85,528
38	Forsyth	205,273	88	Pamlico	82,603
39	Franklin	203,380	89	Perquimans	80,961
40	Yadkin	202,738	90	Washington	72,844
41	Moore	202,429	91	Hyde	69,615
42	Stanly	200,184	92	Clay	60,251
43	Onslow	199,878	93	Currituck	57,829
44	Harnett	198,839	94	Chowan	55,768
45	Warren	198,380	95	Camden	55,547
46	Cabarrus	194,249	96	Graham	51,542
47	Beaufort	189,977	97	Carteret	51,326
48	Orange	189,929	98	Tyrrell	43,147
49	Caldwell	189,486	99	New Hanover	17,504
50	Haywood	189,383	100	Dare	5,188

TABLE II—FARM PROPERTY VALUATION, 1925

Rank	County	Valuation	Rank	County	Valuation
1	Johnston	\$29,302,782	51	Stanly	\$ 9,253,148
2	Wake	25,983,572	52	Henderson	9,035,438
3	Robeson	24,788,774	53	Burke	8,814,865
4	Mecklenburg	24,117,227	54	Pasquotank	8,779,225
5	Guilford	23,872,262	55	Madison	8,736,234
6	Buncombe	23,102,683	56	Watauga	8,425,703
7	Cleveland	22,719,360	57	Warren	8,346,420
8	Pitt	22,678,576	58	Hertford	8,317,884
9	Wilson	22,438,034	59	Richmond	8,227,934
10	Nash	21,612,052	60	Moore	8,157,516
11	Wayne	21,075,772	61	Craven	8,023,238
12	Sampson	19,799,007	62	Caldwell	7,862,355
13	Forsyth	18,771,113	63	Vance	7,738,806
14	Union	18,403,487	64	Orange	7,656,043
15	Davidson	18,155,511	65	Caswell	7,534,376
16	Edgecombe	18,034,572	66	Bladen	7,291,769
17	Iredell	17,516,695	67	Yancey	7,258,449
18	Halifax	16,915,753	68	Davie	7,175,162
19	Rowan	16,681,564	69	Durham	7,092,959
20	Randolph	16,332,748	70	Alleghany	6,832,811
21	Surry	15,818,591	71	Alexander	6,521,093
22	Catawba	14,053,844	72	Lee	6,235,104
23	Duplin	13,953,838	73	Montgomery	6,043,509
24	Ashe	13,876,446	74	Onslow	5,786,225
25	Gaston	13,671,359	75	Gates	5,459,792
26	Lenoir	13,443,684	76	Jones	5,173,787
27	Rockingham	12,882,532	77	Chowan	5,012,659
28	Rutherford	12,569,193	78	Jackson	4,955,601
29	Wilkes	12,258,356	79	Perquimans	4,916,793
30	Bertie	12,220,001	80	Cherokee	4,791,306
31	Harnett	12,205,124	81	Pamlico	4,555,906
32	Northampton	12,091,140	82	Pender	4,508,095
33	Martin	11,778,170	83	Mitchell	4,468,021
34	Granville	11,717,147	84	Hyde	4,362,235
35	Cabarrus	11,434,642	85	Macon	4,336,527
36	Stokes	11,393,078	86	Washington	4,331,091
37	Beaufort	11,249,352	87	McDowell	4,095,534
38	Franklin	10,940,478	88	Polk	3,874,871
39	Haywood	10,684,738	89	Currituck	3,663,359
40	Yadkin	10,323,479	90	Transylvania	3,609,755
41	Columbus	10,316,907	91	Avery	3,570,539
42	Alamance	10,271,636	92	Camden	3,235,450
43	Lincoln	10,242,027	93	Swain	2,845,004
44	Cumberland	10,150,619	94	Carteret	2,788,245
45	Greene	10,146,558	95	Brunswick	2,696,955
46	Anson	10,105,197	96	Tyrrell	1,885,994
47	Chatham	9,795,550	97	New Hanover	1,873,550
48	Hoke	9,779,721	98	Clay	1,705,074
49	Person	9,730,991	99	Graham	1,227,556
50	Scotland	9,353,405	100	Dare	166,523

TABLE III—TOTAL PROPERTY VALUATION OF COUNTIES IN ORDER OF RANK

Rank	County	Valuation	Rank	County	Valuation
1	Forsyth	\$204,837,470	51	Orange	\$ 17,959,501
2	Guilford	197,199,029	52	Wilkes	16,641,485
3	Mecklenburg ...	195,603,077	53	Martin	16,038,700
4	Buncombe	167,804,331	54	Scotland	15,949,352
5	Gaston	99,176,017	55	Lincoln	15,750,201
6	Durham	97,418,894	56	Lee	15,204,068
7	Wake	94,206,820	57	Bertie	14,855,328
8	Rowan	69,343,613	58	Franklin	14,818,920
9	New Hanover ..	59,344,687	59	Carteret	14,631,990
10	Wilson	49,649,041	60	Northampton ...	14,437,208
11	Pitt	49,356,275	61	Bladen	13,771,414
12	Wayne	48,132,676	62	Warren	13,448,251
13	Iredell	47,546,544	63	Person	12,916,139
14	Cabarrus	45,181,994	64	Greene	12,820,649
15	Rockingham ...	43,791,176	65	Davie	12,672,329
16	Catawba	42,579,258	66	Stokes	12,661,280
17	Johnston	41,925,884	67	Swain	12,619,645
18	Davidson	40,417,108	68	Onslow	12,061,882
19	Halifax	39,251,495	69	Ashe	11,849,096
20	Robeson	38,574,100	70	Hertford	11,215,985
21	Cleveland	38,403,065	71	Jackson	10,687,535
22	Rutherford	35,862,876	72	Pender	10,463,301
23	Edgecombe	34,584,224	73	Madison	10,409,525
24	Alamance	33,792,943	74	Chowan	10,073,056
25	Nash	32,907,938	75	Hoke	9,706,266
26	Stanly	32,899,463	76	Brunswick	9,698,983
27	Richmond	31,202,479	77	Transylvania	9,534,075
28	Surry	30,197,823	78	Yadkin	9,425,702
29	Cumberland	29,445,386	79	Cherokee	9,211,788
30	Beaufort	29,260,576	80	Watauga	9,196,322
31	Henderson	27,975,882	81	Mitchell	8,989,895
32	Lenoir	27,761,758	82	Alexander	8,902,385
33	Craven	27,751,460	83	Caswell	8,746,978
34	Randolph	27,364,031	84	Perquimans	8,040,620
35	Moore	26,826,819	85	Washington	7,993,514
36	Harnett	24,298,220	86	Polk	7,941,328
37	Burke	23,728,961	87	Macon	7,719,239
38	Duplin	22,914,437	88	Yancey	7,627,305
39	Union	22,524,690	89	Gates	7,388,124
40	Haywood	22,364,708	90	Graham	7,075,535
41	Caldwell	22,035,474	91	Jones	6,426,376
42	Sampson	21,961,722	92	Avery	5,644,593
43	Columbus	21,431,009	93	Pamlico	5,423,749
44	Granville	21,420,522	94	Hyde	5,180,884
45	Anson	21,078,008	95	Currituck	4,967,899
46	Vance	20,678,000	96	Alleghany	4,918,276
47	McDowell	20,171,228	97	Tyrrell	3,930,071
48	Pasquotank	18,826,773	98	Camden	3,377,108
49	Chatham	18,229,317	99	Dare	2,576,060
50	Montgomery ...	18,125,877	100	Clay	2,337,838

TABLE IV—VALUE OF MAJOR CROPS, 1928

Rank	County	Valuation	Rank	County	Valuation
1	Pitt	\$11,754,512	51	Onslow	\$ 2,518,834
2	Johnston	8,274,305	52	Bladen	2,372,021
3	Robeson	8,088,347	53	Yadkin	2,250,702
4	Wilson	7,862,439	54	Orange	2,241,750
5	Nash	7,586,525	55	Cabarrus	2,241,711
6	Wake	7,567,046	56	Lincoln	2,159,320
7	Wayne	7,384,659	57	Durham	2,032,805
8	Edgecombe	7,215,508	58	Stanly	1,997,065
9	Halifax	6,868,126	59	Moore	1,975,998
10	Lenoir	5,542,612	60	Wilkes	1,835,261
11	Greene	5,275,472	61	Pasquotank	1,816,412
12	Franklin	5,271,567	62	Gates	1,629,165
13	Sampson	5,243,126	63	Perquimans	1,560,918
14	Duplin	5,201,457	64	Currituck	1,532,906
15	Cleveland	5,057,986	65	Lee	1,514,984
16	Martin	5,049,291	66	Pamlico	1,500,577
17	Northampton	4,972,863	67	Buncombe	1,435,284
18	Beaufort	4,509,021	68	Washington	1,407,322
19	Guilford	4,503,923	69	Pender	1,403,916
20	Bertie	4,449,455	70	Madison	1,390,164
21	Mecklenburg	4,197,163	71	Camden	1,361,086
22	Harnett	4,018,341	72	Chowan	1,316,999
23	Rowan	3,792,740	73	Davie	1,287,256
24	Union	3,718,577	74	Burke	1,272,145
25	Stokes	3,714,816	75	Montgomery	1,169,618
26	Rockingham	3,697,374	76	Ashe	1,158,114
27	Iredell	3,575,709	77	Carteret	974,530
28	Person	3,487,075	78	Caldwell	955,552
29	Surry	3,440,670	79	Tyrrell	931,649
30	Granville	3,387,083	80	Alexander	918,517
31	Cumberland	3,370,665	81	Polk	898,550
32	Warren	3,315,694	82	Hyde	891,260
33	Columbus	3,213,528	83	Henderson	864,615
34	Davidson	3,177,939	84	Brunswick	843,760
35	Caswell	3,147,147	85	Yancey	827,402
36	Craven	3,105,856	86	Haywood	792,656
37	Anson	3,091,485	87	Cherokee	759,422
38	Forsyth	3,066,662	88	Macon	671,243
39	Hertford	3,043,921	89	Jackson	651,365
40	Hoke	2,985,420	90	Mitchell	624,310
41	Richmond	2,978,981	91	McDowell	609,910
42	Rutherford	2,880,599	92	Watauga	596,191
43	Vance	2,875,793	93	Alleghany	542,758
44	Alamance	2,838,078	94	Avery	462,980
45	Scotland	2,830,371	95	Clay	352,474
46	Catawba	2,628,759	96	Transylvania	321,944
47	Jones	2,574,143	97	Swain	272,313
48	Gaston	2,551,399	98	Graham	210,520
49	Randolph	2,534,700	99	New Hanover	132,882
50	Chatham	2,525,016	100	Dare	29,310

TABLE V—VALUE OF AUTOMOBILES, 1928

Rank	County	Valuation	Rank	County	Valuation
1	Guilford	\$14,482,125	51	Anson	\$ 1,855,600
2	Mecklenburg	13,907,250	52	Burke	1,710,975
3	Forsyth	11,492,125	53	Caldwell	1,694,175
4	Buncombe	10,144,050	54	Pasquotank	1,674,750
5	Wake	10,132,500	55	Martin	1,635,375
6	Gaston	6,431,250	56	Haywood	1,538,250
7	Rowan	5,838,000	57	Onslow	1,475,250
8	Durham	5,798,625	58	Person	1,470,000
9	Davidson	4,824,750	59	Lee	1,456,875
10	Pitt	4,525,500	60	Yadkin	1,388,625
11	Wilson	4,399,500	61	Montgomery	1,386,000
12	Catawba	4,251,975	62	Warren	1,380,750
13	Johnston	4,194,750	63	Davie	1,372,875
14	Iredell	4,179,000	64	Scotland	1,317,750
15	Rockingham	4,129,125	65	Greene	1,307,250
16	Wayne	4,116,000	66	Hertford	1,228,500
17	Cabarrus	4,102,575	67	McDowell	1,202,250
18	Nash	4,047,750	68	Caswell	1,094,625
19	Cleveland	4,029,375	69	Bladen	1,054,675
20	Alamance	3,944,325	70	Chowan	986,475
21	Edgecombe	3,858,750	71	Pender	947,625
22	New Hanover	3,685,500	72	Alexander	931,875
23	Robeson	3,570,500	73	Perquimans	924,000
24	Union	3,375,750	74	Carteret	830,550
25	Halifax	3,349,500	75	Madison	783,875
26	Randolph	3,307,500	76	Hoke	744,375
27	Moore	3,100,125	77	Brunswick	733,950
28	Cumberland	3,021,375	78	Washington	729,750
29	Surry	2,940,000	79	Gates	721,875
30	Rutherford	2,866,500	80	Watauga	695,625
31	Lenoir	2,858,625	81	Polk	677,250
32	Harnett	2,853,375	82	Ashe	662,025
33	Stanly	2,806,125	83	Transylvania	656,250
34	Sampson	2,737,875	84	Currituck	652,050
35	Richmond	2,656,500	85	Jackson	628,425
36	Duplin	2,572,500	86	Cherokee	608,475
37	Beaufort	2,491,650	87	Pamlico	598,500
38	Craven	2,386,125	88	Jones	582,750
39	Granville	2,155,125	89	Macon	556,500
40	Vance	2,124,150	90	Mitchell	483,525
41	Henderson	2,044,875	91	Camden	470,925
42	Franklin	2,018,625	92	Alleghany	409,500
43	Columbus	2,002,875	93	Yancey	399,000
44	Lincoln	1,974,000	94	Swain	385,875
45	Chatham	1,881,075	95	Hyde	383,250
46	Bertie	1,877,400	96	Avery	373,800
47	Northampton	1,816,500	97	Tyrrell	362,250
48	Wilkes	1,813,875	98	Dare	179,550
49	Stokes	1,787,625	99	Clay	177,450
50	Orange	1,772,925	100	Graham	155,925

The State Revenue Department estimates the average purchase price of automobiles at \$525. The above table is based upon this figure.

TABLE VI—VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS OF COUNTIES IN 1927
IN ORDER OF RANK

Rank	County	Valuation	Rank	County	Valuation
1	Forsyth	\$302,571,980	51	Montgomery	\$ 2,709,063
2	Durham	106,865,989	52	Chatham	2,595,089
3	Guilford	79,768,852	53	Lenoir	2,463,252
4	Rockingham	69,434,742	54	Alexander	2,442,296
5	Gaston	63,425,280	55	Lee	2,400,907
6	Mecklenburg	52,851,356	56	Pitt	2,378,864
7	Cabarrus	30,358,962	57	Franklin	2,329,558
8	Alamance	25,015,180	58	Person	2,192,103
9	Rowan	21,574,417	59	Cherokee	1,769,946
10	Davidson	20,389,086	60	Perquimans	1,761,621
11	Buncombe	19,283,135	61	Polk	1,679,307
12	Catawba	17,040,001	62	Moore	1,504,030
13	Rutherford	16,349,311	63	Granville	1,402,746
14	Iredell	15,839,054	64	Swain	1,254,115
15	Cleveland	15,366,573	65	Brunswick	1,227,102
16	Caldwell	13,311,301	66	Duplin	1,120,584
17	Burke	12,935,268	67	Sampson	1,012,379
18	Halifax	12,759,813	68	Carteret	995,446
19	Haywood	12,197,180	69	Mitchell	979,788
20	New Hanover ...	11,912,234	70	Hoke	881,828
21	Richmond	10,915,158	71	Warren	846,260
22	Wake	10,566,025	72	Washington	841,051
23	Randolph	9,545,674	73	Bertie	784,482
24	Surry	8,890,227	74	Pender	573,683
25	Edgecombe	8,871,238	75	Stokes	513,554
26	Harnett	8,673,420	76	Graham	438,409
27	McDowell	8,001,835	77	Macon	408,444
28	Wayne	7,897,469	78	Hertford	377,948
29	Vance	7,461,980	79	Avery	330,529
30	Cumberland	7,064,824	80	Onslow	294,046
31	Robeson	6,069,527	81	Yadkin	291,479
32	Wilkes	5,981,178	82	Gates	276,729
33	Lincoln	5,425,726	83	Northampton ...	273,582
34	Craven	5,357,321	84	Madison	259,989
35	Scotland	5,129,979	85	Ashe	252,862
36	Chowan	4,205,519	86	Yancey	249,662
37	Johnston	4,200,628	87	Jones	241,264
38	Beaufort	4,106,008	88	Martin	173,308
39	Union	3,962,452	89	Dare	122,103
40	Wilson	3,918,461	90	Watauga	83,687
41	Pasquotank	3,710,086	91	Pamlico	76,854
42	Columbus	3,598,173	92	Alleghany	60,310
43	Transylvania ...	3,552,881	93	Currituck	56,765
44	Anson	3,382,678	94	Tyrrell	52,968
45	Nash	3,364,694	95	Greene	50,540
46	Jackson	3,258,191	96	Clay	36,010
47	Henderson	3,091,575	97	Caswell	25,784
48	Orange	3,005,719		Camden	none listed
49	Bladen	2,858,560		Hyde	none listed
50	Davie	2,839,149		Stanly	no report

TABLE VII—VALUE OF RURAL SCHOOL PROPERTY OF WHITES, 1928

Rank	County	Valuation	Rank	County	Valuation
1	Buncombe	\$3,500,000	51	Lincoln	\$ 362,000
2	Johnston	2,052,142	52	Surry	346,820
3	Gaston	1,507,941	53	Greene	340,687
4	Guilford	1,438,887	54	Orange	337,690
5	Rutherford	1,287,032	55	Pamlico	335,184
6	Forsyth	1,273,915	56	Pender	332,150
7	Mecklenburg	1,267,850	57	Currituck	325,148
8	Robeson	1,218,275	58	Chatham	323,000
9	Wake	1,189,235	59	Washington	306,350
10	Catawba	1,075,000	60	Alexander	299,225
11	McDowell	1,000,000	61	Jackson	293,450
12	Rockingham	989,750	62	Carteret	293,300
13	Harnett	963,000	63	Anson	290,625
14	Rowan	800,000	64	Stokes	290,573
15	Randolph	785,441	65	Brunswick	282,461
16	Wilson	767,380	66	Watauga	275,000
17	Nash	731,975	67	Hertford	271,500
18	Union	730,855	68	Moore	260,650
19	Stanly	698,600	69	Jones	260,500
20	Cumberland	675,815	70	Burke	255,000
21	Montgomery	650,000	71	Swain	250,000
22	Craven	622,990		Ashe	250,000
23	Henderson	610,000	73	Mitchell	246,175
24	Sampson	604,700	74	Davie	245,715
25	Wayne	600,000	75	Yancey	233,893
	Davidson	600,000	76	Polk	225,000
27	Cabarrus	596,550	77	Beaufort	222,612
28	Edgecombe	574,392	78	Gates	218,465
29	Granville	562,500	79	Onslow	217,475
30	Duplin	562,000	80	Caswell	215,750
31	Pitt	552,950	81	Yadkin	211,314
32	Northampton	536,206	82	Camden	210,000
33	Columbus	532,275	83	Perquimans	207,116
34	Haywood	517,200	84	Macon	205,430
35	Franklin	508,900	85	Person	200,000
36	Bertie	485,000	86	Halifax	195,000
37	Iredell	481,880	87	Lee	192,000
38	Martin	475,213	88	Graham	172,137
39	Richmond	459,815	89	New Hanover	171,400
40	Durham	450,000	90	Hyde	163,000
41	Transylvania	448,790	91	Avery	162,850
42	Bladen	429,689	92	Scotland	151,000
43	Alamance	423,360	93	Pasquotank	150,000
44	Caldwell	404,845	94	Hoke	144,822
45	Madison	400,000	95	Alleghany	113,500
46	Vance	384,000	96	Tyrrell	103,000
47	Lenoir	373,881	97	Dare	91,600
48	Wilkes	369,842	98	Chowan	89,808
49	Cleveland	368,900	99	Cherokee	87,418
50	Warren	367,950	100	Clay	74,550

TABLE VIII—VALUE OF RURAL CHURCH PROPERTY OF WHITES

Rank	County	Valuation	Rank	County	Valuation
1	Orange	\$1,028,100	51	Cherokee	\$ 152,500
2	Mecklenburg	727,000	52	Halifax	148,600
3	Gaston	699,050	53	Caldwell	146,200
4	Rowan	649,000	54	Jackson	142,800
5	Wake	644,695	55	Yadkin	142,450
6	Forsyth	624,950	56	Caswell	140,200
7	Robeson	611,600	57	Gates	138,300
8	Moore	584,900	58	Rockingham	133,300
9	Buncombe	576,710	59	Wilson	132,700
10	Johnston	523,800	60	Haywood	128,600
11	Davidson	499,700	61	Henderson	118,450
12	Catawba	488,950	62	Richmond	118,375
13	Rutherford	487,325	63	Yancey	117,850
14	Cleveland	476,100	64	Alexander	115,056
15	Watauga	359,650	65	Vance	112,200
16	Cabarrus	353,300	66	Stokes	110,800
17	Union	350,600	67	Scotland	110,500
18	Guilford	334,850	68	Beaufort	108,250
19	Stanly	325,400	69	New Hanover	106,500
20	Northampton	320,900	70	Avery	106,150
21	Nash	311,500	71	Franklin	103,300
22	Montgomery	284,400	72	Person	96,100
23	Surry	278,900	73	Edgecombe	95,900
24	Randolph	274,710	74	Carteret	95,350
25	Duplin	258,800	75	Pender	95,000
26	Hertford	253,600	76	Wayne	94,600
27	Cumberland	240,000	77	Onslow	88,150
28	Ashe	238,400	78	Polk	85,500
29	Burke	228,400	79	Camden	82,025
30	Alamance	215,250	80	Pamlico	81,500
31	Davie	208,100	81	Hyde	80,500
32	Harnett	202,650	82	Lee	79,950
33	Anson	201,400	83	Perquimans	78,000
34	Columbus	196,700	84	Swain	77,688
35	Pitt	195,000	85	Greene	75,900
36	Hoke	192,800	86	Alleghany	73,600
37	Sampson	187,300	87	Washington	64,500
38	Lincoln	187,000	88	Dare	63,800
39	Iredell	186,800	89	Currituck	60,300
40	Durham	186,600	90	Lenoir	60,100
41	Madison	184,675	91	Jones	58,100
42	Macon	179,200	92	Martin	58,050
43	Warren	170,100	93	Brunswick	52,300
44	Granville	169,900	94	Tyrrell	50,300
45	Bertie	167,950	95	Pasquotank	48,600
46	Bladen	167,800	96	Craven	44,300
47	Chatham	166,466	97	Transylvania	43,500
48	McDowell	166,350	98	Chowan	42,700
49	Mitchell	163,800	99	Clay	34,100
50	Wilkes	156,100	100	Graham	13,200

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